BLACKFIN OWNER'S MANUAL

Blackfin 332 Center Console

BLACKFIN

THE LEGEND LIVES ON

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OPERATING, SERVICING AND MAINTAINING A RECREATIONAL MARINE VESSEL CAN EXPOSE YOU TO CHEMICALS INCLUDING ENGINE EXHAUST, CARBON MONOXIDE, PHTHALATES, AND LEAD, WHICH ARE KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER AND BIRTH DEFECTS OR OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HARM. TO MINIMIZE EXPOSURE, AVOID BREATHING EXHAUST, SERVICE YOUR VESSEL IN A WELL-VENTILATED AREA AND WEAR GLOVES OR WASH YOUR HANDS FREQUENTLY WHEN SERVICING THIS VESSEL. FOR MORE INFORMATION GO TO WWW.P65WARNING.CA.GOV/MARINE.

California Health & Safety Code §§ 25249.5-.13

State of California Emission Requirements

Your boat may be equipped with an engine that meets the special requirements outlined by the California Air Resources Board (CARB). If so, the engine is designed to meet strict requirements and the boat will have a special tag and one of the following labels affixed to it.

The tag and the label are required by CARB. The label has 1, 2, 3 or 4 stars and must be affixed to your boat if it is to be operated in the state of California and/or bordering waters. For more information visit: http://www.arb.ca.gov.

Your Blackfin owner's manual has been written to include a number of safety instructions to assure the safe operation and maintenance of your boat. These instructions are in the form of **DANGER, WARNING and CAUTION** statements. The following definitions apply:

CAUTION

HAZARDS OR UNSAFE PRACTICES WHICH COULD RESULT IN MINOR PERSONAL INJURY OR PRODUCT AND PROPERTY DAMAGE.

WARNING

HAZARDS OR UNSAFE PRACTICES WHICH COULD RESULT IN SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.

DANGER

IMMEDIATE HAZARDS WHICH WILL RESULT IN SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.

All instructions given in this book are as seen from the stern looking toward the bow, with starboard being to your right and port to your left. A glossary of boating terms is included.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Your boat uses an internal combustion engine and flammable fuel. Every precaution has been taken by Blackfin to reduce the risks associated with possible injury and damage from fire or explosion, but your own precaution and good maintenance procedures are necessary in order to enjoy safe operation of your boat.

Please fill out the following information section and leave it in your Blackfin owner's manual. This information will be important for you, your dealer and/or Blackfin service personnel to know, if you may need to call them for technical assistance or service.

BOAT			
MODEL:		HULL SERIAL #:	
PURCHASE DATE:		DELIVERY DATE:	
IGNITION KEYS #:		REGISTRATION #:	
WEIGHT:	DRAFT:	BEAM:	VERTICAL CLEARANCE:
DOOR KEYS #:			

ENGINES	
MAKE:	MODEL:
PORT SERIAL #:	STARBOARD SERIAL #:

TRAILER	
MAKE:	MODEL:
SERIAL #:	GVWR:
TIRE SIZE:	

OPTIONS	

PROPELLERS	
MAKE:	BLADES:
DIAMETER/PITCH:	SHAFT:

NOTES	

DEALER	Blackfin
NAME:	PHONE:
DEALER/PHONE:	REPRESENTATIVE:
SALESMAN:	ADDRESS:
SERVICE MANAGER:	
ADDRESS:	
DEALER E-MAIL:	E-MAIL:

All information, illustrations and specifications contained in this manual are based on the latest product information available at the time of publication. Blackfin Boats reserves the right to make changes at anytime, without notice, in colors, materials, equipment, specifications and models.

NOTES

332 CC Blackfin
Export Documentation

(For Export Only)

To be in compliance with European directives for recreational boats as published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in effect at the time this boat was manufactured, we are providing the following information.

Manufacturer:

Name SEABRING MARINE INDUSTRIES, INC., d.b.a. Blackfin

1579 SW 18th Street

Williston, FL Zip Code: 32696

Identification Numbers:

Hull Identification Number _____

Engine Serial Number _____

Intended Design Category:

☐ Ocean (Cat A) ☐ Inshore (Cat C)

■ Offshore (Cat B) ☐ Sheltered Waters (Cat D)

Weight and Maximum Capacities:

Unladen Weight - Kilograms (Pounds) _____

Maximum Load - Weight- Kilograms (Pounds) _____

Number of People _____

Maximum Rated Engine Horsepower - Kilowatts (Horsepower) _____

Certifications:

Certifications & Components Covered *See Declaration of Conformity*

Boat certified by IMCI (#0009) under certificate BMOHT025

NOTES

All instructions given in this book are as seen from the stern looking toward the bow with starboard being to your right, and port to your left. The information and precautions listed in this manual are not all inclusive. It may be general in nature in some cases and detailed in others and is designed to provide you a basic understanding of your Blackfin and some of the responsibilities that go along with owning/operating your boat.

The suppliers of some of the major components such as the engines, pumps, and appliances, provide their own owner's manuals which have been included with your boat. You should read the information in this manual and the manuals of other suppliers completely and have a thorough understanding of all component systems and their proper operation before operating your boat.

REMEMBER - IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO ENSURE THAT YOUR BOAT IS SAFE FOR YOU AND YOUR PASSENGERS. ALWAYS EXERCISE GOOD COMMON SENSE WHEN INSTALLING EQUIPMENT AND OPERATING THE BOAT.

Warranty and Warranty Registration Cards

The Blackfin Limited Warranty Statement is included with your boat. It has been written to be clearly stated and easily understood. If you have any questions after reading the warranty, please contact your Blackfin dealer.

Blackfin, engine manufacturers, and the suppliers of major components maintain their own manufacturer's warranty and service facilities. It is important that you properly complete the warranty registration cards included with your boat and engines and mail them back to the manufacturer to register your ownership. This should be done within 15 days of the date of purchase and before the boat is put into service. A form for recording this information for your records is provided at the beginning of this manual. This information will be important for you and service personnel to know, if and when you may need service or technical information.

The boat warranty registration requires the **H**ull **I**dentification **N**umber **"HIN"** which is located on the starboard side of the transom, just below the rubrail. The engine warranty registration requires the engine serial numbers. Refer to the engine owner's manual for the location of the serial numbers.

IMPORTANT:
The terms and conditions of the Blackfin Boats Limited Warranty are outlined in the warranty statement in your owner's packet. The manufacturer will automatically honor the warranty to the original purchaser for 15 days from the date of purchase. However, during that 15 day period, owners must comply with the steps outlined in the warranty statement to validate their warranty.

All boat manufacturers are required by the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971 to notify first time owners in the event any defect is discovered "which creates a substantial risk of personal injury to the public." ***It is essential that we have your warranty registration card complete with your name and mailing address in our files so that we can comply with the law if it should become necessary.***

Your Blackfin Boats Dealer will assist you in filling in the hull number and other data required on your Registration Card. Check to see that your card is complete and signed. Detach and mail. Your Warranty Registration Card will be added to our permanent files.

Notice:
Your dealer will also submit the registration electronically "on-line."

Transferring the Limited Structural Warranty

For a transfer fee, Blackfin BOATS will offer to extend a Transferable Limited Structural Hull Warranty to the second owner of Blackfin boats. Refer to the Blackfin Limited Warranty Statement for the terms and conditions of the Transferable Limited Structural Hull Warranty and the procedure to transfer the warranty.

Product Changes

Blackfin is committed to the continuous improvement of our boats. As a result, some of the equipment described in this manual or pictured in the catalog may change or no longer be available. ***All information, illustrations, and specifications contained in this manual are based on the latest product information available at the time of publication. Blackfin Boats reserves the right to make changes at anytime, without notice, in colors, materials, equipment, specifications, and models.*** If you have ques-

tions about the equipment on your Blackfin, please contact your Blackfin dealer.

Service

All warranty repairs must be performed by an authorized Blackfin Dealer. Should a problem develop that is related to faulty workmanship or materials, as stated in the Limited Warranty, you should contact your Blackfin dealer to arrange for the necessary repair. If you are not near your dealer or another authorized Blackfin dealer or the dealer fails to remedy the cause of the problem, then contact Blackfin within 15 days. ***It is the boat owner's responsibility to deliver the boat to the dealer for warranty service.***

Registration and Numbering

Federal law requires that all undocumented vessels equipped with propulsion machinery be registered in the State of principal use. A certificate of number will be issued upon registering the boat. These numbers must be displayed on your boat. The owner/operator of a boat must carry a valid certificate of number whenever the boat is in use. When moved to a new State of principal use, the certificate is valid for 60 days.

In order to be valid, the numbers must be installed to the proper specifications. Check with your dealer or state boating authority for numbering requirements. The Coast Guard issues the certificate of number in Alaska; all others are issued by the state.

Insurance

In most States the boat owner is legally responsible for damages or injuries he or someone else operating the boat causes. Responsible boaters carry adequate liability and property damage insurance for their boat. You should also protect the boat against physical damage and theft. Some States have laws requiring minimum insurance coverage. Contact your dealer or state boating authority for information on the insurance requirements in your boating area.

Reporting Boating accidents

All boating accidents must be reported by the operator or owner of the boat to the proper marine law enforcement authority for the state in which the accident occurred. Immediate notification is required if a person dies or disappears as a result of a recreational boating accident.

If a person disappears, dies or there are injuries requiring more than first aid, a formal report must be filed within 48 hours.

A formal report must be made within 10 days for accidents involving more than $2000.00 damage or the complete loss of a boat.

A Boating Accident Report form is located near the back of this manual to assist you in reporting an accident. The form can also be found on the Coast Guard's Directive and Publications Division web site at www.uscg.mil/mil/forms. For assistance or additional instructions, contact your state's primary boating authority.

Education

If you are not an experienced boater, we recommend that the boat operator and other people that normally accompany the operator, enroll in a boating safety course. Organizations such as the U.S. Power Squadrons, United States Coast Guard Auxiliary, State Boating Authorities and the American Red Cross offer excellent boating educational programs. These courses are worthwhile even for experienced boaters to sharpen your skills or bring you up to date on current rules and regulations. They can also help in providing local navigational information when moving to a new boating area. Contact your dealer, State Boating Authority or the Coast Guard Auxiliary for further information on boating safety courses.

Required Equipment

U.S. Coast Guard regulations require certain equipment on each boat. The Coast Guard also sets minimum safety standards for vessels and associated equipment. To meet these standards some of the equipment must be Coast Guard approved. "Coast Guard Approved Equipment" has been determined to be in compliance with USCG specifications and regulations relating to performance, construction, or materials. The equipment requirements vary according to the length, type of boat, and the propulsion system. Some of the Coast Guard equipment is described in the Safety Equipment chapter of this manual. For a more detailed description, obtain "Federal Requirements And Safety Tips For Recreational Boats" by visiting Coast Guard's Directive and Publications Division web site at www.uscg.mil/mil/forms or your local marine dealer or retailer.

Some state and local agencies impose similar equipment requirements on waters that do not fall under Coast Guard jurisdiction. These agencies may also require additional equipment that is not required by the Coast Guard. Your dealer or local boating authority can provide you with additional information for the equipment requirements for your boating area.

NEW BOAT DELIVERY

Your Blackfin boat is inspected at each step of the manufacturing process. Before leaving the factory, every Blackfin boat undergoes a thorough check for systems operation, fit and finish. Your Blackfin Dealer also performs a Pre-Delivery inspection prior to final delivery. When the new boat is delivered to you, the customer, a final check is performed during orientation. Both the Pre-Delivery and Final Delivery inspections are documented to ensure trouble free operation and returned to Blackfin Boats.

At the time of new boat delivery, your Blackfin Dealer will ask you to sign the completed Inspection Report at the same time as the Warranty Registrations for the boat and other accessory equipment. By signing these documents, you acknowledge that you have reviewed and understand all information.

BLACKFIN

WARRANTY REGISTRATION AND NEW BOAT CHECKLIST FOR 2023 AND NEWER BOATS

BOAT AND DEALER INFORMATION		**BOAT OWNER INFORMATION**	
SELLING DEALER		NAME	
MODEL		STREET ADDRESS	
BOAT HIN		CITY	
ENGINE BRAND		STATE / PROVIDENCE	
ENGINE MODEL		ZIP / POSTAL CODE	
ENGINE SERIAL #1		COUNTRY	
ENGINE SERIAL #2		PHONE	
ENGINE SERIAL #3		EMAIL ADDRESS	

PRE-DELIVERY FINAL CHECK	
	SYSTEMS CHECK IS COMPLETE, AND ALL MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FUNCTIONS PROPERLY
	CUSHIONS AND CANVAS ARE INSTALLED
	BOAT ENGINE AND ACCESSORY INFORMATION IS ON BOARD
	BOAT IS PROPERLY CLEANED INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR
	TRAILER WIRING, LIGHTS, WHEELS AND BRAKES ARE IN SAFE OPERATING CONDITION
OWNER ORIENTATION	
	REVIEW AND FARMILIARIZE OWNER WITH OPERATION OF ALL FEATURES AND OPTIONS ON THE BOAT
	SEA TRIAL WITH THE OWNER
	REVIEW OF OWNER'S MANUAL
	REVIEW OF WARRANTY
	REVIEW OF OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES
	REVIEW OF SERVICE AND MAINTENACE PROCEDURES
	REVIEW OF CARE AND CLEANING

SIGNATURES	
***SIGNATURE OF DEALER PERSONNEL**	DATE
SIGNATURE OF BOAT OWNER ***I HAVE READ AND UNDERSTAND THE BLACKFIN LIMITED WARRANTY AS IT APPEARS ON THE BACK OF THIS FORM***	DATE

****THE SELLING DEALER MUST WARRANTY REGISTER THE BOAT ON THE BLACKFIN DEALER PORTAL. WHEN REGISTERING THE BOAT THE DEALER MUST CONFIRM THAT THE WARRANTY HAS BEEN REVIEWED WITH THE CUSTOMER, AND THE CUSTOMER'S SIGNATURE IS ON FILE AT THE DEALERSHIP.***

DISTRIBUTION: BLACKFIN CUSTOMER SERVICE – WHITE COPY DEALER –YELLOW COPY OWNER – MANILLA CARD 63201600-02-WREG REV_5.22

BLACKFIN - 1579SW 18TH STREET, WILLISTON, FL 32696 - PH (352) 528-2628 FAX (352) 528-2628 - WWW.BLACKFINBOATS.COM

1.1 General

Your boat and outboard engines have been equipped with safety equipment designed to enhance the safe operation of the boat and to meet U.S. Coast Guard safety standards. The Coast Guard or state, county and municipal law enforcement agencies require certain additional accessory safety equipment on each boat. This equipment varies according to length and type of boat and type of propulsion. The accessory equipment typically required by the Coast Guard is described in this chapter. Some local laws require additional equipment. It is important to obtain "Federal Requirements And Safety Tips for Recreational Boats," published by the Coast Guard and copies of state and local laws, to make sure you have the required equipment for your boating area.

Your boat is equipped with engine alarms. The alarm systems are designed to increase your boating safety by alerting you to potentially serious problems in the primary power system. Alarm systems are not intended to lessen or replace good maintenance and pre-cruise procedures.

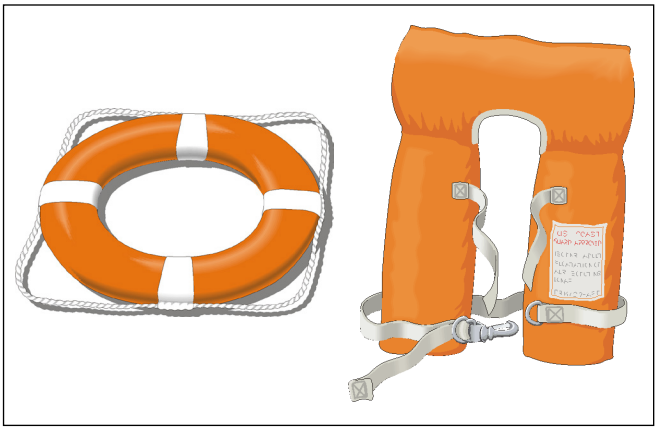
This chapter also describes safety related equipment that could be installed on your boat. This equipment will vary depending on the type of engines and other options installed by you or your dealer.

1.2 Engine Alarms

Most outboard engines are equipped with an audible alarm system mounted in the helm area that monitors selected critical engine systems. The alarm will sound if one of these systems begins to fail. Refer to the engine owner's manual for information on the alarms installed with your engines.

If the alarm sounds:

- Immediately throttle the engines back to idle.
- Shift the transmissions to neutral.
- Monitor the engine gauges to determine the cause of the problem.
- If necessary, shut off the engine and investigate until the cause of the problem is found.



Throwable Device & Personal PFD

1.3 Neutral Safety Switch

Every control system has a neutral safety switch incorporated into it. This device prohibits the engines from being started while the shift levers are in any position other than the neutral position. If an engine will not start, slight movement of the shift lever may be necessary to locate the neutral position and disengage the safety cutout switch. Control adjustments may be required to correct this condition should it persist. See your Blackfin dealer for necessary control adjustments. Please refer to the Helm Control Systems chapter for more information on the neutral safety switch.

1.4 Engine Stop Switch

Your boat is equipped with a engine stop switch and lanyard. When the lanyard is pulled it will engage the switch and shut off the engines. We strongly recommend that the lanyard be attached to the driver and the stop switch whenever the engines are running. If the engines will not start, it could be because the lanyard is not properly inserted into the engine stop switch. Always make sure the lanyard is properly attached to the engine stop switch before attempting to start the engine.

Notice:
In some states, a lanyard attached to the driver at all times is required by law.

Notice:
You should carry an extra stop switch lanyard and instruct at least one other crew member on the operation of the stop switch and location of the extra lanyard.

1.5 Required Safety Equipment

Besides the equipment installed on your boat by Blackfin, certain other equipment is required by the U.S. Coast Guard to help ensure passenger safety. Items like a sea anchor, working anchor, extra dock lines, flare pistol, life vests, a line permanently secured to your ring buoy, etc., could at some time save your passengers' lives or save your boat from damage. Refer to the "Federal Requirements And Safety Tips For Recreational Boats" pamphlet for a more detailed description of required equipment. You also can contact the Coast Guard Auxiliary for information on boat safety courses and brochures listing the Federal equipment requirements. Also, check your local and state regulations.

The Coast Guard Auxiliary offers a "Courtesy Examination." This inspection will help ensure that your boat is equipped with all of the necessary safety equipment. The following is a list of the accessory equipment required on your boat by the U.S. Coast Guard:

Personal Flotation Devices (PFDs)

PFDs must be Coast Guard approved, in good and serviceable condition and of appropriate size for the intended user. Wearable PFDs must be readily accessible, meaning you must be able to put them on in a reasonable amount of time in an emergency. Though not required, the Coast Guard emphasizes that PFDs should be worn at all times when the vessel is underway. Throwable devices must be immediately available for use. All Blackfin boats must be equipped with at least one Type I, II or III PFD for each person onboard, plus one throwable device (Type IV).

Notice:
Many state laws now require that children 13 years old and under must wear a PFD at all times.

Anyone being towed on skis, wakeboards and other water sports equipment is considered a passenger on the boat and must wear a Coast Guard approved life jacket at all times.

Visual Distress Signals

All boats used on coastal waters, the Great Lakes, territorial seas and those waters connected directly to them, must be equipped with Coast Guard approved visual distress signals. These signals are either Pyrotechnic or Non-Pyrotechnic devices.

Pyrotechnic Visual Distress Signals:
Pyrotechnic visual distress signals must be Coast Guard approved, in serviceable condition and readily accessible. They are marked with a date showing the service life, which must not have expired. A minimum of three are required. Some pyrotechnic signals meet both day and night use requirements. They should be stored in a cool, dry location. They include:

- Pyrotechnic red flares, hand held or aerial.
- Pyrotechnic orange smoke, hand-held or floating.
- Launchers for aerial red meteors or parachute flares.

WARNING

PYROTECHNICS ARE UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED AS EXCELLENT DISTRESS SIGNALS. HOWEVER, THERE IS POTENTIAL FOR INJURY AND PROPERTY DAMAGE IF NOT PROPERLY HANDLED. THESE DEVICES PRODUCE A VERY HOT FLAME AND THE RESIDUE CAN CAUSE BURNS AND IGNITE FLAMMABLE MATERIAL. PISTOL LAUNCHED AND HAND-HELD PARACHUTE FLARES AND METEORS HAVE MANY CHARACTERISTICS OF A FIREARM AND MUST BE HANDLED WITH CAUTION. IN SOME STATES THEY ARE CONSIDERED A FIREARM AND PROHIBITED FROM USE. ALWAYS BE EXTREMELY CAREFUL AND FOLLOW THE MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS EXACTLY WHEN USING PYROTECHNIC DISTRESS SIGNALS.

Non-Pyrotechnic Devices
Non-Pyrotechnic visual distress signals must be in serviceable condition, readily accessible, and certified by the manufacturer as complying with U.S. Coast Guard requirements. They include:

- **Orange Distress Flag (Day use only)**
  The distress flag is a day signal only. It must be at least 3 x 3 feet with a black square and ball on an orange background. It is most distinctive when attached and waved from a paddle or boat hook.

- **Electric Distress Light (Night use only)** The electric distress light is accepted for night use only and must automatically flash the international SOS distress signal. Under "Inland Navigation Rules," a high intensity white light flashing at regular intervals from 50-70 times per minute is considered a distress signal.

Sound Signaling Devices

The navigation rules require sound signals to be made under certain circumstances. Recreational vessels also are required to sound fog signals during periods of reduced visibility. Therefore, you must have some means of making an efficient sound signal.

Navigation Lights

Recreational boats are required to display navigation lights between sunset and sunrise and other periods of reduced visibility (fog, rain, haze, etc.) Navigation lights are intended to keep other vessels informed of your presence and course. Your boat is equipped with navigation lights required by the U.S. Coast Guard at the time of manufacture. It is up to you to make sure they are operational and turned on when required.

Fire Extinguishers

Boats over 26 feet are required to carry one or two fire extinguishers, depending on the type of fire extinguishers used. Coast Guard approved fire extinguishers are hand-portable, either B-I or B-II classification and have a specific marine type mounting bracket. It is recommended that the extinguishers be mounted in a readily accessible position.

Fire extinguishers require regular inspections to ensure that:

- Seals & tamper indicators are not broken or missing.
- Pressure gauges or indicators read in the operable range.
- There is no obvious physical damage, corrosion, leakage or clogged nozzles.

Refer to the "Federal Requirements And Safety Tips For Recreational Boats" pamphlet or contact the Coast Guard Auxiliary, for information on the type and size fire extinguisher required for your boat.

Refer to the information provided by the fire extinguisher manufacturer for instructions on the proper maintenance and use of your fire extinguisher.

CAUTION

INFORMATION FOR HALON, AGENT FE-241 AND AGENT FM 200 FIRE EXTINGUISHERS IS PROVIDED BY THE MANUFACTURER. IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT YOU READ THE INFORMATION CAREFULLY AND COMPLETELY UNDERSTAND THE SYSTEM, IN THEORY AND OPERATION, BEFORE USING YOUR BOAT.

1.6 Bilge & Fuel Fires

Fuel compartment and bilge fires are very dangerous because of the presence of gasoline in the various components of the fuel system and the possibility for explosion. You must make the decision to fight the fire or abandon the boat. If the fire cannot be extinguished quickly or it is too intense to fight, abandoning the boat may be your only option. If you find yourself in this situation, make sure all passengers have a life preserver on and go over the side and swim well upwind of the boat. This will keep you and your passengers well clear of any burning fuel that could be released and spread on the water as the boat burns or in the event of an explosion. When clear of the danger, check about and account for all those who were aboard with you. Give whatever assistance you can to anyone in need or in the water without a buoyant device. Keep everyone together in a group for morale and to aid rescue operations.

WARNING

GASOLINE CAN EXPLODE. IN THE EVENT OF A FUEL COMPARTMENT OR BILGE FIRE, YOU MUST MAKE THE DIFFICULT DECISION TO FIGHT THE FIRE OR ABANDON THE BOAT. YOU MUST CONSIDER YOUR SAFETY, THE SAFETY OF YOUR PASSENGERS, THE INTENSITY OF THE FIRE AND THE POSSIBILITY OF AN EXPLOSION IN YOUR DECISION.

Typical First Aid Kit

1.7 First Aid

It is the operator's responsibility to be familiar with the proper first-aid procedures and be able to care for minor injuries or illnesses of your passengers. In an emergency, you could be far from professional medical assistance. We strongly recommend that you be prepared by receiving training in basic first aid and CPR. This can be done through classes given by the Red Cross or your local hospital.

Your boat should also be equipped with at least a simple marine first-aid kit and a first-aid manual. The marine first-aid kit should be designed for the marine environment and be well supplied. It should be accessible and each person onboard should be aware of its location. As supplies are used, replace them promptly. Some common drugs and antiseptics may lose their strength or become unstable as they age. Ask a medical professional about the supplies you should carry and the safe shelf life of prescription drugs or other medical supplies that may be in your first-aid kit. Replace questionably old supplies whether they have been used or not.

In many emergency situations, the Coast Guard can provide assistance in obtaining medical advice for treatment of serious injuries or illness. If you are within VHF range of a Coast Guard Station, make the initial contact on channel 16 and follow their instructions.

1.8 Additional Safety Equipment

Besides meeting the legal requirements, prudent boaters carry additional safety equipment. This is particularly important if you operate your boat offshore. You should consider the following items, depending on how you use your boat.

Satellite EPIRBS

EPIRBs (Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon) operate as part of a worldwide distress system. When activated, EPIRBs will send distress code homing beacons that allow Coast Guard aircraft to identify and find them quickly. The satellites that receive and relay EPIRB signals are operated by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in the United States. The EPIRB should be mounted and registered according to the instructions provided with the beacon,

so that the beacon's unique distress code can be used to quickly identify the boat and owner.

Marine Radio

A marine radio is the most effective method of receiving information and requesting assistance. VHF marine radios are used near shore and single sideband radios are used for long range communication.

There are specific frequencies to use in an emergency. The VHF emergency channel is 16 in the United States. You should read the owners manual for your radio and know how to use it in an emergency or for normal operation. If you hear a distress call you should assist or monitor the situation until help is provided.

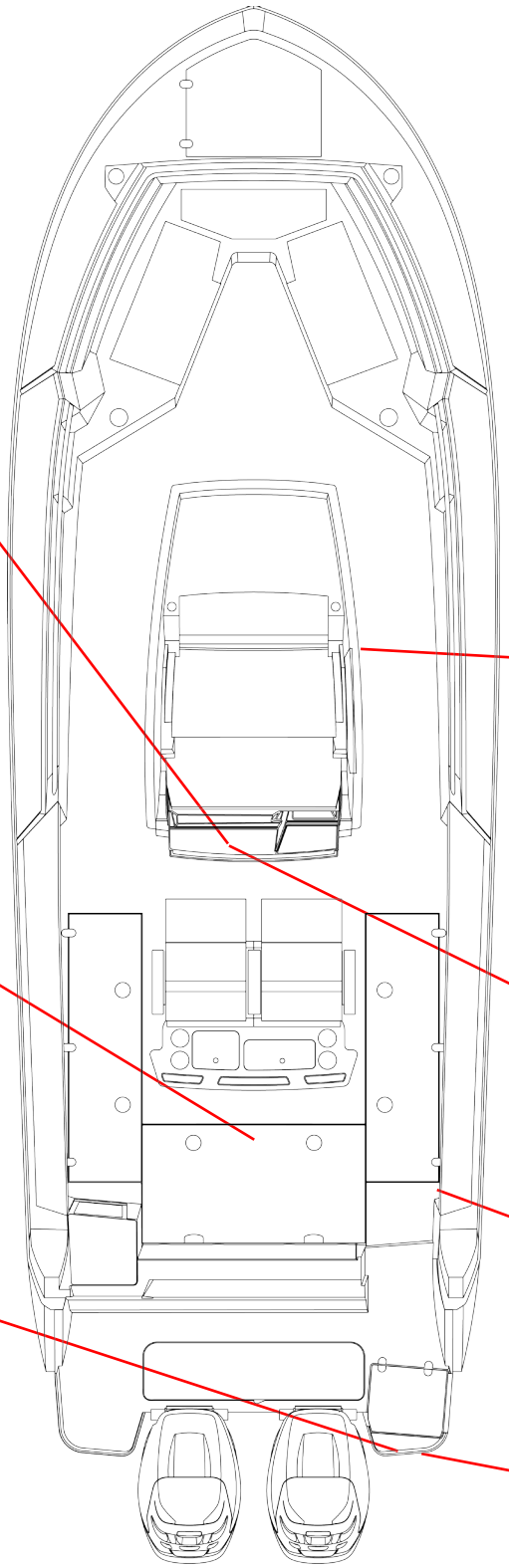
Additional Equipment to Consider:

- Cell Phone
- Fenders
- Mirror
- Tool Kit
- Anchor
- Boat Hook
- Mooring Lines
- Binoculars
- Extra Clothing
- Chart and Compass
- Food & Water
- Sunglasses
- Spare Propellers
- Spare Anchor
- Heaving Line
- First Aid Kit
- Flashlight & Batteries
- Search light
- Sunburn Lotion
- Ring Buoy or Boat Cushion
- Whistle or Horn
- Marine Hardware
- Spare Keys
- Spare Parts
- Spare Propeller Hub Kits

1.9 Caution & Warning Labels

The caution and warning labels shown are examples of the labels that could be on your boat. The actual labels and their location could vary on your boat.

Caution and warning labels must remain legible for the safety of you and your passengers. If a label becomes missing or damaged it must be replaced. Immediately contact your dealer or Blackfin Customer Service for a replacement.



⚠ WARNING ⚠

CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) CAN CAUSE BRAIN DAMAGE OR DEATH.

ENGINE AND GENERATOR EXHAUST CONTAINS ODORLESS AND COLORLESS CARBON MONOXIDE GAS.

SIGNS OF CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING INCLUDE NAUSEA, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS, AND LACK OF CONSCIOUSNESS.

GET FRESH AIR IF ANYONE SHOWS SIGNS OF CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING.

SEE OWNER'S MANUAL FOR INFORMATION REGARDING CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING.

⚠ WARNING ⚠

AVOID ELECTRICAL SHOCK. PLUG INTO GROUND FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPT (GFCI) PROTECTED AC OUTLET.

⚠ WARNING ⚠

AVOID SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH FROM FIRE OR EXPLOSION RESULTING FROM LEAKING FUEL. INSPECT SYSTEM FOR LEAKS AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR.

⚠ WARNING ⚠

ROTATING PROPELLER MAY CAUSE SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH. SHUT OFF ENGINE WHEN NEAR PERSONS IN THE WATER.

⚠ WARNING ⚠

FALLING OVERBOARD CAN CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. CLOSE THE TRANSOM GATE WHENEVER THE BOAT IS UNDERWAY.

⚠ DANGER ⚠

CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) CAN CAUSE BRAIN DAMAGE OR DEATH.

ENGINE AND GENERATOR EXHAUST CONTAINS ODORLESS AND COLORLESS MONOXIDE GAS.

CARBON MONOXIDE WILL BE AROUND THE BACK OF THE BOAT WHEN THE ENGINES OR GENERATORS ARE RUNNING.

MOVE TO FRESH AIR, IF YOU FEEL NAUSEA, HEADACHE, DISSINESS, OR DROWSINESS.

⚠ WARNING ⚠

ROTATING PROPELLER MAY CAUSE SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.

DO NOT APPROACH OR USE LADDER WHEN ENGINE IS RUNNING.

2.1 General

Before you start the engines on your boat, you should become familiar with the various component systems and their operation, and have performed a "Pre-Cruise System Check." A thorough understanding of the component systems and their operation is essential to the proper operation of the boat. This manual and associated manufacturers' information is provided to enhance your knowledge of your boat. Please read them carefully.

Your boat must have the necessary safety equipment onboard and be in compliance with the U.S. Coast Guard, local and state safety regulations. There should be one Personal Floatation Device (PFD) for each person. Non-swimmers and small children should wear PFDs at all times. You should know and understand the "Rules of the Road" and have had an experienced operator brief you on the general operation of your new boat. At least one other person should be instructed on the proper operation of the boat in case the operator is suddenly incapacitated.

The operator is responsible for his safety and the safety of all passengers. When boarding or loading the boat, always step onto the boat, never jump. All passengers should be properly seated whenever the boat is operated above idle speed. Your passengers should not be allowed to sit on seat backs, gunnels, bow, transom or on fishing seats whenever the boat is underway. The passengers should also be seated to properly balance the load and must not obstruct the operator's view, particularly to the front.

Overloading and improper distribution of weight can cause the boat to become unstable and are significant causes of accidents. Know the weight capacity and horsepower rating of your boat. Do not overload or overpower your boat.

You should be aware of your limitations and the limitations of your boat in different situations or sea conditions. No boat is indestructible, no matter how well it is constructed. Any boat can be severely damaged if it is operated in a manner that exceeds its design limitations. If the ride is hard on you and your passengers, it is hard on the boat as well. Always modify the boat speed in accordance with the sea conditions, boat traffic and weather conditions.

Remember, it is the operator's responsibility to use good common sense and sound judgement in loading and operating the boat.

2.2 Rules of the Road

As in driving an automobile, there are a few rules you must know for safe boating operation. The following information describes the basic navigation rules and action to be taken by vessels in crossing, meeting or overtaking situations while operating in inland waters. These are basic examples and not intended to teach all the rules of navigation. For further information consult the "Navigation Rules" or contact the Coast Guard, Coast Guard Auxiliary, Department of Natural Resources, or your local boat club. These organizations sponsor courses in boat handling, including rules of the road. We strongly recommend such courses. Books on this subject are also available from your local library.

Notice:
Sailboats not under power, paddle boats, vessels unable to maneuver, vessels engaged in commercial fishing and other vessels without power have the right of way over motor powered boats. You must stay clear or pass to the stern of these vessels. Sailboats under power are considered motor boats.

Crossing Situations

When two motor boats are crossing, the boat on the right has the right-of-way. The boat with the right-of-way should maintain its course and speed. The other vessels should slow down and permit it to pass. The boats should sound the appropriate signals.

Meeting Head-On or Nearly-So Situations

When two motor boats are approaching each other head-on or nearly head-on, neither boat has the right-of-way. Both boats should reduce their speed and turn to the right so as to pass port side to port side, providing enough clearance for safe passage. The boats should sound the appropriate signals.

Overtaking Situations

When one motor boat is overtaking another motor boat, the boat that is being passed has the right-of-way. The overtaking boat must make the adjustments necessary to provide clearance for a safe passage of the other vessel. The boats should sound the appropriate signals.

The General Prudential Rule

In obeying the Rules of the Road, due regard must be given to all dangers of navigation and collision, and to any special circumstances, including the limitations of the vessels, which may justify a departure from the rules that is necessary to avoid immediate danger or a collision.

Night Operation

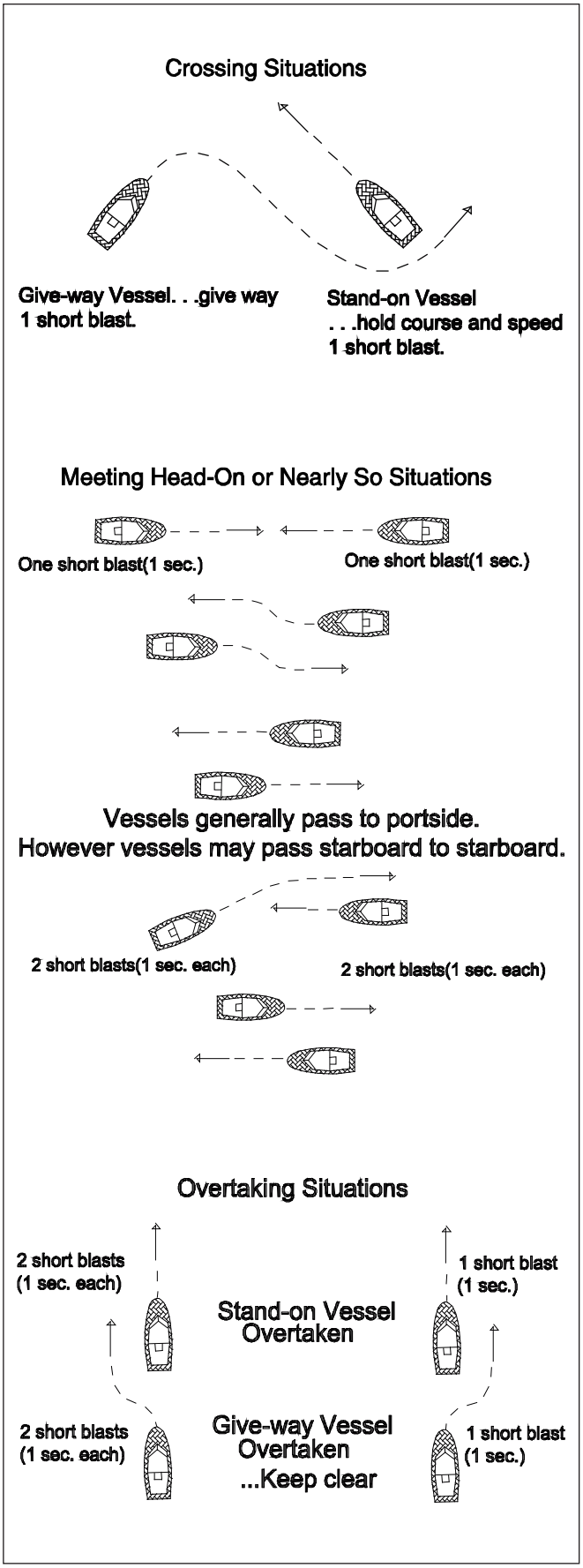
Recreational boats are required to display navigation lights between sunset and sunrise and other periods of reduced visibility such as fog, rain, haze, etc. When operating your boat at night you should:

- Make sure your navigation lights are on and working properly. Navigation lights warn others of your position and course and the position and course of other vessels.
- All navigation rules apply. If the bow light of another vessel shows red, you should give way to that vessel, if it shows green, you have the right-of-way. It you only see a white light you are either overtaking or the boat is anchored and you must give way in both cases.
- Slow down and never operate at high speeds when operating at night, stay clear of all boats and use good common sense. Always be ready to slow down or steer clear of other vessels, even if you have the right-of-way.
- Avoid bright lights that can destroy night vision, making it difficult to see navigation lights and the lights of other boats. You and your passengers should keep a sharp lookout for hazards, other boats and navigational aids.

Navigation Aids

Aids to navigation are placed along coasts and navigable waters as guides to mark safe water and to assist mariners in determining their position in relation to land and hidden dangers. Each aid to navigation is used to provide specific information. You should be familiar with these and any other markers used in your boating area.

Notice:
Storms and wave action can cause buoys to move. You should not rely on buoys alone to determine your position.



Navigational Aids Chart

REMEMBER THESE RULES

1. OVERTAKING - PASSING: Boat being passed has the right-of-way. KEEP CLEAR.
2. MEETING HEAD ON: Keep to the right.
3. CROSSING: Boat on right has the right-of-way. Slow down and permit boat to pass.

←PORT STARBOARD→

Yield right-of-way to boats in your DANGER ZONE!

DANGER ZONE (Dead ahead to 2 points abaft your starboard beam)

STORM WARNINGS

RED FLAG Small craft (winds to 33 knots)

2 RED FLAGS Gale (winds up to 47 knots)

SQUARE RED FLAG BLACK BOX (Storm)

2 SQUARE RED FLAGS BLACK BOX (Hurricane)

WHISTLE SIGNALS

ONE LONG BLAST: Warning signal (Coming out of slip)

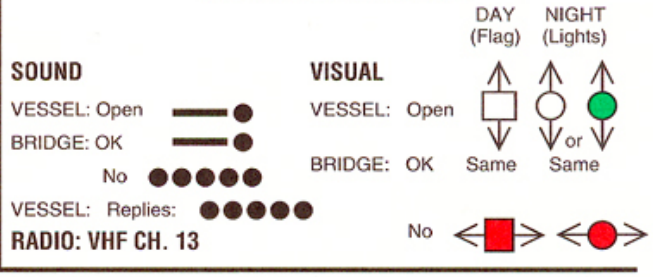
ONE SHORT BLAST: Pass on my port side

TWO SHORT BLASTS: Pass on my starboard side

THREE SHORT BLASTS: Engine(s) in reverse

FOUR OR MORE BLASTS: Danger signal

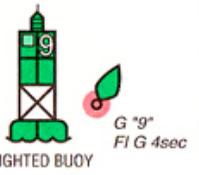
BRIDGE SIGNALS

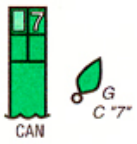


LATERAL AIDS AS SEEN ENTERING FROM SEAWARD

PORT SIDE
ODD NUMBERED AIDS

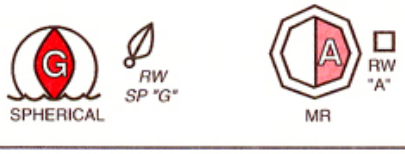
GREEN LIGHT ONLY
FLASHING
OCCULTING
QUICK FLASHING
ISOPHASE





SAFE WATER MID-CHANNELS OR FAIRWAYS
NO NUMBERS — MAY BE LETTERED

WHITE LIGHT ONLY
MORSE CODE
Mo (A)

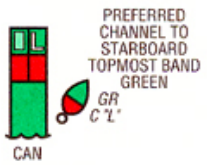


PREFERRED CHANNEL
NO NUMBERS — MAY BE LETTERED

COMPOSITE GROUP FLASHING (2 + 1)

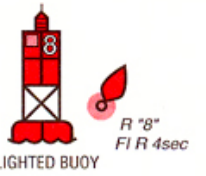
GREEN LIGHT ONLY
RED LIGHT ONLY

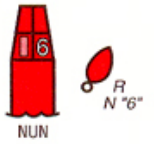
LIGHTED



STARBOARD SIDE
EVEN NUMBERED AIDS

RED LIGHT ONLY
FLASHING
OCCULTING
QUICK FLASHING
ISOPHASE





2.3 Pre-Cruise Check

Before Starting the Engines

- Check the weather forecast. Decide if the planned cruise can be made safely.
- Be sure all required documents are onboard.
- Be sure all necessary safety equipment is onboard and operative. This should include items like the running lights, spotlight, life saving devices, fire extinguishers, etc. Refer to the Safety Equipment chapter for additional information on safety equipment.
- Make sure you have signal kits and flare guns aboard, and they are current and in good operating condition.
- Be sure you have sufficient water and other provisions for the planned cruise.
- Leave a written message listing details of your planned cruise with a close friend ashore (Float Plan). The float plan should include a description of your boat, where you intend to cruise, and a schedule of when you expect to arrive in the cruising area and when you expect to return. Keep the person informed of any changes in your plan to prevent false alarms. This information will be useful for authorities so they know where to look and the type of boat to look for in the event you fail to arrive. A float plan form is located in the Appendix section of this manual.
- Check the amount of fuel onboard. Observe the "one third rule" by using: one third of the fuel for the trip out, one third to return and one third in reserve. An additional 15% may be consumed in rough seas.
- Check the water separating fuel filters for water and leaks.
- Check the engine crankcase oil level.
- Turn the battery switches to the ON position.
- Check the bilge water level. Look for other signs of potential problems. Monitor for the scent of fuel fumes.
- Test the automatic and manual bilge pump switches to make sure the system is working properly.

CAUTION

THERE MUST BE AT LEAST ONE PERSONAL FLOTATION DEVICE ONBOARD FOR EVERY PERSON ONBOARD AND ONE THROW-OUT FLOTATION DEVICE. CHECK U.S. COAST GUARD STANDARDS FOR THE CORRECT TYPE OF DEVICE FOR YOUR BOAT.

- Have a tool kit aboard. The kit should include the following basic tools:

Spark plug wrench	Hammer
Spark plug gap gauge	Electrician's tape
Screwdrivers	Offset screwdrivers
Lubricating oil	Pliers
Jackknife	Adjustable wrench
Basic 3/8" ratchet set	Vise grip pliers
Hex key set	Needle nose pliers
Wire crimping tool	End wrench set
Medium slip-joint pliers	Diagonal cutting pliers
DC electrical test light	

- Have the following spare parts onboard:

Extra light bulbs	Spark plugs
Fuses and circuit breakers	Main engine fuses
Assorted stainless screws	Propellers
Assorted stainless bolts	Drain plugs
Flashlight and batteries	Engine oil
Fuel filters	Propeller nuts
Fuel hose and clamps	Wire ties
Wire connector set	Hydraulic steering oil
Assorted hose clamps	Rags

- Make sure all fire extinguishers are in position and in good operating condition.
- Check engine and steering controls for smooth and proper operation. Be sure the shift controls are in the neutral position.
- Be sure the emergency stop lanyard is attached to the operator and the stop switch.
- Refer to the engine owner's manual for pre-operation checks specific to your engines.

2.4 Operating Your Boat

WARNING

TO REDUCE THE RISK OF A FIRE OR EXPLOSION, DO NOT START THE ENGINES WHEN FUEL FUMES ARE PRESENT. FUEL FUMES ARE DANGEROUS AND HARMFUL TO YOUR HEALTH.

After Starting the Engines

- Visibly check the engines to be sure there are no apparent water, fuel or oil leaks.
- Check the operation of the engine cooling systems.
- Check the engine gauges. Make sure they are reading normally.
- Check the controls and steering for smooth and proper operation.
- Make sure all lines, cables, anchors, etc. for securing a boat are onboard and in good condition. All lines should be coiled, secured and off the decks when underway.
- Have a safe cruise and enjoy yourself.

Remember:
When you operate a boat, you accept the responsibility for the boat, for the safety of passengers and for others out enjoying the water.

- Avoid sea conditions that are beyond the skill and experience of you and your crew.
- Alcohol and any drugs can severely reduce your reaction time and affect your better judgment.
- Alcohol severely reduces the ability to react to several different signals at once.
- Alcohol makes it difficult to correctly judge speed and distance, or track moving objects.
- Alcohol reduces night vision, and the ability to distinguish red from green.

WARNING

YOU SHOULD NEVER OPERATE YOUR BOAT WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS.

WARNING

MAKE SURE ONE OTHER PERSON ON THE BOAT IS INSTRUCTED IN THE OPERATION OF THE BOAT AND ALWAYS OPERATE THE BOAT IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL STATE AND LOCAL LAWS GOVERNING THE USE OF A BOAT.

DO NOT OPERATE THE BOAT UNLESS IT IS COMPLETELY ASSEMBLED. KEEP ALL FASTENERS TIGHT. KEEP ADJUSTMENTS ACCORDING TO SPECIFICATIONS.

Before operating the boat for the first time, read the engine break-in procedures. The break-in procedures are found in the owner's manual for the engines. The manual is in the literature packet. Correct break-in operation is critical to ensure proper performance and longer engine life.

CAUTION

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE BREAK-IN PROCEDURE MAY RESULT IN REDUCED ENGINE LIFE OR EVEN SEVERE ENGINE DAMAGE. MAKE SURE YOU FOLLOW THE BREAK-IN PROCEDURE EXACTLY.

As different types of engines are used to power the boat, have the dealer describe the operating procedures for your boat. For more instructions on "How to Operate the Boat," make sure you read the instructions given to you in the owner's manual for the engines you have selected.

Notice:
For more instructions on safety, equipment and boat handling, enroll in one of the several free boating courses offered. For information on the courses offered in your area, call your local boating authority or visit www.uscgboating.org.

Notice:
If the drive unit hits an underwater object, stop the engines. Inspect the drive unit for damage. If the unit is damaged, contact your dealer for a complete inspection and repair of the unit.

To stop the boat, follow this procedure:

- Bring the throttles back to the idle speed position.
- Move the shifting levers to the neutral position.

Notice:
If the engines have been run at high speed for a long period of time, allow them to cool down by running the engines at idle speed for 3 to 5 minutes.

- Turn the ignition keys to the OFF position.
- Raise the trim tabs to the full up position.

After Operation

- If operating in saltwater, wash the boat and all equipment with soap and water. Flush the engines using fresh water. Refer to the engine owner's manual for instructions on flushing your outboard engines.
- Check the bilge area for debris and excess water. Remove any debris and pump out excess water as necessary.
- Fill the fuel tank to near full to reduce the potential for condensation accumulation in the tank. Allow enough room in the tank for the fuel to expand without being forced out through the vent.
- Turn off all electrical equipment except the battery charger and automatic bilge pumps.
- If you are going to leave the boat for a long period of time, put the battery main switches in the OFF position and close all seacocks.
- Make sure the boat is securely moored.

CAUTION

TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE BOAT, CLOSE ALL SEACOCKS BEFORE LEAVING THE BOAT.

2.5 Docking, Anchoring & Mooring

Docking and Dock Lines

Maneuvering the boat near the dock and securing the boat require skill and techniques that are unique to the water, wind conditions and the layout of the dock. If possible, position a crew member at the bow and stern to man the lines and assist in docking operations. While maneuvering close to the dock consideration must be given to the wind and current. You should anticipate the effect these forces will have on the boat and use them to help put the boat where you want it. It is important to practice in open water using an imaginary dock enough to develop a sense for the way your boat handles in a variety of docking scenarios. You must be able to foresee the possibilities and have solutions in mind before problems occur.

Approaching a dock or backing into a slip in high winds or strong currents requires a considerable amount of skill. If you are new to boat handling, you should take lessons from an experienced pilot to learn how to maneuver your boat in tight quarters in less than ideal conditions. You should also practice away from the dock during windy conditions.

Dock lines are generally twisted or braided nylon. Nylon is strong and stretches to absorb shock. It also has a long life and is soft and easy on the hands. The line's size will vary with the size of the boat. Typically a 30 to 40 foot boat will use 5/8-inch line and a 20 to 30 foot boat will use 1/2-inch line. The number of lines and their configuration will vary depending on the dock, the range of the tide, and many other factors. Usually a combination of bow, stern and spring lines are used to secure the boat.

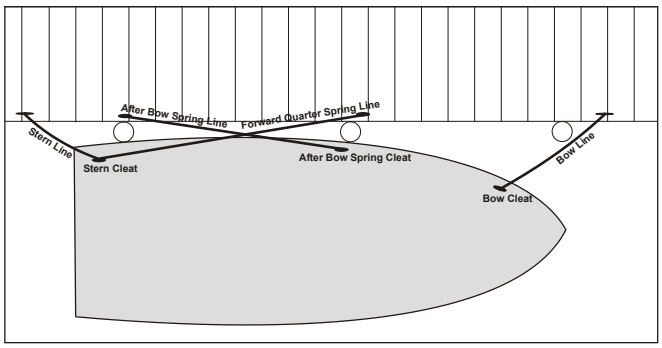
Maneuvering - Twin Engine Boats

If your boat is equipped with a joystick integrated into the engine control system and you are using the joystick to maneuver the boat, you should leave all engines running while using the joystick to maneuver the boat to the dock or back into the slip.

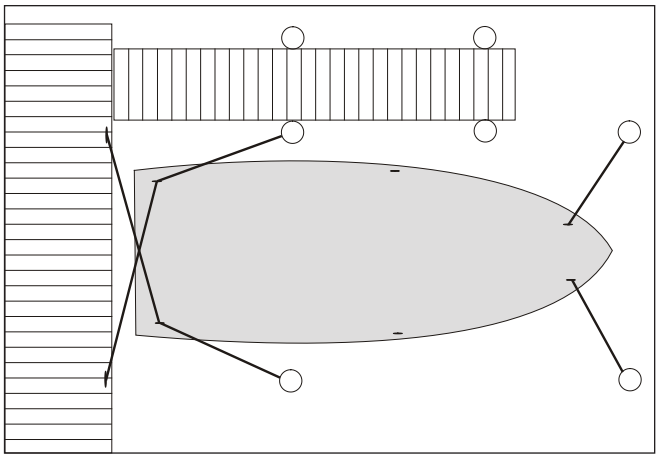
Note that most joystick controls will be deactivated if either throttle & shift control lever is moved while maneuvering the boat.

Electronic control system and joystick operation is unique to the engines installed on your boat. Operation manuals for the engines and control systems are included with this manual. You should read these manuals thoroughly and understand the control system in theory and operation before operating your boat. Additionally, your dealer should demonstrate the operation of the control system and instruct you in operating the controls properly.

Maneuvering to the Dock
Approach the dock slowly at a 30 to 40 degree angle. Whenever possible, approach against the wind or current. Turn the engines straight & shift to neutral when you feel you have enough momentum to reach the dock. Use reverse on the outboard engine while turning the steering wheel towards the dock to slow the boat and pull the stern toward the dock as the boat approaches. Straighten the engines and use both engines to stop the boat if it is still moving forward against the pilings. If you executed your approach properly, the boat will lightly touch the pilings at the same time the forward momentum is stopped. Have the dock lines ready and secure the boat as soon as it stops. Use fenders to protect the boat while it is docked. Keep the engines running until all of the lines are secured.



Securing The Boat Along Side A Dock (Typical)


Securing The Boat In A Slip (Typical)

Backing into a Slip
Approach the slip with the stern against the wind or current and the engines straight ahead. Use the engines and turn the steering wheel to maneuver the boat into alignment with the slip. Reverse the engines and slowly back into the slip. Shift from reverse to neutral frequently to prevent the boat from gaining too much speed. Move the stern right and left by shifting the engines in and out of gear or turning the wheel. When nearly in the slip all the way, straighten the engines and shift to forward to stop. Keep the engines running until the lines are secured.

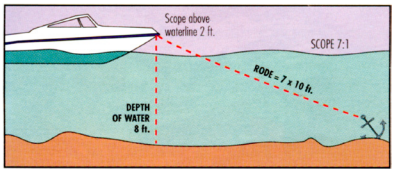
Securing Dock Lines
Securing a boat that is tied alongside the dock typically requires a bow and stern line and two spring lines. The bow and stern lines are usually secured to the dock at a 40° angle aft of the stern cleat and forward of the bow cleat. The after bow spring line is secured to the dock at a 40° angle aft of the after bow spring cleat. The forward quarter spring is secured to the dock at a 40° angle forward of the stern cleat. The spring lines keep the boat square to the dock and reduce fore and aft movement while allowing the boat to move up and down with the tide.

Securing a boat in a slip is somewhat different. It typically requires two bow lines secured to pilings on each side of the bow, two stern lines secured to the dock and two spring lines that prevent the boat from hitting the dock. The bow lines are typically secured with enough slack to allow the boat to ride the tide. The stern lines are crossed. One line runs from the port aft boat cleat to the starboard dock cleat and the other line runs from the starboard aft boat cleat to the port cleat on the dock. The stern lines center the boat, control the forward motion, and allow the boat to ride the tide. Two forward quarter spring lines typically are secured to the stern cleats and to mid ship pilings or cleats. The spring lines keep the boat from backing into the dock while allowing it to ride the tide.

Leaving the Dock
Always start the engines and let them warm up for several minutes before releasing the lines. Boats steer from the stern and it is important that you achieve enough clearance at the stern to maneuver the boat as quickly as possible. Push the stern off and maneuver such that you get stern clearance quickly. Proceed slowly until well clear of the dock and other boats.

Mooring
Approach the mooring heading into the wind or current. Shift to neutral when you have just enough headway to reach the buoy. Position a crew member on the bow to retrieve the mooring with a boat hook and secure the line. Keep the engines running until the line is secured.

Leaving a Mooring
Start the engines and let them warm up for several minutes before releasing the mooring line. The boat will already be headed into the wind, so move it forward enough to loosen the line and untie it. Back the boat away from the mooring until you can see the buoy. Move the boat slowly away from the mooring.

Anchoring


Make sure the bitter end of the anchor line is attached to the boat before dropping the anchor. Bring the bow into the wind or current and put the engines in neutral. When the vessel comes to a stop, lower the anchor over the bow. Pay out anchor line so that it is at least 5 to 7 times the depth of the water and secure the line to a cleat. Use caution to avoid getting your feet or hands tangled in the line. Additional scope of 10 times the depth may be required for storm conditions. Check landmarks on shore or your GPS position to make sure the anchor is not dragging. If it is dragging, you will have to start all over. It is prudent to use two anchors if you are anchoring overnight or in rough weather.

Releasing the Anchor
Release the anchor by driving the boat slowly to the point where the anchor line becomes vertical. It should release when you pass that point. If the anchor doesn't release right away, stop the boat directly above the anchor and tie the line to the cleat as tight as possible. The up and down movement of the boat will usually loosen the anchor within a minute. Make sure you secure the anchor and properly stow the line before operating the boat.

WARNING

NEVER ANCHOR THE BOAT BY THE STERN. THE STERN OF THE BOAT IS VULNERABLE TO SWAMPING FROM WAVE ACTION AND WIND AND CURRENT WILL PUT MORE STRESS ON THE ANCHOR WHEN IT IS ATTACHED TO THE STERN. ONLY ANCHOR THE BOAT BY THE BOW

2.6 Controls, Steering, or Propulsion System Failure
If the propulsion, control or steering system fails while you are operating the boat, bring the throttles to idle and shift to neutral. Decide whether you need to put out the anchor to prevent the boat from drifting or to hold the bow into the seas. Investigate and correct the problem if you can. Turn the engine off before opening the engine cowling to make repairs. If you are unable to correct the problem, call for help.

If only one engine has failed, you can usually run home on the other engine. Be careful not to apply too much power to the engine that is running. When only one engine is used to power a twin engine boat, that engine is over propped and can be overloaded if too much throttle is applied. You should contact your dealer or the engine manufacturer for the maximum power settings when running without one engine.

2.7 Collision
If your boat is involved in a collision with another boat, dock, piling or a sandbar, your first priority is to check your passengers for injuries and administer first aid if necessary. Once your passenger's situations are stabilized, thoroughly inspect the boat for damage. Check below decks for leaks and the control systems for proper operation. Plug all leaks or make the necessary repairs to the control systems before proceeding slowly and carefully to port. Request assistance if necessary. Haul the boat and make a thorough inspection of the hull and running gear for damage.

2.8 Grounding, Towing & Rendering Assistance

The law requires the owner or operator of a vessel to render assistance to any individual or vessel in distress, as long as his vessel is not endangered in the process.

If the boat should become disabled, or if another craft that is disabled requires assistance, great care must be taken. The stress applied to a boat during towing may become excessive. Excessive stress can damage the structure of the boat and create a safety hazard for those aboard.

Freeing a grounded vessel or towing a boat that is disabled requires specialized equipment and knowledge. Line failure and structural damage caused by improper towing have resulted in fatal injuries. Because of this, we strongly suggest that these activities be left to those who have the equipment and knowledge, e.g., the U.S. Coast Guard or a commercial towing company, to safely accomplish the towing task.

DANGER

THE MOORING CLEATS ON BLACKFIN BOATS ARE NOT DESIGNED OR INTENDED TO BE USED FOR TOWING PURPOSES. THESE CLEATS ARE SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED AS MOORING CLEATS FOR SECURING THE BOAT TO A DOCK, PIER, ETC. DO NOT USE THESE FITTINGS FOR TOWING OR ATTEMPTING TO FREE A GROUNDED VESSEL.

WHEN TOWING OPERATIONS ARE UNDERWAY, HAVE EVERYONE ABOARD BOTH VESSELS STAY CLEAR OF THE TOW LINE AND SURROUNDING AREA. A TOW LINE THAT SHOULD BREAK WHILE UNDER STRESS CAN BE VERY DANGEROUS, AND COULD CAUSE SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.

WARNING

RUNNING AGROUND CAN CAUSE SERIOUS INJURY TO PASSENGERS AND DAMAGE TO A BOAT AND ITS UNDERWATER GEAR. IF YOUR BOAT SHOULD BECOME GROUNDED, DISTRIBUTE PERSONAL FLOTATION DEVICES AND INSPECT THE BOAT FOR POSSIBLE DAMAGE. THOROUGHLY INSPECT THE BILGE AREA FOR SIGNS OF LEAKAGE. AN EXPERIENCED SERVICE FACILITY SHOULD CHECK YOUR UNDERWATER GEAR AT THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY. DO NOT CONTINUE TO USE YOUR BOAT IF THE CONDITION OF THE UNDERWATER EQUIPMENT IS QUESTIONABLE.

2.9 Flooding or Capsizing

Boats can become unstable if they become flooded or completely swamped. You must always be aware of the position of the boat to the seas and the amount of water in the bilge. Water entering the boat over the transom can usually be corrected by turning the boat into the waves. If the bilge is flooding because of a hole in the hull or a defective hose, you may be able to plug it with rags, close the thru-hull valve or assist the bilge pumps by bailing with buckets. Put a mayday call in to the Coast Guard or nearby boats and distribute life jackets as soon as you discover your boat is in trouble.

If the boat becomes swamped and capsizes, you and your passengers should stay with the boat as long as you can. It is much easier for the Coast Guard, aircraft, or other boats to spot the boat, than just people in the water.

2.10 Fishing

Fishing can be very exciting and distracting for the operator when the action gets intense. You must always be conscious of the fact that your primary responsibility is the safe operation of your boat and the safety of your passengers and other boats in the area.

You must always make sure the helm is properly manned and is never left unattended while trolling. If you are fishing in an area that is crowded with other fishing boats, it may be difficult to follow the rules of the road. This situation can become especially difficult when most boats are trolling. Being courteous and exercising good common sense is essential. Avoid trying to assert your right of way and concentrate on staying clear and preventing tangled or cut lines and other unpleasant encounters with other boats. Also keep in mind that fishing line wrapped around a propeller shaft can damage seals in the engine's lower unit. If fishing line becomes tangled in the propeller shaft, remove it as soon as possible and have your authorized engine dealer check the propeller shaft seals for damage and leakage.

2.11 Man Overboard

If someone falls overboard, you must be prepared to react quickly, particularly when you are offshore. The following procedures will help you in recovering a person that has fallen overboard.

- Immediately stop the boat and sound a man overboard alarm and have all passengers point to the person in the water.
- Circle around quickly and throw a cushion or life jacket to the person, if possible, and another to use as a marker.
- Keep the person on the driver side of the boat so you can keep him in sight at all times.
- Make sure to approach the person from the downwind side and maneuver the boat so the propellers are well clear of the person in the water.
- Turn off the engines when the person is alongside and use a ring buoy or a boat cushion with a line attached, a paddle or boathook to assist him to the boat. Make sure you don't hit him with the ring buoy or the boat.
- Pull the person to the boat and assist him onboard.
- Check the person for injuries and administer first aid if necessary. If the injuries are serious, call for help. Refer to the Safety Equipment chapter for more information on first aid and requesting emergency medical assistance.

⚠ WARNING ⚠

MOVING PROPELLERS ARE DANGEROUS. THEY CAN CAUSE DEATH, LOSS OF LIMBS, OR OTHER SEVERE INJURY. DO NOT USE THE SWIM PLATFORM OR SWIM LADDER WHILE THE ENGINES ARE RUNNING. STOP THE ENGINES IF DIVERS OR SWIMMERS ARE ATTEMPTING TO BOARD. ALWAYS PROPERLY STORE THE LADDER BEFORE STARTING THE ENGINES.

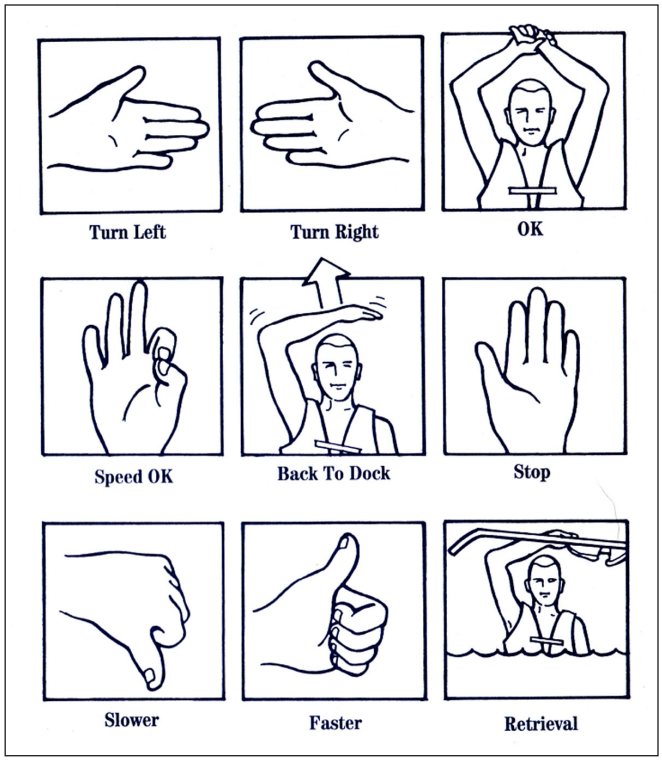
2.12 Water Skiing & Wakeboarding

Your boat could be equipped for water skiing and wakeboarding. If you have never driven skiers before, you should spend some hours as an observer and learning from an experienced driver. If you are an experienced driver, you should take some time to become familiar with the boat and the way it handles before pulling a skier. The driver should also know the skier's ability and drive accordingly.

The following safety precautions should be observed while towing water skiers.

- Water ski only in safe areas, away from other boats and swimmers, out of channels and in water free of underwater obstructions. The area should be at least 5 feet deep, 3000 feet long and have at least 100' between each side of the boat and any obstructions.
- Make sure that anyone who skis can swim. Do not allow people who cannot swim to water ski.
- Be sure that the skier is wearing a proper life jacket. A water skier is considered onboard the boat and a Coast Guard approved life jacket is required. It is advisable and recommended for a skier to wear a flotation device designed to withstand the impact of hitting the water at high speed.
- Make sure to inspect the ski equipment and tow rope before each ski session. Never use equipment that is damaged or with loose screws, torn boots, severe corrosion or tears in the fabric. You should also inspect the ski tow rope and replace if it is frayed, has unnecessary knots or is damaged. Never use a ski tow line that is questionable.
- Secure the ski tow rope to an appropriate device intended for ski tow ropes.
- Always carry a second person onboard to observe the skier or wakeboarder so that your full attention can be given to the safe operation of the boat. The operator should pay attention to driving the boat and have the observer keep him updated on the skier. Never ski after dark. It is hazardous and illegal. Neither the boat operator or skier can see well enough to navigate at skiing or wakeboarding speeds safely at night.
- Never spray swimmers, boats, rafts or other skiers. The risk for a collision makes this dangerous for the skier and people being sprayed.
- Never follow directly behind another boat while pulling skiers. Always stay a safe distance behind or off the side of other boat traffic. If the boat you are following stops unexpectedly, you may not be able to respond quick enough endangering your skier and occupants of both boats.

- Never follow behind another boat pulling a skier for any reason, even if you are not pulling a skier. If the skier you are following falls, you may not be able to respond quick enough and could run over the skier.
- When pulling multiple skiers, make sure the ropes are the same length. Never pull multiple skiers with tow ropes of different lengths.
- Always make sure to slowly pull the slack out of the ski rope and wait for the OK from the skier before advancing the throttle to ensure the rope is not wrapped around the skier and that the skier is ready. Never advance the throttle until the skier provides the ready signal.
- When turning around to pick up a fallen skier, make sure to look for other boat traffic in the direction of the turn before you turn the boat.
- Approach a skier in the water from the downwind side and be certain to stop the motion of the boat and your motor before coming in close proximity to the skier.
- Give immediate attention to a fallen skier. A fallen skier is very hard to see by other boats and is extremely vulnerable. When a skier falls, be prepared to immediately turn the boat and return to the skier.
- Never leave a fallen skier alone in the water for any reason and have an observer display a skier down flag to alert other boaters that your skier has fallen.
- Agree on hand signals to be used between the observer and skier to communicate. This is important to eliminate confusion and ensure the safety of your skiers, wakeboarders or tubers. Refer the Hand Signals drawing in this section for signals that are commonly used during water sports activities.
- Make sure the observer watches for the skier's signal to indicate he or she is OK. If the signal is not seen immediately, assume the skier is injured and in need of immediate assistance. Be prepared to respond quickly.



Common Hand Signals for Water Sports Activities

- For additional information on water skiing, including hand signals and water skiing manuals, contact the American Water Skiing Association in Winter Haven, Florida, 813-324-4341.

WARNING

MOVING PROPELLERS ARE DANGEROUS. THEY CAN CAUSE DEATH, LOSS OF LIMBS OR OTHER SEVERE INJURY. DO NOT USE THE SWIM PLATFORM OR SWIM LADDER WHILE THE ENGINE IS RUNNING. STOP THE ENGINE IF DIVERS, SWIMMERS OR SKIERS ARE ATTEMPTING TO BOARD. ALWAYS PROPERLY STORE THE LADDER BEFORE STARTING THE ENGINE.

2.13 Trash Disposal

The discharge of plastic trash or trash mixed with plastic is illegal anywhere in the marine environment. U.S. Coast Guard regulations also restrict the dumping of other forms of garbage. Regional, state and local restrictions on garbage discharges also may apply.

Responsible boaters store refuse in bags and dispose of it properly on shore. You should make sure your passengers are aware of the local waste laws and the trash management procedure on your boat. Refer to the placard mounted on your boat for more specific information regarding solid waste disposal.

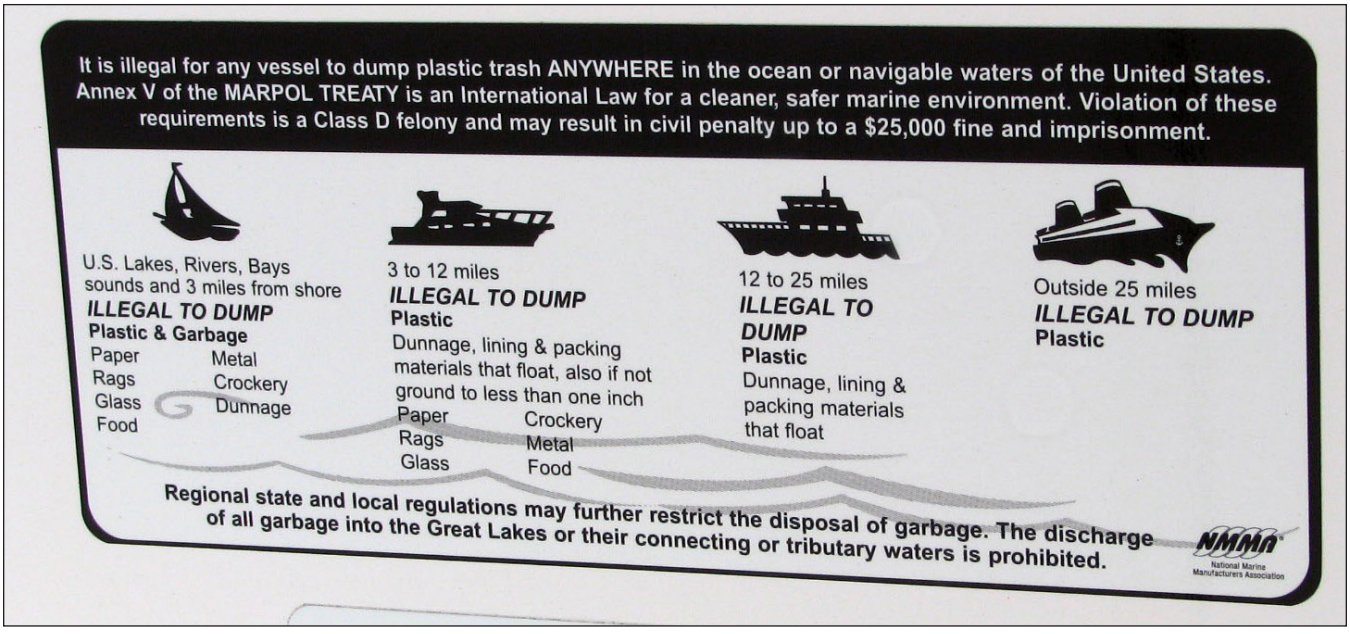
Federal law requires that vessels of 26 feet or longer must display in a prominent location, a durable placard at least 4 by 9 inches notifying the crew and passengers of the discharge restrictions (Marpol Treaty). A label for this purpose has been shipped with the boat and is attached to the side of the cockpit or a cockpit hatch. It is the boat owner's responsibility to make sure this placard remains mounted and legible in accordance with the law.

2.14 Yacht Certification Plate

Coast Guard rules require boats less than 20 feet (6 meters) to display a gross weight and person-capacity plate provided by the manufacturer.

Boat manufacturers in the National Marine Manufacturers Association (NMMA) program will display a gross weight and person-capacity plate on boats up to 26 feet (7.9 meters). Larger boats, including your boat, will display a Yacht Certification plate indicating compliance with the NMMA and U.S. Coast Guard requirements instead of a capacity plate.

The yacht certification plate is usually located near the helm in clear view of the operator.



Trash Disposal & Discharge of Placards on Starboard Side of Cockpit

2.15 Trailering Your Boat

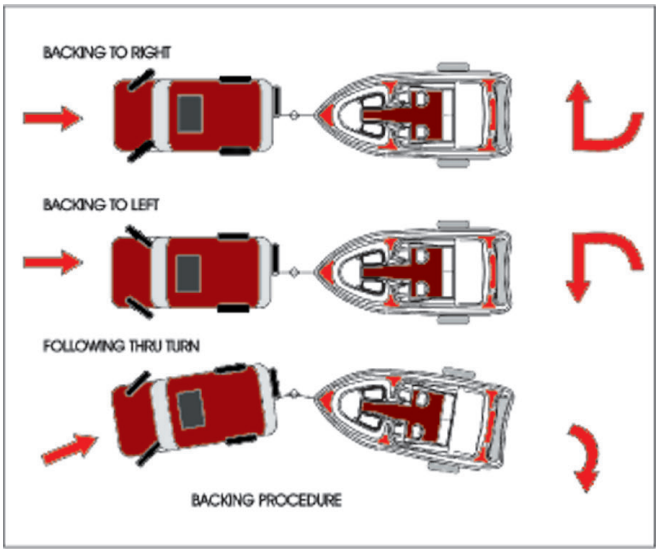
If you trailer your boat, make sure that your tow vehicle is capable of towing the weight of the trailer, boat and equipment and the weight of the passengers and equipment inside the vehicle. This may require that the tow vehicle be specially equipped with a larger engine, transmission, brakes and trailer tow package. Additionally, the laws in your state may require special permits to tow a boat this large on some or all highways.

The boat trailer is an important part of your boating package. The trailer should be matched to your boat's weight and hull. Using a trailer with a capacity too low will be unsafe on the road and cause abnormal wear. A trailer with a capacity too high, can damage the boat. Contact your trailer dealer to evaluate your towing vehicle and hitch and to make sure you have the correct trailer for your boat.

Important:
Your Blackfin is a heavy boat and care must be taken when selecting the trailer. We recommend that you use a bunk style trailer that incorporates a combination of heavy duty rollers or bunks, to support the keel and long bunks running under and parallel to the stringers to support the hull. Avoid using a full roller trailer that does not have bunks. Roller trailers have a tendency to put extreme pressure points on the hull, especially on the lifting strakes and have damaged boats. The situation is worse during launching and haul out. Damage resulting from improper trailer support or the use of a full roller trailer will not be covered by the Blackfin Warranty.

Notice:
Contact your trailer dealer to evaluate your towing vehicle and hitch and to make sure you have the correct trailer for your boat.

- Make sure the trailer is a match for your boat's weight and hull design. More damage can be done to a boat by the stresses of road travel than by normal water operation. A boat hull is designed to be supported evenly by water. So, when it is transported on a trailer it should be supported structurally as evenly across the hull as possible allowing for even distribution of the weight of the hull, engines and equipment.



Backing Procedure for Boat Trailers

- Make sure the trailer bunks and/or rollers properly support the hull and do not put pressure on the lifting strakes. The rollers and bunks must be kept in good condition to prevent scratching and gouging of the hull.
- The capacity rating of the trailer should be greater than the combined weight of the boat, motor and equipment. The gross vehicle weight rating must be shown on the trailer. Make sure the weight of the boat, engine, gear and trailer is not more than the gross vehicle weight rating.
- Make sure the boat is securely fastened on the trailer to prevent movement between the boat and trailer. The bow eye on the boat should be secured with a rope, chain or turnbuckle in addition to the winch cable. Additional straps may be required across the beam of the boat or from the transom eyes to the trailer.

Notice:
Your trailer dealer will give instructions on how to load, fasten and launch your boat.

CAUTION

BOATS HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY TRAILERS THAT DO NOT PROPERLY SUPPORT THE HULL. ALWAYS MAKE SURE THE TRAILER BUNKS AND ROLLERS ARE ADJUSTED SO THEY ARE NOT PUTTING EXCESSIVE PRESSURE ON THE LIFTING STRAKES AND ARE PROVIDING ENOUGH SUPPORT FOR THE HULL. HULL DAMAGE RESULTING FROM IMPROPER TRAILER SUPPORT IS NOT COVERED BY THE BLACKFIN WARRANTY.

Before Going Out On The Highway:

- Side curtains, clear connector, backdrop and aft curtain must be removed when trailering. Canvas enclosures are not designed to withstand the extreme wind pressure encountered while trailering and will be damaged. Always remove and properly store the enclosure before trailering your boat.
- Make sure the tow BALL and TRAILER COUPLER are the same size and bolts and nuts are tightly secured.
- The COUPLER MUST BE COMPLETELY OVER THE BALL and the LATCHING MECHANISM LOCKED DOWN.
- Make sure the TRAILER IS LOADED EVENLY from front to rear as well as side to side and has the correct weight on the hitch. Too much weight on the hitch will cause the rear of the tow vehicle to drag and may make steering more difficult. Too little weight on the hitch will cause the rig to fishtail and will make controlling the tow vehicle difficult. Contact your trailer manufacturer or dealer for the correct weight on the hitch for your trailer.
- The SAFETY CHAINS must be attached crisscrossing under the coupler to the frame of the tow vehicle. If the ball was to break, the trailer would follow in a straight line and prevent the coupler from dragging on the road. Make sure the trailer emergency brake cable or chain is also installed to the tow vehicle frame.
- Make sure the LIGHTS on the trailer function properly.
- CHECK THE BRAKES. On a level parking area roll forward and apply the brakes several times at increasing speeds to determine if the brakes on the tow vehicle and trailer are working properly.
- Make sure the tow vehicle has SIDE VIEW MIRRORS that are large enough to provide an unobstructed rear view on both sides of the vehicle.
- CHECK THE TIRES and WHEEL BEARINGS.

Notice:
Make sure your towing vehicle and trailer are in compliance with all state and local laws. Contact your state motor vehicle bureau for laws governing the towing of trailers.

3.1 General

Your boat is designed to be powered with two 4-cycle outboard motors. 4-cycle outboard engines do not use an oil injection system and are not equipped with an oil tank. They have an oil sump in the crankcase that must be kept full of the type of oil recommended by the engine manufacturer. Engine oil must be checked before each use and changed regularly.

Each outboard motor manufacturer provides an owner's manual with its product. It is important that you read the manual(s) very carefully and become familiar with the proper care and operation of the engines and drive systems. A warranty registration card has been furnished with each new engine and can be located in the engine owner's manual. All information requested on this card should be filled out completely by the dealer and purchaser and returned to the respective engine manufacturer as soon as possible.

Outboard Power System

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 TO SOMEONE UNFAMILIAR WITH THE OPERATION AND FUNCTION OF THE EQUIPMENT.

WARNING

DO NOT INHALE EXHAUST FUMES! EXHAUST CONTAINS CARBON MONOXIDE THAT IS COLORLESS AND ODORLESS. CARBON MONOXIDE IS A DANGEROUS GAS THAT IS POTENTIALLY LETHAL.

3.2 Drive System Corrosion

Each outboard motor is a complete drive system with the gear case being just forward of the propeller and connected to the power head with a vertical drive shaft. All engines require some maintenance. Routine maintenance recommended for your engine is outlined in the engine owner's manual. Routine maintenance is normally the primary concern unless the boat is to be kept in saltwater for extended periods of time. Then the main concerns are marine growth and galvanic corrosion.

Marine growth occurs when components are left in the water for extended periods and can cause poor performance or permanent damage to the exposed components. The type of growth and how quickly it occurs is relative to the water conditions in your boating area. Water temperature, pollution, current, etc. can have an effect on marine growth.

Galvanic corrosion is the corrosion process occurring when different metals are submerged in an electrolyte. Seawater is an electrolyte and submerged engine components must be properly protected. Outboard motors are equipped with sacrificial anodes to prevent galvanic corrosion problems. The anodes must be monitored and replaced as necessary. For locations and maintenance, please refer to the engine owner's manual.

When leaving the boat in the water, tilt the motors as high as possible. This will decrease the risk of marine growth around the cooling inlets, propeller and exhaust ports or damage from galvanic corrosion.

CAUTION

DO NOT PAINT OUTBOARD MOTORS WITH ANTIFOULING PAINTS DESIGNED FOR BOAT HULLS. MANY OF THESE PAINTS CAN CAUSE SEVERE DAMAGE TO THE ENGINES. CONTACT YOUR DEALER OR ENGINE MANUFACTURER FOR INFORMATION ON THE PROPER PAINTING PROCEDURES.

3.3 Engine Lubrication

4-cycle outboard engines incorporate a pressure-type lubrication system with an oil sump in the crankcase that must be kept full of the type and grade of oil recommended by the engine manufacturer. It is normal for 4-cycle engines to consume a small amount of oil. Therefore, the oil must be checked before each use and changed at regular intervals as instructed by the engine owner's manual.

Notice:
Always monitor the oil level in the crankcase and only use the type of oil specified by the engine manufacturer.

3.4 Engine Cooling System

Outboard engines are raw water (seawater) cooled. Water is pumped through the water inlets, circulated through the engine block, and relinquished with the exhaust gases through the propeller hub. The water pump uses a small impeller made of synthetic rubber. The impeller and water pump cannot run dry for more than a few seconds. In most outboard motors, some cooling water is diverted through ports below the engine cowling. This allows the operator to visually check the operation of the cooling system. When the engine is started, always check for a steady stream of water coming out of those ports.

Notice:
If the boat is used in salt or badly polluted water, the engines should be flushed after each use. Refer to the engine owner's manual for the proper engine flushing procedure.

CAUTION

NEVER RUN AN OUTBOARD MOTOR WITHOUT WATER FLOWING TO THE WATER PUMP. SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE WATER PUMP IMPELLER OR ENGINE COULD RESULT.

3.5 Propellers

The propellers convert the engine's power into thrust. They come in a variety of styles, diameters and pitches. The propellers that will best suit the needs of your boat will depend somewhat on your application and expected average load. Propeller sizes are identified by two numbers stamped on the prop in sequence. The 1st number in the sequence (example 14" x 21") is the diameter of the propeller, and the 2nd number is the pitch. Pitch is the theoretical distance traveled by the propeller in one revolution.

Always repair or replace a propeller immediately if it has been damaged. A damaged and therefore out of balance propeller can cause vibration that can be felt in the boat and could damage the engine gear assembly. Refer to the engine owner's manual for information on propeller removal and installation.

3.6 Performance Issues & Propellers

It is extremely important that the boat is propped to run at or very near the recommended top RPM with an average load. If the top RPM is above or below the recommend range, the propellers must be changed to prevent loss of performance and possible engine damage.

Twin engine boats are equipped from the factory with counter rotating engines that are mounted to achieve quicker planing and optimum performance. Therefore, the left hand rotation engine is mounted on the port side of the transom and the right hand rotation engine is mounted on the starboard side. You should make sure that each propeller matches the rotation of the engine.

Notice:
Before changing propellers to correct boat performance problems, be sure factors such as engine tuning, bottom and running gear growth, etc. are not the source of performance changes. Always be sure the load conditions are those normally experienced, before changing propellers.

Your boat was shipped with propellers that typically provide optimum performance for your boat. However there are factors that can affect performance and propeller requirements.

The following are some other factors to consider:

- You should be sure the load conditions are those normally experienced. If the boat ran in the required RPM range when it was new and you have not added any additional gear or heavy equipment and have not damaged the propellers, there is a good chance the propellers are not the problem.
- The addition of heavy equipment such as a tower, life rafts, additional coolers, etc., will cause additional load on the engines. Consequently, different propellers may be required.
- Boats operated at high altitudes (above 2000 feet). Engines operated at high altitudes will not be able to develop as much horsepower as they do at or near sea level. Consequently, different propellers may be required.

Notice:
Outboard engines can be damaged and the warranty void if the boat is not propped correctly. Always consult your dealer or authorized engine service dealer when making changes to the propellers or if the boat does not run near the top recommended RPM.

Propeller

Mercury VesselView 4
Tachometer & Engine Monitoring Display

3.7 Engine Instrumentation

The helm station is equipped with a set of engine instruments and/or alarms. These instruments allow the operator to monitor the operational condition of the engines. Close observation of these instruments allows the operator to operate the engines at the most efficient level and could save them from serious costly damage.

Most Blackfin boats are equipped with Mercury engines with a VesselView 4 display. These systems can be integrated with the optional electronic navigation equipment installed on your boat.

A brief description of the gauges and their basic functions integrated in these display systems are listed in this section. Other functions that are dependent on the electronics installed on your boat may be available. Refer to the engine and display system owner's manuals and the manuals for the electronics installed on your boat for detailed information on the operation of the instruments and additional functions available.

Remember, the instrumentation is unique to the type of outboard motors installed on your Blackfin.

Some or all of the following gauges may be present.

Tachometer
The tachometers display the speed of the engines in revolutions per minute (RPM). This speed is not the boat speed or necessarily the speed of the propeller.

CAUTION

NEVER EXCEED THE MAXIMUM RECOMMENDED OPERATION RPM OF THE ENGINES. MAINTAINING MAXIMUM OR CLOSE TO MAXIMUM RPM FOR EXTENDED PERIODS CAN REDUCE THE LIFE OF THE ENGINES.

Speedometer
Speedometers can indicate boat speed via the engine pickup or an optional GPS or depth sounder triducer, if these options are installed in your boat. Refer to the engine display and electronics operating manuals for more information on the speedometer options available for your boat.

Temperature Gauge
The temperature gauge indicates the temperature of the engine cooling system. A sudden increase in the temperature could signal a blocked cooling passage or a water pump malfunction.

CAUTION

CONTINUED OPERATION OF AN OVERHEATED ENGINE CAN RESULT IN ENGINE SEIZURE. IF AN UNUSUALLY HIGH TEMPERATURE READING OCCURS, SHUT THE ENGINE OFF IMMEDIATELY. THEN INVESTIGATE AND CORRECT THE PROBLEM

Oil Pressure Gauge
The oil pressure gauge monitors the engine lubrication system pressure. The oil pressure indicated when the engine is new is usually the reference for normal oil pressure for that engine. A drop in oil pressure is a possible indication of oil pump problems, a leak or fuel diluted oil.

Fuel Gauge
The fuel gauge indicates the amount of fuel in the fuel tank. This gauge is merely a relative indication of the available fuel supply and not a calibrated instrument.

Voltmeter
The voltmeter displays the voltage for the battery and the charging system. The normal voltage is 11 to 12.5 volts with the engines off, and 13 to 14.5 volts with the engines running.

Hour Meter
The hour meter keeps a record of the operating time for each engine.

Tilt/Trim Gauge
The tilt/trim gauge monitors the position of the engines. The upper range of the gauge indicates the tilt, which is used for trailering and shallow water operation. The lower range indicates the trim position. This is the range used to adjust the hull angle while operating your boat on plane.

Refer to the Helm Control Systems chapter and the engine owner's manual for more information on the operation of the power tilt and trim.

Depth Gauge (Optional)
The Depth gauge indicates the depth of the water below the bottom of the boat. The gauge is equipped with a shallow water alarm. The alarm will sound at a depth preset by the operator.

Fuel Management
Fuel management systems could be installed on your boat as part of the engine monitoring system. On most engines, the fuel management gauge is built into the digital display and can monitor miles per gallon, total gallons used and total gallons remaining.

If you have a fuel management system installed on your boat, refer to the engine or fuel management manual for information on that system.

Engine Alarm
Outboard engines are equipped with an audible alarm system mounted in the helm area that monitors selected critical engine systems. The alarm will sound if one of these systems begins to fail. Refer to the engine owner's manual for information on the alarms installed with your engine.

If an engine alarm sounds, immediately shut off the engine, if safe to do so, until the problem is found and corrected.

Compass

All boats are equipped with a compass on the top of the instrument panel. The compass cannot be adjusted accurately at the factory as it must be compensated for the influence of the electrical equipment and electronics unique to your boat. Therefore, the compass should be adjusted by a professional after the electronics and additional electrical accessories are installed and before operating the boat. To adjust the compass for your area, read the instructions on "Compass Compensation" given to you in the literature packet.

Compass

Instrument Maintenance

Electrical protection for instruments and ignition circuitry is provided by a set of fuses or circuit breakers located on each engine. The ignition switches should be sprayed periodically with a contact cleaner/lubricant. Ignition switches and all instruments, controls, etc. should be protected from the weather when not in use. Excessive exposure can lead to gauge and ignition switch difficulties.

4.1 General

The helm controls consist of three systems: the engine throttle and shift controls, steering system, and the trim tab control switches. These systems provide the operator with the ability to control the direction and attitude of the boat from the helm station.

Each manufacturer of the control components provides an owner's manual with its product. It is important that you read the manuals and become familiar with the proper care and operation of the control systems.

4.2 Engine Throttle & Shift Controls

The shift and throttle controls on your boat may vary depending on the engine and options selected. The following description is typical of most cable and electronic control systems. Refer to the engine or control manual for specific information on the controls installed on your Boat.

Electronic engine controls are standard on all large outboard engines. The following control description is typical of most electronic control installations.

The helm is designed for a binnacle style control with a single lever for each engine. The electronic control system consists of three major components: the electronic control head, instruments and keypad, control processors and applicable harnesses. The controls are completely electronic and there are no cables.

The control has a single lever for each engine that operates as a gearshift and a throttle. General operation will include a position for neutral (straight up and down or slightly aft of vertical), a forward position (the 1st detent forward of neutral), and a reverse position (the 1st detent aft of neutral). Advancing the control lever beyond the shift range advances the throttle in forward or reverse.

Each control lever is equipped with a means of permitting the engine to be operated at a higher than idle RPM while in neutral for cold starting and warm-up purposes. The levers are also equipped with adjustable detent and friction settings.

Mercury Electronic Controls

Most controls and key pads have integrated switches and indicator lights which allow the operator to control all aspects of the boat's propulsion system. LED lights on the control pad indicate that the control is activated and the engines can be started.

The most common features activated or monitored by the keypad are:

- Starter lockout, which prevents the engine from being started in gear.
- Gear lockout, which allows the engine RPM to be advanced in neutral safely.
- Battery voltage warning indicator that warns the operator of high or low voltage supplied to the system (audible alarm)
- An engine synchronization feature that automatically keeps both engines at the same RPM while cruising. Refer to Engine Synchronizing in this section and the control systems owner's manual for more information regarding engine synchronization.

- Trolling feature that allows the operator to increase the engine speed in 50 RPM increments while operating at trolling speeds between 600 - 1000 RPM.
- Station transfer that allows the operator to transfer control from one station to another with the push of a button on boats with two helm stations. Each station must be selected before the controls will operate from that station.

These features and others not mentioned require specific procedures to activate and operate them properly. Some of the procedures and features are unique to the engines and other options installed on your boat. It is essential that you read the owner's manual for the controls and be completely familiar with their operation before using your boat.

CAUTION

ALWAYS RETURN THE ENGINE THROTTLE LEVER TO THE EXTREME LOW SPEED POSITION BEFORE SHIFTING. NEVER SHIFT THE UNIT WHILE ENGINE SPEED IS ABOVE IDLE RPM.

Engine Synchronizer

During most operations of a twin engine boat, it is advantageous for both engines to be operated at the same RPM. This reduces noise and vibration and can increase engine efficiency. Setting the throttles so that the engines are running the same RPM (synchronized) can be done by listening to the engine sounds at low RPM and with the automatic synchronizer feature built into the electronic engine controls when the engines are operating above 1000 RPM. Attempting to synchronize the engines solely by using the tachometer readings or control lever placement generally will not work. When the engines are in proper synchronization, the throttle levers may not necessarily be even.

Refer to the engine or control owner's manuals for more information on the engine synchronizer and other features for the electronic controls installed on your boat.

4.3 Neutral Safety Switch

Every control system has a neutral safety switch incorporated into it. This device prohibits an engine from being started while the shift lever is in any position other than the neutral position. If the engine will not start, slight movement of the shift lever may be necessary to locate the neutral position and disengage the safety cutout switch. Control adjustments may be required to correct this condition should it persist. See your Blackfin dealer for necessary control adjustments.

The neutral safety switches should be tested periodically to ensure that they are operating properly. To test the neutral safety switches, make sure the engines are tilted down and move the shift levers to the forward position.

Make sure the throttle control levers are not advanced past the idle position. Press the start button or turn the key just long enough to briefly engage the starter for the engine.

Notice:

Some outboard control systems are equipped with a computer controlled start feature that will keep the starter engaged until the engine starts if the neutral safety switch fails and allows the starter to engage.

The starter should not engage for any engine. Repeat this test with the shift levers in reverse and the engine throttles at idle. Again, the starter should not engage for any engine. If the starter for any engine engages with the shift controls in any position other than the neutral position, then the neutral safety switch is not functioning properly and you should contact your dealer to have the neutral safety switch repaired by a qualified marine mechanic before using the boat. If an engine starts in gear during this test, immediately move the control lever to the neutral position and turn the engine off.

WARNING

IN SOME SITUATIONS, IT MAY BE POSSIBLE TO ACCIDENTALLY START THE ENGINES IN GEAR WITH THE THROTTLES ABOVE IDLE IF THE NEUTRAL SAFETY SWITCH IS NOT OPERATING PROPERLY. THIS WOULD CAUSE THE BOAT TO ACCELERATE UNEXPECTEDLY IN FORWARD OR REVERSE AND COULD RESULT IN LOSS OF CONTROL, DAMAGE TO THE BOAT OR INJURY TO PASSENGERS. ALWAYS TEST THE NEUTRAL SAFETY SWITCH PERIODICALLY AND CORRECT ANY PROBLEMS BEFORE USING THE BOAT.

4.4 Engine Power Tilt & Trim

All outboard engines have a tilt and trim feature. Most outboard engines have tilt/trim switches built into the engine shift and throttle controls that allow the operator to control the position of the outboards from the helm. Typically, a switch or switches on the port control lever grip activates the tilt/trim for the engines. Twin engine controls have two switches on the cover that activate each engine tilt/trim individually. If necessary, the maximum tilt angle can be adjusted by your Blackfin or engine dealer by reprogramming the settings using the engine manufacturer's diagnostic system.

Moving the outboard closer to the boat transom is called trimming "in" or "down." Moving the outboard further away from the boat transom is called trimming "out" or "up." In most cases, the boat will run best with the outboard adjusted so the hull will run at a 3 to 5 degree angle to the water.

The term "trim" generally refers to the adjustment of the outboard within the first 20° range of travel. This is the range used while operating your boat on plane. The term "tilt" is generally used when referring to adjusting the outboard further up for shallow water operation or trailering. For information on the proper use and maintenance of the power tilt and trim, refer to the engine owner's manual.

Mercury Control Tilt & Trim Switches

CAUTION

ENGINE HOSES AND CABLES OR THE TRANSOM GEL COAT CAN BE DAMAGED BY TILTING THE ENGINES TO THE FULL UP POSITION WITH THE ENGINES TURNED TO THE WRONG POSITION. MOST BOATS REQUIRE THE STEERING WHEEL TO BE TURNED COMPLETELY TO STARBOARD BEFORE TILTING THE ENGINES TO THE FULL UP POSITION. YOU SHOULD MONITOR EACH ENGINE AS IT TILTS TO DETERMINE BEST FULL TILT ENGINE POSITION FOR YOUR BOAT.

CAUTION

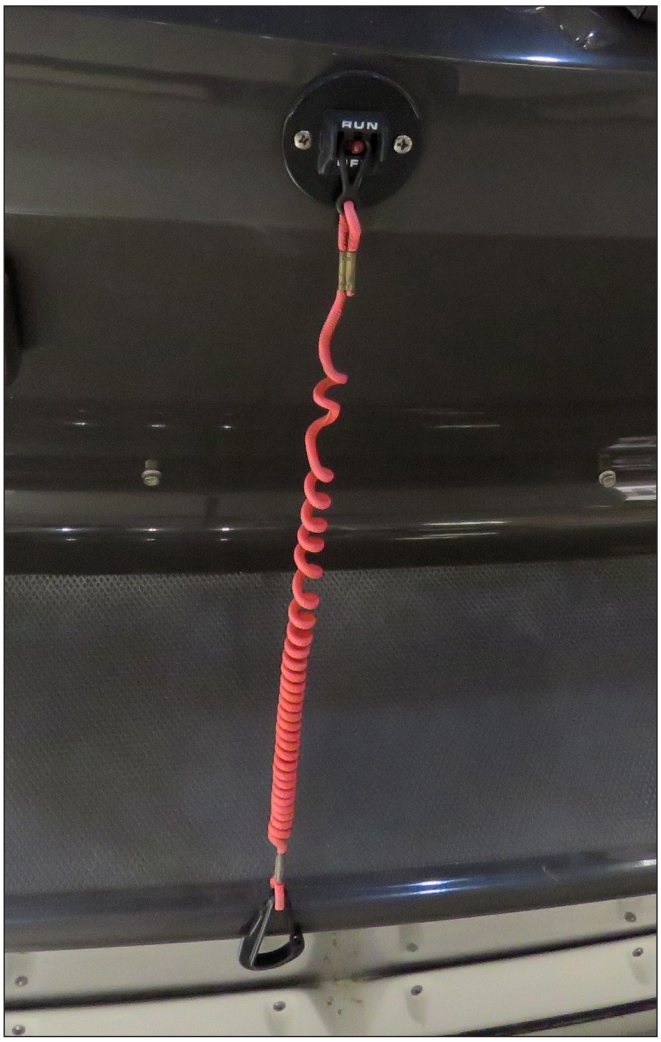
SOME AUTOPILOTS HAVE ENGINE POSITION SENSORS THAT ARE MOUNTED TO THE HYDRAULIC STEERING CYLINDER. WITH THESE AUTOPILOTS, THE ENGINE POSITION SENSOR BRACKET COULD HIT THE TRANSOM WHEN THE ENGINES ARE TILTED TO THE FULL UP POSITION AND CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE ENGINE RIGGING, THE AUTOPILOT OR THE TRANSOM. IF YOU HAVE AN AUTOPILOT INSTALLED ON YOUR BOAT, YOU SHOULD MONITOR THE LOCATION OF THE ENGINE CABLES AND AUTOPILOT BRACKETS AS THE ENGINES ARE TILTED TO DETERMINE THE BEST ENGINE POSITION AND MAXIMUM ENGINE TILT FOR YOUR APPLICATION.

4.5 Engine Stop Switch

Your boat is equipped with an engine stop switch and lanyard. When the lanyard is pulled it will engage the switch and shut off the engines. We strongly recommend that the lanyard be attached to the driver whenever the engines are running.

If an engine will not start, it could be because the lanyard is not properly inserted into the engine stop switch. Always make sure the lanyard is properly attached to the engine stop switch before attempting to start the engines.

Refer to the engine owner's manual for more information on the engine stop switch.



Mercury Engine Stop Switch & Lanyard

4.6 Steering System

Power Assist Hydraulic Steering

Power assisted steering systems on twin engine boats without the joystick option are hydraulic and comprised of two hydraulic circuits: a manual system, which is the control element, and a hydraulic power assist pump, which is the working element.

The manual system is hydraulic and made of three main components: the helm assembly, hydraulic hoses and the steering cylinders. The fluid reservoir for the system is built into the power assist pump assembly and the helm acts as a pump. Turning of the steering wheel, pumps fluid through the hydraulic hoses and activates the hydraulic steering cylinders causing the motors to turn. A slight clicking sound may be heard as the wheel is turned. This sound is the opening and closing of valves in the helm pump unit and is normal.

The power system is an electronically controlled, 12 volt hydraulic pump that boosts the fluid pressure being sent from the helm pump to the steering cylinders to provide "Power" for the steering system which results in much easier effort at the steering wheel, even under heavy loads. In the event of a power loss or failure of the hydraulic steering pump, the steering system will automatically revert to a manual hydraulic system. The manual system operates as described previously in this section and will require more effort on the steering wheel to turn the motors.

Typical Steering System Power Assist Pump

Steering Cylinders and Tie Bar

Some outboards are coupled near the tiller arms by a tie bar and controlled by one or two steering cylinders, depending on the options selected. The engines must be aligned to provide maximum stability on straight ahead runs and proper tracking through corners. Dual outboards are aligned so the engines are towed in slightly (.25" to .5") at the propellers. Engine or steering system damage may require the engines to be realigned.

Steering Cylinders & Tie Bar

Electronic Steering (Optional)

Your boat could be equipped with an electronic steering system that provides precise and responsive steering. Electronic steering is available with or without a joystick control.

The system is 100% electronic and there are no mechanical connections between the steering wheel and the engines. Each engine is turned independently allowing improved tight quarter maneuvering and the convenience of an optional Joystick control at the helm.

For safety and improved tight quarter maneuvering, the controlling software on most systems senses engine speed and adjusts maximum steering angle and steering wheel resistance to preset limits as the engine speed increases or decreases.

Steering angles and steering wheel resistance at specific engine speeds are programed into the system at the factory and are not adjustable.
The steering on each motor is totally independent with full redundancy built into the system. If the steering fails on one engine, the other unit will continue to operate. Should a failure in one steering system occur, the controlling software will sense the failure, limit the engine RPM as a safety precaution and alert the operator.

Each steering control system has emergency procedures that are specific to the steering system and type of failure. It is very important to follow the correct procedure to avoid damage to the engine cowlings if a steering system failure occurs.

Refer to the engine manufacturer owner's manuals for specific information on the operation, maintenance and emergency procedures for the steering system installed in your boat.

Typical Tilt Steering Wheel

Tilt Steering Wheel

The steering wheel can be tilted to five different positions by activating the tilt lock lever located on the bottom of the helm station. When the lever is released, it automatically locks the steering wheel at or close to that angle. Refer to the steering manufacturer owner's manual for specific information on the steering system.

4.7 Joystick Controls

A joystick control system is an option on some engine installations with electronic steering. The joystick can only be used at slow speeds. It is engaged by moving the shift and throttle controls to the neutral position and pressing the ON/OFF button on the base of the joystick control or the keypad on the main engine controls. Once activated, the boat moves in the direction the joystick is pushed with the engine speed increasing the further the stick is pushed, up to preset limits. Turning the knob on the top of the joystick rotates the boat in the direction the knob is turned. Another button on the joystick or engine control key pad raises the preset engine speed for maneuvering in high winds and/or strong tides.

When the joystick is released, it automatically returns to center, the engines shift to neutral, rotate to the straight ahead position, and the engine speed is reduced to idle. It is deactivated by pressing the ON/OFF button at the base of the joystick or control keypad or by moving the shift and throttle control levers.

Both engines must be running for the joystick control to maneuver boat properly.

Always refer to the engine manufacturer owner's manuals for specific information on the operation and maintenance for the joystick and steering control systems on your boat.

Typical Mecury Joystick & Skyhook Feature

DANGER

SOME JOYSTICKS AND ELECTRONIC CONTROL SYSTEMS ARE EQUIPPED WITH A "SKYHOOK" FEATURE WHICH USES THE ENGINES TO AUTOMATICALLY HOLD THE BOAT IN POSITION. THIS FEATURE CAN CAUSE SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH TO PERSONS SWIMMING NEAR THE BOAT OR ATTEMPTING TO BOARD WHEN IT IS ACTIVATED.

WHEN SKYHOOK IS ACTIVATED:
THE PROPELLERS ROTATE AUTOMATICALLY;
PROPELLER ROTATION MAY NOT BE OBVIOUS;
THE BOAT MAY SUDDENLY MOVE IN ANY DIRECTION;
THE PROPELLERS CAN INJURE PEOPLE IN THE WATER ANYWHERE AROUND THE BOAT.

IF YOUR BOAT IS EQUIPPED WITH "SKYHOOK," THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS APPLY:

ALWAYS ASK THE CAPTAIN BEFORE ENTERING THE WATER.

UNLESS THE CAPTAIN GIVES YOU PERMISSION:
DO NOT GO IN THE WATER; WIND OR WATER CURRENT CAN MOVE SWIMMERS INTO THE PROPELLERS.
DO NOT SIT OR STAND WHERE YOU COULD FALL OVERBOARD; YOU MAY LOSE YOUR BALANCE IF THE BOAT MOVES SUDDENLY.

4.8 Trim Tabs

The trim tabs are mounted to the hull below the swim platform and integrated transom engine mounting system. A dual rocker switch is used to control the trim tabs. The switch controls bow up and down movements. It also controls starboard and port up and down movements. Bow up and bow down will control the hull planing attitude, while port and starboard up and down provides control for the hull listing.

Lenco Trim Tab Control Switch

An LED indicator built into the switch displays the position of the trim tabs. When one LED is flashing at the top of the display, the tabs are in the "full-up" (bow up) position. When all LED lights are lit from the top to the bottom of the display, the tabs are fully extended (bow down).

The trim tabs are programmed to automatically retract when the engines are shutdown to keep the actuators clean and set the tabs in the full "UP" position when leaving the dock. Refer to the trim tab operating manual for more information on the operation and programming of the trim tabs.

Before leaving the dock, make sure that the tabs are in the full "UP" position. If they are not, press and hold the control in the bow up position for ten (10) seconds to fully retract the tabs.

Always establish the intended heading and cruise speed before attempting to adjust the hull attitude with the trim tabs. After stabilizing speed and direction, move the trim tabs to achieve a level side to side running attitude being careful not to over trim.

After depressing a trim tab switch, always wait a few seconds for the change in the trim plane to take effect. Avoid depressing the switch while awaiting the trim plane reaction. By the time the effect is noticeable the trim tab plane will have moved too far and thus the boat will be in an overcompensated position.

When running at a speed that will result in the boat falling off plane, lowering the tabs slightly, bow down, will improve the running angle and operating efficiency. Too much bow down tabs can reduce operating efficiency and cause substantial steering and handling difficulties.

Be extremely careful when operating in a following sea. The effect of trim tabs is amplified under such conditions. Steering and handling difficulties can result from improper trim tab usage, particularly in a following sea. Always raise the tabs to the full bow up position in these conditions.

Trim Tab Plane & Actuators

When running at high speeds be sure that the tabs are in the full "UP" position. Only enough

trim plane action should be used to compensate for any listing. Trim tabs are extremely sensitive at high speeds. Adjust for this and be prepared to slow down if difficulties arise.

When running into a chop, a slight bow down attitude will improve the ride. Be careful not to over trim. Handling difficulties may result.

4.9 Control Systems Maintenance

Control Maintenance

Periodic inspection of the control systems and all connections should be made. Signs of rust, corrosion, wear or other deterioration should immediately be serviced. Generally, periodic lubrication of all moving parts and connections with a light waterproof grease is in order.

Lubrication should be performed as often as necessary to keep the system operating smoothly.

Control system adjustments may become necessary. If adjustments become necessary, see your Blackfin dealer.

WARNING

DO NOT ATTEMPT CONTROL ADJUSTMENTS UNLESS YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH SERVICING CONTROL SYSTEM PROCEDURES. CONTROL MISADJUSTMENT CAN CAUSE LOSS OF CONTROL AND SEVERE ENGINE OR LOWER UNIT DAMAGE.

Hydraulic Steering System Maintenance

A periodic inspection of all steering hoses, linkage and helm assemblies should be made. Signs of corrosion, cracking, loosening of fasteners, excessive wear or deterioration should be corrected immediately.

The fluid level for the hydraulic steering should be checked frequently and maintained at the proper level. The steering fluid level should be maintained at no less than 1/2" below the bottom of the fill plug hole on the hydraulic power assist pump reservoir located in the mechanical systems compartment. Only use power steering fluid recommended by the steering system manufacturer when adding fluid.

If your boat is equipped with an after market tower, the procedure for checking the steering fluid level and adding fluid may be different. Refer to the steering system manual for instructions on checking and filling the steering system on your boat.

Generally, periodic lubrication of all moving parts and connections with a light waterproof grease is in order. Check the hydraulic hoses and fittings for chaffing, rub marks and leaks. Replace if necessary. Failure to do so could lead to steering system failure that would result in loss of control. When new or after repairs, hydraulic steering systems may need to have all air purged from the system. Only use hydraulic steering fluid recommended by the steering system manufacturer. Difficult steering and premature seal failure can result if the wrong fluid is used in the steering system. Review the information provided by the steering system manufacturer for proper specifications and details on system service and maintenance.

Electronic Steering and Control Systems Maintenance

Electronic steering and control systems are supplied by the engine manufacturer. The systems have maintenance requirements that are specific to the engines and control options installed in your boat.

You should refer to the engine and controls systems owner's manuals for information and maintenance on the control and steering system installed in your boat. Their recommendations should be followed exactly.

The engine controls and steering systems are fully electronic and activated by micro processors and controlling software in each engine controller. If adjustment becomes necessary do not attempt to address the problem yourself. You should contact your Blackfin or outboard engine dealer for assistance.

WARNING

IMPROPERLY ADJUSTED ELECTRONIC ENGINE CONTROLS CAN CAUSE LOSS OF CONTROL AND SEVERE ENGINE DAMAGE. IF YOUR CONTROLS ARE NOT OPERATING PROPERLY, DO NOT ATTEMPT CONTROL SYSTEM ADJUSTMENTS YOURSELF. CONTACT YOUR BLACKFIN OR ENGINE DEALER FOR ASSISTANCE AND DO NOT USE THE BOAT UNTIL THE SITUATION IS CORRECTED.

Engine Lubrication

Please refer to the engine owner's manual for maintenance and lubrication instructions for the outboard engines.

Trim Tab Maintenance

The trim tab actuators are electric and require no routine maintenance except to periodically inspect the tab actuators for corrosion or marine growth and test the system to ensure that it is operating properly.

Marine growth can interfere with the proper operation of the trim tab planes and actuators. To reduce problems due to marine growth, always return the trim tabs to the full "UP" position after operating the boat and periodically inspect and clean marine growth from the actuators and planes.

If the boat is kept in the water, the trim tab planes must be equipped with a sacrificial anode to prevent galvanic corrosion. Galvanic corrosion is the corrosion process occurring when different metals are submerged in an electrolyte. Seawater is an electrolyte and submerged metal components must be properly protected. The anodes will need to be changed when they are 75% of their original size (25% depleted). Refer to the Routine Maintenance chapter of this manual for information on maintaining sacrificial anodes.

To discourage any marine growth on the tabs or actuators, antifouling paint can be applied. When applying paint to the actuators, make sure they are fully retracted. Do not paint the stainless ram above the area that is exposed when fully retracted. The bottom paint will damage the O-ring seals when the ram is retracted and allow seawater to enter the actuator motor. When painting the trim tabs, do not apply paint to the sacrificial anodes or the mounting surface under the anode. The sacrificial anode must have full metal to metal contact with the trim tab plane or it will become ineffective. Contact your dealer or the trim tab manufacturer for information regarding the correct bottom paint for the trim tabs.

Refer to the trim tab owner's manual for additional maintenance information, specifications, troubleshooting and operating instructions.

Trim Tab Actuators, Plane & Anode

5.1 Gasoline Fuel Systems

General

The Gasoline fuel system used in Blackfin boats is designed to meet or exceed the emission control standards of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the requirements of the U.S. Coast Guard, the Boating Industry Association and the American Boat and Yacht Council in effect at the time of manufacture.

Notice:
This boat is equipped with an EPA compliant fuel system. Do not alter or bypass any of the components that are installed. See your dealer for any fuel related service.

All gasoline fuel systems have been factory inspected and pressure tested in accordance with regulations in effect at the time of manufacture. This inspection assures that the system is air tight, leak proof and safe. It is the responsibility of the purchaser to maintain it in that condition. Make frequent inspections to assure that no deterioration or loosening of connections is resulting from vibration.

DANGER

DO NOT LET THE ODOR OF GASOLINE GO UNCHECKED. ANY ODOR OF GASOLINE MUST BE IMMEDIATELY INVESTIGATED AND STEPS TAKEN TO PROTECT THE BOAT AND ITS OCCUPANTS UNTIL THE PROBLEM IS CORRECTED. IF THE ODOR OF GASOLINE IS NOTICED, SHUT OFF ALL ENGINE AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT. INVESTIGATE AND CORRECT THE SITUATION IMMEDIATELY. HAVE ALL PASSENGERS PUT ON PERSONAL FLOTATION DEVICES AND KEEP A FIRE EXTINGUISHER READY UNTIL THE SITUATION IS RESOLVED.

Fuel Withdrawal Tubes

The fuel withdrawal tubes are positioned in the fuel tank to achieve optimum fuel usage, fuel line routing, etc. At certain speeds and hull trim angles, the fuel supply at the withdrawal tank location can increase or decrease accordingly. Be extremely careful when attempting to operate the boat when low on fuel. Though some fuel may be in the tank, the relative trim angle of the boat may cause fuel to flow away from the withdrawal tubes.

Fuel Fill

Fuel Gauge

Indicates the amount of fuel in the tank. Due to the mechanical nature of the fuel sender, variations in readings during various speeds of operation may occur. This system is merely a relative indication of available fuel supply and not a calibrated instrument.

Fuel Fill & Vent System

In order to comply with EPA emission regulations, all Blackfin boats are equipped with special fuel systems that do not vent directly to the atmosphere. Your boat is equipped with one keyless cap located on the port side gunnel. The fill cap is not vented and the fill system is completely sealed when the cap is closed.

There is a fuel tank vent built into the fuel fill. Another vent equipped with vapor emission control components in the hull side provides ventilation for the tank when the fuel fill system is sealed.

While the tank is being filled, most air displaced by the fuel escapes through the fuel fill vent. The fuel fill and vent system are designed such that an

automatic shutoff valve in the marina fuel pump nozzle will stop the flow before fuel can be ejected into the vent system when the tank is full. You should never attempt to "top off" the tank after the pump nozzle shutoff valve has activated. This could force fuel into the vent system and damage emission control components.

The fuel fill is opened by pressing the release button on the side of the cap. After fueling, make sure to close and latch the cap. Be sure to use the proper type and grade of fuel. Refer to the engine owner's manual for additional information.

⚠ WARNING ⚠

DO NOT CONFUSE FUEL FILL DECK PLATE WITH THE WATER OR WASTE FILL DECK PLATES. THESE PLATES ARE ALSO LABELED ACCORDINGLY. IF GASOLINE IS ACCIDENTALLY PUMPED INTO THE WATER OR WASTE TANK, DO NOT ATTEMPT TO PUMP IT OUT YOURSELF. WATER AND WASTE PUMPS ARE NOT DESIGNED TO PUMP FUEL AND A FIRE OR EXPLOSION COULD RESULT. CONTACT YOUR DEALER OR THE BLACKFIN CUSTOMER SERVICE DEPARTMENT FOR ASSISTANCE IN HAVING THE FUEL PROFESSIONALLY REMOVED.

Typical Mercury Engine Fuel Filter

Fuel Tank Vents

In order to comply with U.S. EPA regulations, the fuel tank is equipped with a special vent located on the hull side and vent system emission control components. A carbon filled canister in the vent hose between the fuel tank and the vent absorbs fuel vapors before they can escape to the atmosphere and returns them to the fuel tank.

Carbon canisters can be damaged if they are repeatedly exposed to liquid fuel. Special valves in the vent system and the automatic shutoff valve on marina fuel pump nozzles prevent the tank from being overfilled and forcing fuel into the vent system. You should never attempt to "top off" the tank after the pump nozzle shutoff has activated. This could force fuel into the vent system that can damage the carbon canister or other components.

5.2 Engine Fuel Delivery System

The fuel system has one fuel tank located in the center of the bilge below the cockpit sole. The tank is equipped with two fuel withdrawal tubes. Each fuel withdrawal line is equipped with an anti-siphon valve where the line attaches to the fuel tank. This valve prevents gasoline from siphoning out of the fuel tank should a line rupture.

⚠ CAUTION ⚠

DO NOT REMOVE THE ANTI-SIPHON VALVES FROM THE SYSTEM. SHOULD THE VALVE BECOME CLOGGED, CLEAN AND REINSTALL OR REPLACE.

A fuel filter for each engine is installed in the aft systems compartment bilge. The filters are accessed by opening the rear hatch in the cockpit sole. They are the water separator type and should be serviced frequently to assure an adequate supply of clean, dry fuel to the engines. It is recommended that the filters are inspected periodically and the elements changed as needed. There is a primer bulb in the fuel line near each fuel filter that is used to prime the fuel system after service or as required. See Fuel System Maintenance and the engine owner's manual for additional information on the fuel filters and the outboard engine fuel system.

Notice:
The procedure to prime the fuel system on outboard engines is specific to the type and model of engines on your boat. You should refer to engine manufacturer owner's manual for the priming procedure for your engines.

5.3 Fueling Instructions

All Blackfin boats are built with fuel systems designed to meet emission control standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Procedures for preparing the boat for fueling at a marina and preparing the boat for operation when fueling is completed are extremely important.

DANGER

FUEL IS VERY FLAMMABLE AND THE VAPORS CAN EXPLODE. BE CAREFUL WHEN FILLING THE FUEL TANK. NO SMOKING. NEVER FILL THE TANK WHILE AN ENGINE IS RUNNING. FILL THE FUEL TANK IN AN OPEN AREA. DO NOT FILL THE TANK NEAR OPEN FLAMES.

CAUTION

TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE FUEL SYSTEM, USE ONLY A GOOD GRADE OF GASOLINE. DO NOT USE A FUEL THAT CONTAINS HARSH ADDITIVES OR MORE THAN A 10% ETHANOL ALCOHOL BLEND. ANY DAMAGE DONE TO THE FUEL SYSTEM THAT IS THE RESULT OF USE OF A HIGHER ALCOHOL BLEND IS NOT COVERED BY THE BLACKFIN WARRANTY. REFER TO THE ENGINE MANUFACTURER OWNER'S MANUAL REGARDING FUEL REQUIREMENTS FOR YOUR ENGINE.

Preparing the Boat for Fueling

Use the following procedure to prepare the boat for fueling at a marina fuel pump:

- Make sure the boat is securely moored and all engines are off.
- Make sure all switches are in the "OFF" position.
- Make sure all passengers leave the boat.
- Close all doors and hatches.

WARNING

GASOLINE FUEL VAPORS THAT ACCUMULATE IN THE BILGE COMPARTMENT WHILE FUELING CAN EXPLODE!! FUEL VAPORS ARE HEAVIER THAN AIR AND CAN ACCUMULATE IF THEY ARE CARRIED BY THE WIND INTO THE BILGE COMPARTMENT THROUGH OPEN DOORS, HATCHES OR VENTS. ALWAYS CLOSE DOORS AND HATCHES BEFORE FUELING.

- Estimate how much fuel is needed and avoid overfilling the fuel tank.

WARNING

STATIC ELECTRICITY GENERATED BY FLOWING FUEL CAN CAUSE A FIRE OR EXPLOSION. TO PREVENT STATIC SPARKS WHEN FILLING THE TANK, MAKE SURE THE NOZZLE IS ALWAYS IN CONTACT WITH THE FUEL FILL OPENING.

Fueling Instructions

In order to comply with U.S. EPA emission regulations, your boat is equipped with a special fuel system that prevents fuel vapors from entering the atmosphere when fueling operations are complete. The system is designed to maintain a specific air space at the top of the fuel tank that provides proper tank ventilation and protection for emission control components. Special valves in the fuel tank vent system, fuel fill and a shutoff valve in marina fuel pump nozzles are designed to automatically stop the fuel flow when the tank is full and maintain this air space.

Notice

When the fuel tank is full, the shutoff valve in the fuel pump nozzle will activate and automatically shut off the flow, indicating that the tank is filled to the maximum level. You should stop filling the tank at this point and never attempt to "top off" the tank. Attempting to "top off" the tank could damage fuel level control valves or force fuel into the vent system which could damage vapor emission control components.

Filling The Fuel Tank:

- The fuel cap is designed to be opened by hand and does not require a key. Press the button on the side of the cap to open it for fueling.
- Make sure the fuel pump nozzle is equipped with an automatic shutoff valve. Then put the nozzle in the fuel fill opening and make sure it stays in contact with the fuel fill fitting during the entire fueling operation.
- Fill the tank until the nozzle shutoff valve clicks and automatically stops the fuel flow.
- Remove the nozzle.
- Close and latch the fuel cap.

WARNING

SPILLED FUEL CAN CAUSE A FIRE OR AN EXPLOSION. MAKE SURE YOU DO NOT SPILL ANY FUEL. IF A SMALL AMOUNT OF FUEL IS SPILLED ON THE FIBERGLASS, USE A CLOTH TO REMOVE THE FUEL AND PROPERLY DISPOSE OF THE CONTAMINATED CLOTH. IF FUEL IS SPILLED ON THE WATER, EXERCISE EXTREME CAUTION. FUEL FLOATS ON THE SURFACE OF THE WATER AND CAN IGNITE. IF FUEL IS SPILLED INTO THE WATER, IMMEDIATELY EVACUATE THE AREA AND NOTIFY THE MARINA AND THE PROPER OFFICIALS.

Preparing the Boat for Operation

Use the following procedure to prepare the boat for operation when fuel operations are complete:

- Open all hatches, windows and doors.
- Check the fuel compartment and below the deck for fuel odors. If you smell fuel, do not start the engine.

DANGER

GASOLINE FUEL VAPORS THAT ACCUMULATE IN THE BILGE COMPARTMENT WHILE FUELING CAN EXPLODE!! TO REDUCE THE RISK OF A FIRE AND/OR EXPLOSION AFTER FILLING THE FUEL TANK, ALWAYS OPEN ALL HATCHES, WINDOWS, AND DOORS TO COMPLETELY VENTILATE THE BOAT BEFORE STARTING THE ENGINE.

5.4 Fuel System Maintenance

Periodically inspect all connections, clamps and hoses for leakage and damage or deterioration. Replace as necessary. Spray the valves, tank fuel gauge sender and ground connections with a metal protector.

Frequently inspect and lubricate the fuel fill cap O-ring seal with Teflon or silicone grease. The O-ring seal prevents water from entering the fuel system through the fuel fill cap and should be replaced immediately if there is any sign of damage or deterioration.

Contaminated fuel may cause serious damage to your engine. Fuel filters must be checked for water and other contamination frequently. Engine filters must be changed at least once each year or more frequently depending on the type of engine and the quality of the fuel. Refer to the engine manufacturer's instructions for information on servicing and replacing the fuel filter elements.

The age of gasoline can affect engine performance. Chemical changes occur as the gasoline ages that can cause deposits and varnish in the fuel system as well as reduce the octane rating of the fuel. Severely degraded fuel can damage engines and boat fuel tank and lines. Therefore, if your boat is not being run enough to require at least one full tank of fresh fuel a month, a fuel stabilizer should be added to the gasoline to protect the fuel from degradation. Your dealer or the engine manufacturer can provide additional information on fuel degradation and fuel stabilizers recommended for your engine.

In many states, most gasoline is blended with ethanol alcohol. Ethanol is a strong solvent and can absorb water during periods of storage. You should refer to the engine operating manual for information regarding alcohol blended fuels and how it affects the operation of your marine engine.

WARNING

AFTER THE FILTER ELEMENT HAS BEEN CHANGED, PRIME THE FUEL SYSTEM AND CHECK ALL FITTINGS FOR LEAKS BEFORE AND AFTER STARTING THE ENGINE FOLLOWING ANY FUEL SYSTEM SERVICE.

WARNING

TO REDUCE THE POSSIBILITY OF A FIRE OR EXPLOSION, MAKE SURE ALL ELECTRICAL SWITCHES ARE IN THE "OFF" POSITION BEFORE SERVICING THE FUEL SYSTEM.

WARNING

BEFORE STARTING THE ENGINES, ALWAYS OPEN ALL HATCHES AND DOORS TO COMPLETELY VENTILATE THE BOAT AFTER SERVICING THE FUEL SYSTEM.

DANGER

AVOID SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH FROM FIRE OR EXPLOSION RESULTING FROM LEAKING FUEL, INSPECT SYSTEM FOR LEAKS AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR. DO NOT DRAIN ANY FUEL INTO THE BILGE.

6.1 General

Your boat is equipped with a 12 volt DC electrical system and a 120 volt AC battery charging system. The battery charger draws current from a shore power outlet at dockside. The DC system draws current from onboard batteries.

All wires in the electrical system are color coded to make identifying circuits easier. Wiring schematics have been included with this manual to aid in following an individual circuit of the boat.

The boat and engine charging systems are designed for 12 volt, lead acid wet cell or absorbed glass mat (AGM) batteries. Most wet cell batteries will require similar maintenance as those in automobiles. AGM and some wet cell batteries are sealed and require no maintenance except to periodically clean battery tops, terminal posts and connections.

It is important that you know the type of batteries in your boat and that the engine charging system and battery charger are set to recharge these batteries. Charging systems not set to the proper battery type could cause unusually short battery life, engine starting problems and damage to the DC charging systems. You also should not mix the brand or type of batteries.

The batteries in your boat were installed by the dealer. They should be of the size and capacity recommended by the manufacturer of your engines. Labels on the battery cables indicate the specifications for the batteries required to power the house and engine electrical systems. Refer to the engine owner's manual for more information on battery requirements. These specifications should be considered to be the minimum size battery required.

Always consult your dealer before changing the type of batteries in your boat or if you have questions regarding the batteries.

6.2 12 Volt DC System

The 12 volt system is a standard twin engine marine system. There are four batteries, one for the starboard engine, one for the port engine and two wired in parallel for the house, accessory circuits and electronics. The batteries themselves can be charged by the engines or the battery charger, when hooked to shore power.

Automatic battery isolator/relays (DVSR) manage the charging current for the engine and house batteries. The system is equipped with a battery parallel feature that will connect both engine starting batteries in parallel for extra battery power while starting the engines.

Most 12 volt power is distributed to the accessories through individual circuit breakers located in the battery switch panel. Main breakers located near the battery switches protect the main accessory circuit, windlass and stereo amplifier. Other circuit breakers or fuses protect the circuits for the battery charger DC circuits, stereo and electronics memory, engine control memory, and automatic switches for the bilge pumps. Fuses located on each engine protect the ignition, charging systems and gauges. Other fuses provided by the engine manufacturer protect auxiliary charging circuits and other engine related electronic controls.

Some 12 volt accessories are operated directly by a circuit breaker in the breaker panel while others are operated by a switch fed by the breaker. Most of the 12 volt accessories on the deck and in the cockpit are operated by switches in the helm switch panels.

CAUTION

PROPER FUSE OR BREAKER PROTECTION MUST BE PROVIDED FOR ALL 12 VOLT EQUIPMENT ADDED. DO NOT OVERLOAD THE ACCESSORY CIRCUIT BREAKERS OR OTHER CIRCUITRY THROUGH ADDITIONAL 12 VOLT EQUIPMENT.

Battery Switch Panel, Battery Switches, Parallel Switch Main Circuit Breakers & Accessory Breakers

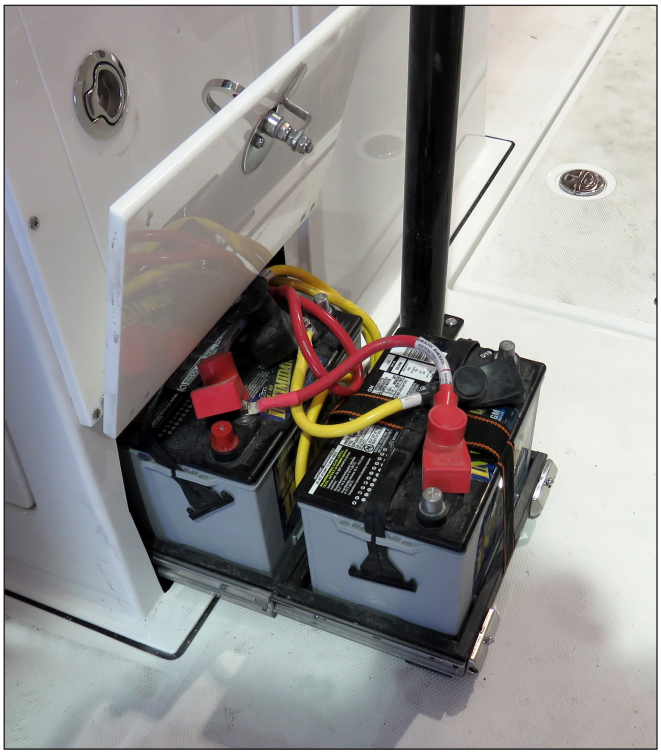
6.3 Batteries & Battery Switches

There are four batteries, two in each slide out tray, located behind doors on each side of the helm seat base. The trays are secured by spring loading bolt latches on each side of the tray.

Four battery switches are located in the head compartment. There is a battery switch for each engine, a switch for house accessory circuits and an emergency battery parallel switch. Battery switches are identified by red knobs and the parallel switch knob is yellow.

Automatic battery isolator/relays (DVSR) manage the charging current for the engine and house batteries. Whenever the engines are running, the isolator/relays automatically sense the condition of each battery and direct the available current to the batteries that require charging. The port and starboard engine batteries can be temporarily connected in parallel by activating the EMERG PARALLEL switch to provide additional starting current for each engine.

When in port or at anchor, the port and starboard engine battery switches should be off. Only the battery switch that activates the house and accessory circuits should be on. This will keep both engine starting batteries in reserve for starting the engines. If the house batteries become discharged to the point that accessories stop operating properly, the engines can be started to recharge the house batteries.



Sliding Battery Tray in Helm Base

Notice:
Current is supplied to the automatic float switches for the bilge pumps when the batteries are connected and the battery switches are off.

Once the engines are running, the alternators will charge each engine starting battery. As the voltage in the battery raises to a preset level, the automatic isolator relay between each engine battery and the house batteries will close and direct charging current to the house batteries. The engine starting and house batteries will continue to be charged until the engines are shutdown and the automatic relays open, isolating the house batteries from the engine batteries.

6.4 Parallel Switch & Dead Batteries

Dead Engine Starting Battery

In the event of a dead engine battery, the engine starting batteries can be placed in a temporary parallel configuration. This allows you to start an engine from both engine starting batteries combined.

To connect the batteries in parallel to start the engines, make sure both engine battery switches are on, then turn the EMERG PARALLEL switch on and start each engine. Once the engines have started and systems have stabilized, turn the EMERG PARALLEL switch off.

Battery Switches & Parallel Switch

Dead House Batteries

In the event of dead house batteries, there are a couple options:

- If at the dock, simply plug in the shore power and operate the battery charger to recharge the house batteries.
- If at sea, start one or both engines. Once an engine is running, the alternator accessory circuit will charge the house batteries. Operating both engines will recharge the house batteries much quicker. The batteries will continue to be charged until the engine or engines are shutdown, isolating the house batteries from the engine batteries.

Notice:
If a battery is fully discharged/dead for a lengthy period, it may become permanently damaged and will not be able to hold a charge.

6.5 Ignition Switch Panels

Ignition Switch Panels

Ignition switch panels are unique to each engine manufacturer and the engine control options selected. Your dealer will provide you with the proper starting procedure for your boat at the time of delivery. Additional information for the ignition switch system installed in your boat is located in the engine and control system operating manuals included in your information packet.

The following instructions are an overview for Mercury ignition switch panels commonly installed on Blackfin boats. Your boat may be different depending on the options selected.

Mercury START/STOP Buttons

Mercury Digital Ignition

Mercury digital ignition panels are equipped with ON/OFF key switches located on the battery switch panel in the head compartment and a START/STOP panel at the helm.

The Start/Stop panel is used in conjunction with the key switches and features a START/STOP button for each engine. This system greatly simplifies the starting and stopping process of your engines. For convenience and protection, engines can not be restarted while running.

Starting Procedure

Make sure the engines are down with the shift lever in the neutral position and your hand is on the control lever. Turn each ignition key to the ON position to activate the START buttons for both engines. Press and release the START/STOP button for the port engine. The computer will automatically check all engine systems and start the engine. When the engine stabilizes, repeat the starting procedure for the starboard engine.

Stop the engines by pressing the START/STOP buttons again. Disable the START/STOP panel by turning the key switches off.

The engine ignition circuits are protected by fuses or circuit breakers located on each engine. The key switches are protected by circuit breakers in the battery switch panel.

Mercury ON/OFF Key Switches

Helm Switch Panels

6.6 12 volt Accessory Switch Panels

The main accessory switch panel is located at the helm. Most "push to reset" circuit breakers that protect the accessories activated by the switches are located in the battery switch panel in the head compartment. An LED light built into the rocker switches indicates that the circuit is activated.

If a breaker trips, the reset button pops out and can be felt through the protective cover. Press the button to reset the tripped breaker. If the breaker trips again, find and correct the problem before resetting the breaker.

The following is a description of the accessories controlled by the helm accessory switches:

Horn
Activates the boat horn.

Navigation Lights
The switch is a three-position switch. The middle position is OFF. Moving the switch in one direction will activate the navigation lights. Moving the switch in the opposite direction activates the anchor light.

Windlass
A three position momentary switch that controls the windlass. The middle position is off. Press and hold the top of the switch to raise the anchor. Press and hold the bottom of the switch to lower the anchor. The switch automatically returns to the off position when it is released.

Windshield Vent
A three position momentary switch that activates the electric ram that opens and closes the windshield vent panel. The middle position is off. Press and hold the top of the switch to open the vent. Press and hold the bottom of the switch to close the vent. The switch automatically returns to the off position when it is released.

Wiper
Activates the windshield wiper.

Courtesy Lights
Activates the cockpit lights. Turn the switch on once to illuminate the white cockpit lights. Turn the lights on and off to change the color between white and blue.

Underwater Lights (Optional)
Activates the red, green and blue lights in the transom below the waterline. Turn the switch on once to illuminate the lights. Turn the lights on and off to change the color.

If the boat is not equipped with underwater lights, this switch is reserved for additional 12 volt accessories.

Hardtop Lights
A three position switch that actives the overhead lights in the in the Hardtop liner. The center position is OFF. Moving the switch in one direction will activate the white overhead lights. Moving the switch in the opposite direction activates the red overhead lights.

Notice:
Red lights have less effect on night vision and should be selected if you need to illuminate the bridge deck while navigating at night.

Speaker Lights
Activates the blue accent lights in the speakers.

Bilge Pump
Manually activates the aft bilge pump located in the stern bilge near the transom. The pump moves water out a thru-hull fitting in the hull. The pump is also activated by an automatic switch that is activated whenever the batteries are connected. This pump will run as needed whenever the water in the bilge accumulates high enough to cause the switch to activate and turn off when the water is removed.

Notice:
Bilge pumps will start automatically when there is sufficient water in the bilge to activate the automatic switch. Each automatic switch is protected by a fuse located near the battery switches and is always supplied current when the batteries are connected.

ACC 1
Reserved for additional DC accessories installed by you or your Blackfin dealer.

ACC 2
Reserved for additional DC accessories installed by you or your Blackfin dealer.

Port Spreader
Activates the overhead flood lights on the port side of the hardtop which illuminate the port cockpit.

Forward Spreader
Activates the overhead flood lights at the front of the hardtop which illuminate the forward cockpit.

Starboard Spreader
Activates the overhead flood lights on the starboard side of the hardtop which illuminate the starboard cockpit.

Aft Spreader
Activates the overhead flood lights at the rear of the hardtop which illuminate the aft cockpit.

Port Macerator
Activates the diaphragm pump that drains the port fishbox.

Starboard Macerator
Activates the diaphragm pump that drains the starboard fishbox.

Notice:
To avoid damage to the fishbox pumps, always monitor the water level as the pump drains the fishbox and turn it off immediately when draining is complete.

Livewell Aft
Activates the pump that supplies seawater to the aft livewell.

Livewell Center
Activates the pump that supplies seawater to the center livewell in the bait station.

Livewell Lights
A three position switch that activates the white or blue livewell lights. The middle position is off. Press the top of the switch to activate the white livewell lights. Press the bottom of the switch to activate the blue livewell lights.

Raw Water Pump
Activates the seawater pump that supplies the raw water system. The pump is the pressure demand type. A pressure switch automatically controls the water pump when the system is activated and properly primed.

Fresh Water Pump
Activates the pump that supplies the fresh water system. The pump is the pressure demand type. A pressure switch automatically controls the water pump when the system is activated and properly primed.

Shade In/Out (Optional)
A momentary, three-position switch that activates the actuators that extend and retract the sunshade on the rear of the hardtop. The center position is OFF. Move the switch in one direction to extend the Sunshade. Move the switch in the opposite direction to retract the Sunshade. The switch returns to the OFF position when it is released.

If the boat is not equipped with the optional sunshade, this switch is reserved for additional 12 volt accessories.

Additional DC Switches and Panels

Trim Tab Switch Panel
Located in the helm. This switch panel controls the trim tab planes located on the transom of the boat. It is protected by a circuit breaker in the DC Panel. Refer to the Helm Control Systems chapter for detailed information on the operation of the trim tab controls.

Engine Trim and Tilt Switches
Located in the helm. These switches are typically installed in the engine throttle and shift controls. They control the trimming and tilting of the engines. Refer to the Helm Control Systems chapter and the engine owner's manual for additional information and the proper use of the tilt and trim switches.

Helm Seat Switch
A momentary rocker switch below the center helm seat cushion that controls the actuators that slide the helm seats fore and aft. The center position is OFF. Move the switch in one direction to move the seat forward. Move the switch in the opposite direction to move the seat aft. The switch returns to the OFF position when it is released.

12 Volt Receptacles
Provide electrical current for portable 12 volt equipment. Receptacles are typically located at the helm, battery switch panel and in the bow seat area. The circuit breakers that protect the receptacle circuits are located in the battery switch panel.

Trim Tab Control Switch

12V & USB Connection

USB Connection
Typically located next to the 12 volt receptacles at the helm, battery switch panel and in the bow seat area. Provides an input for MP3 players to connect to the boat stereo system and to charge devices that can connect to a USB port.

Windlass Switch
A three position momentary switch located in the windlass compartment that controls the windlass. The middle position is off. Press and hold the switch UP to raise the anchor. Press and hold the switch DOWN to lower the anchor. The switch automatically returns to the Middle (OFF) position when it is released.

The primary windlass circuit is protected by a heavy duty circuit breaker of the type and rating recommended by the windlass manufacturer which is located in the battery switch panel. Another "push to reset" breaker protects the windlass switch circuits.

Windlass Switch In Windlass Compartment

Head Control Panel and Macerator Pump Switch
The electric head is controlled by switches in a panel located in the head compartment.

Another momentary switch in the head control panel controls the optional overboard discharge pump system for the holding tank and marine head system. Monitor the waste level in the tank while pumping and turn the waste discharge switch OFF immediately when pumping is complete.

Head Flush Control & Optional Overboard Macerator Discharge Control Switches

Power Ports
A 12 volt power port is located below the gunnel on each side of the cockpit. The power ports provide a 12 volt DC power connection for downriggers or electric reels. Each power port requires a special plug to be installed on the power cord of the accessory. One plug for each port was included with your boat. Additional plugs can be ordered through your dealer.

The power ports are protected by circuit breakers in the battery switch panel.


Electric Reel/Downrigger Power Port

Accessory & Main Circuit Breakers In Battery Switch Panel

A. Accessory "Push To Reset" Circuit Breakers

B. Heavy Duty Main Circuit Breakers

6.7 DC Circuit Protection

General

Power is distributed to most of the 12 volt accessories through individual "push to reset" circuit breakers located the battery switch panel in the head compartment or fuses in panels near the battery switches. A heavy duty, main circuit breaker near the battery switches protects the system from an overload. Other heavy duty circuit breakers near the battery switches protect the main circuits for the windlass and stereo amplifier.

There could also be circuit breakers for the ignition systems, auxiliary charging circuits and power steering assist pump. The breaker protection will vary with the engine options selected.

Some 12 volt accessories are operated directly by the circuit breaker or fuse. Switches fed by the circuit breakers or fuses activate other accessories.

Accessory Breakers and Fuses

Circuit breakers or fuses are labeled for the accessory circuit they protect. Circuit breakers labeled ACC are reserved for additional accessories not usually installed by the factory.

If an accessory breaker trips, the reset button pops out and can be felt through the silicone protective cover. Press the button to reset the tripped breaker. If the breaker trips again, find and correct the problem before resetting the breaker.

If a fuse blows, it must be replaced with a fuse of the same amperage as the original. The fuses are labeled and some are color coded. Never try to correct a problem with a 12 volt accessory by installing a larger fuse. This could cause the accessory or circuit with a problem to overheat, which could result in an electrical fire.

CAUTION

PROPER FUSE OR BREAKER PROTECTION MUST BE PROVIDED FOR ALL 12 VOLT EQUIPMENT ADDED. DO NOT OVERLOAD THE ACCESSORY CIRCUIT BREAKERS OR OTHER CIRCUITRY THROUGH ADDITIONAL 12 VOLT EQUIPMENT.

Heavy Duty Circuit Breakers

Heavy Duty Main Circuit Breakers

DC Power is distributed to the accessory breakers, windlass and other main circuits through heavy duty circuit breakers located in the battery switch panel near the battery switches. These main circuits are deactivated when the House battery switch is off.

If a heavy duty circuit breaker is tripped by an overload, a red or yellow lever will be exposed near the center of the breaker. Reset the breaker by rotating the lever until it locks in the horizontal position. The circuit breaker can be tested by pressing the red test button.

Notice:
If a main circuit breaker trips, always make sure the problem that caused the breaker to trip is found and corrected before resetting the breaker.

6.8 Engine Control Systems Circuit Protection

Main Circuit Breakers

Power assist steering and engines with electronic steering and control systems are equipped with heavy duty circuit breakers or fuses for each steering pump and the controls that protect those components from an overload. Other heavy duty circuit breakers or fuses protect the auxiliary charging circuit for each engine.

Circuit protection will vary with each engine installation as controls and steering systems may be different. Refer to the engine and steering system owner's manuals for information on circuit protection and amperage requirements for the engines and control systems on your boat.

6.9 120 Volt Battery Charging System

General

The battery charging system is supplied 120 volt AC current by a power cable connected to a shore side outlet and the shore power inlet. It is wired totally separate from the 12 volt DC system and charges the engine and house batteries simultaneously when connected.

Notice:
The power cord used for the battery charger system is not equipped with lock rings on the shore side or boat connector plugs. The charger has integrated reverse polarity protection and the circuit is not equipped with a reverse polarity light.

DANGER

TO REDUCE THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ELECTRICAL SHOCK, IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE AC GROUND SYSTEM IS FUNCTIONING PROPERLY AND THAT A PROPER CONNECTION EXISTS BETWEEN THE SHORE POWER CORD AND THE SHORE POWER INLET AND THE OUTLET GROUND CIRCUITS. IF THERE IS ANY DOUBT ABOUT THE INTEGRITY OF THE GROUND CIRCUIT, A QUALIFIED MARINE ELECTRICIAN SHOULD BE CONTACTED IMMEDIATELY AND THE SHORE POWER SHOULD BE DISCONNECTED UNTIL THE NECESSARY REPAIRS ARE COMPLETED.

ELECTRICAL SHOCKS FROM 120 VOLT CIRCUITS CAN CAUSE SEVERE INJURY OR DEATH. TO REDUCE THE RISK OF ELECTRICAL SHOCK IN WET WEATHER, AVOID MAKING CONTACT WITH THE SHORE CABLE OR MAKING A CONNECTION TO A LIVE SHORE OUTLET. NEVER SPRAY WATER ON ELECTRICAL CABLES WHILE WASHING DOWN DECKS.

Procedure For Making A Shore Connection

If the dockside outlet includes a circuit breaker, turn it to the OFF position. To avoid strain on the cable, make sure it has more slack than the mooring lines. Dress the cable so that it cannot be damaged by chafing between the boat and the dock. Make sure the cable does not come in contact with the water.

The shore power inlet plug is located on the port side of the console. Open the cover on the inlet and connect the shore cable to the plug making sure the shore cable includes a three-prong plug with a ground wire. Turn the dockside circuit breaker on and check that the battery charger is operating properly. If the battery charger is not working, turn off the shore circuit breaker and remove the cable. Contact your dealer or a qualified electrician to find and correct the problem.

Shore Power Inlet Connection

WARNING

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CORRECT THE WIRING YOURSELF. ELECTRIC SHOCK CAN CAUSE SEVERE INJURY OR EVEN DEATH. ALWAYS HAVE A QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN CHECK WIRING.

KEEP CHILDREN AWAY FROM ANY ELECTRICAL CABLES OR EQUIPMENT.

WARNING

UNDETECTED FAULTS IN THE AC BATTERY CHARGING SYSTEM COULD CAUSE THE WATER AROUND THE BOAT TO BECOME ENERGIZED. THIS COULD CAUSE A SEVERE SHOCK OR EVEN DEATH TO SOMEONE IN THE WATER NEAR THE BOAT. NEVER SWIM OR ALLOW SWIMMING AROUND THE BOAT WHEN THE BATTERY CHARGING SYSTEM IS ACTIVATED BY THE SHORE POWER CONNECTION.

Procedure For Disconnecting A Shore Connection

Turn the circuit breaker on the dockside outlet to the OFF position. Disconnect the cable from the dockside outlet and replace the outlet cap. Disconnect the cable from the inlet plug and close the cap. Store cable.

Typical Battery Charger

Battery Charger

The battery charger is mounted in a compartment behind the aft head compartment bulkhead. AC electrical current is supplied directly to the battery charger by the shore power cable. The charger automatically charges and maintains the engine and house batteries simultaneously when activated. It is equipped with led lights to indicate the state of charge for each battery.

The charge to the engine batteries can be monitored by using the volt meters in the engine gauge cluster or the LED lights on the charger. To monitor the engine batteries with the volt meters in the engine gauge cluster, activate the charger and turn the engine battery switches on. Turn the ignition key switch for each engine to the ON position (DO NOT START THE ENGINES) and read the voltage on the volt meter for each engine.

If the batteries are in good condition and charging properly, the volt meters will indicate between 12 and 14.5 volts. If the reading is below 12 volts, then the battery is not accepting a charge or the charger is not working properly. Always turn the ignition switches off immediately after monitoring is complete when using the voltmeters in the engine gauge cluster.

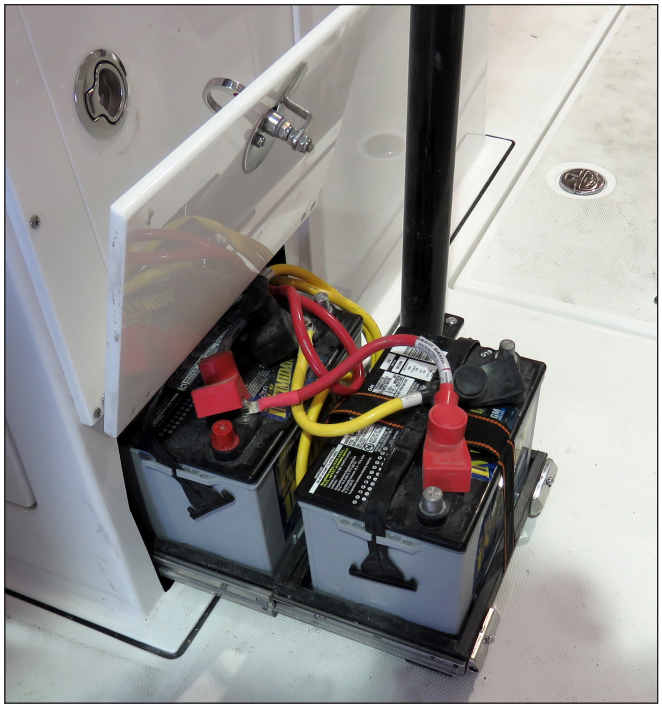
The wires that supply DC charging current to the batteries are protected by an internal fuse in the battery charger and external fuses, one for each battery output wire, located near each battery. The external fuses protect the DC charging circuit from the batteries to the charger. The internal fuses in the charger protect the DC charging circuit from the charger to the batteries. See the battery charger manual for more information.

6.10 Bonding System

Your boat is equipped with a bonding system that interconnects the underwater metal hardware and the engines to ensure that they are of the same electrical potential. Sacrificial anodes of the size and type recommended by the engine manufacturer are attached to the outboard motor. There could also be sacrificial anodes on each trim tab plane that are isolated from the boat bonding system to protect each tab plane assembly if the boat is to kept in saltwater.

Anodes deteriorate before other metals, thereby protecting the underwater metals from galvanic corrosion or stray electrical current. Since the anodes are sacrificial, it is important to monitor them and replace them when they have deteriorated to 50-75% of their original size.

The bonding system is connected to the engine and battery DC ground. The earth ground wire for the AC electrical system is also connected to the bonding system. It provides a path to the safety earth ground in the event of a fault in the shore earth ground connection.



Typical Wet Cell Batteries

6.11 Electrical System Maintenance

DC Electrical System Maintenance

At least once a year, spray all exposed electrical components behind the helm, in the stern bilge area and in the plugs with a protector. Removable light fixture bulbs should be removed and the metal contact areas coated with a non-water soluble lubricant like Teflon or Silicone grease. The sockets should be sprayed with a protector. Care must be taken not to get any oil or grease on the glass portion of the bulbs as this will cause the bulb to overheat and burn out.

Notice:
Most LED light fixtures are sealed and not serviceable.

⚠ CAUTION ⚠

WHEN REPLACING LIGHT BULBS IN MARINE LIGHT FIXTURES, ALWAYS USE A BULB WITH THE SAME RATING AS THE ORIGINAL. USING A DIFFERENT BULB COULD CAUSE THE FIXTURE TO OVERHEAT AND MELT OR SHORT CIRCUIT.

Check all below deck wiring to be sure it is properly supported, that the insulation is in good condition and that there are no loose or corroded terminals. Corroded terminals should be thoroughly cleaned with sandpaper or replaced, tightened securely and sprayed with a metal and electrical protector. Inspect all engine wiring.

Your boat is equipped with batteries that were supplied by the dealer. Some batteries are sealed, AGM or maintenance free wet cell batteries that do not require inspection or service. However, if your boat is equipped with standard wet cell type batteries that are not maintenance free, they will require the following inspection and service.

Check the electrolyte level in the batteries regularly and add distilled water as necessary. If the batteries are frequently charged by an automatic battery charger, the electrolyte level will have to be checked more often. The correct fluid level in the cells is approximately 1/4 to 1/2 inch above the plates. If fluid is needed, fill to the proper level with distilled water. Do not over fill and only use distilled water.

Keep all battery tops clean and dry. Dirt and water can conduct electricity from one post to the other causing the battery to discharge.

The battery posts on all batteries should be kept free of corrosion. Remove the cables and clean the posts and cable clamps with a battery post cleaner or sandpaper as required. Coating the battery posts and cable clamps with Teflon or Silicone grease will protect them and reduce corrosion. Battery cables, both hot and ground, must be replaced when they show signs of corrosion or fraying. Deteriorated cables cause a considerable voltage loss when high currents are drawn, as for starting the engine.

WARNING

NEVER USE AN OPEN FLAME IN THE BATTERY STORAGE AREA. AVOID STRIKING SPARKS NEAR THE BATTERY. A BATTERY CAN EXPLODE IF A FLAME OR SPARK IGNITES THE HYDROGEN GAS THE BATTERY EMITS WHILE BEING CHARGED.

AC Electrical System Maintenance

Periodically inspect all wiring for nicks, chafing, brittleness, improper support, etc. Examine the shore power cord closely for cracks in the insulation and corrosion in electrical connectors. Spraying receptacles and electrical connections with an electrical contact cleaner or a metal and electrical protector will reduce corrosion and improve electrical continuity.

Inspect all wiring for proper support, sound insulation and tight terminals.

The entire AC circuitry, especially the shore power cord, should be seasonally tested for proper continuity by an experienced electrician. This will detect any shorts, open wires or ground faults.

WARNING

CORROSION ALLOWED TO BUILD ON THE ELECTRICAL CONNECTORS CAN CAUSE A POOR CONNECTION RESULTING IN SHORTS, GROUND FAULTS OR POOR GROUND CONNECTIONS. ELECTRICAL CONNECTORS SHOULD BE CHECKED AT LEAST ANNUALLY AND CLEANED AS REQUIRED. DO NOT ALLOW CORROSION TO BUILD ON CONNECTIONS.

WARNING

THE AC AND DC ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS ALWAYS SHOULD BE DISCONNECTED FROM THE POWER SOURCE BEFORE INSPECTING OR SERVICING THE SYSTEM. NEVER SERVICE ANY COMPONENT OF AN ELECTRICAL SYSTEM WHILE IT IS ENERGIZED.

7.1 General

The fresh water system consists of a potable water tank, distribution lines and a distribution pump. The pump is equipped with an automatic pressure switch and is located in the bilge behind the aft head compartment bulkhead.

Shutoff valves on the manifold near the pump enable the operator to turn off individual water lines if necessary.

CAUTION

DO NOT FILL SYSTEM WITH ANYTHING OTHER THAN WATER. SHOULD THE SYSTEM BECOME CONTAMINATED WITH FUEL OR OTHER TOXIC FLUIDS, COMPONENT REPLACEMENT MAY BE NECESSARY.

Typical Fresh Water Fill

WARNING

DO NOT CONFUSE FUEL FILL DECK PLATE WITH THE WATER OR WASTE FILL DECK PLATES. THESE PLATES ALSO ARE LABELED ACCORDINGLY. IF FUEL IS ACCIDENTALLY PUMPED INTO THE WATER OR WASTE TANK, DO NOT ATTEMPT TO PUMP IT OUT YOURSELF. WATER AND WASTE PUMPS ARE NOT DESIGNED TO PUMP FUEL AND A FIRE OR EXPLOSION COULD RESULT. CONTACT YOUR DEALER OR THE BLACKFIN CUSTOMER SERVICE DEPARTMENT FOR ASSISTANCE IN HAVING THE FUEL PROFESSIONALLY REMOVED AND COMPONENTS OF THE FRESH WATER SYSTEM REPLACED AS NECESSARY.

Fresh Water Pump & Valves

7.2 Fresh Water System Operation

Fill the water tank slowly through the labeled deck fill fitting. After filling the tank, activate the Fresh Water Pump switch in the helm switch panel and open the valve on the fresh water washdown faucet or sink spray head. Allow the pump to run until all of the air is purged from the system and a steady stream of water is flowing from each faucet or spray head. Close the valve to stop the water flow. As the pressure builds the pump will automatically shut off.

When properly primed and activated, the water system will operate much like the water system in a home. An automatic pressure sensor keeps the system pressurized. If the system has been recently filled or has not been used for an extended period, air bubbles may accumulate at the pump and the system may have to be reprimed.

Whenever the boat is left unattended, the Fresh Water Pump switch should be placed in the OFF position.

CAUTION

DO NOT ALLOW THE FRESH WATER PUMP TO RUN DRY. THE FRESH WATER PUMP WORKS ON DEMAND AND WILL NOT SHUT OFF AUTOMATICALLY WHEN THE TANK IS EMPTY. THIS CAN RESULT IN DAMAGE TO THE PUMP. ALWAYS TURN THE FRESH WATER SWITCH OFF WHEN THE SYSTEM IS NOT IN USE.

Fresh Water Sinks & Shower

There is a shower spray head located in the head compartment sink and near the transom door. Each shower has cold water and a retractable shower head with an on/off valve.

To use the cockpit shower, make sure the Fresh Water Pump switch is on, then open the shower compartment cover and pull the shower head out. Activate the valve on the shower head to turn the water on. To conserve water, use the valve to turn the water on and off as you shower.

To use the shower in the head compartment, pull the spray head out of the fitting next to the sink. Activate the valve on the spray head to turn the water on. To conserve water, use the valve on the spray head to turn the water on and off as you use it.

Shower water is drained from the head compartment by a drain in the floor and the center bilge pump.

Head Compartment Sink & Shower Spray Head

Prep Station Sink

The fresh water sinks in the leaning post prep station sink are supplied by the fresh water system. Each hose for the retractable spray heads store in a fitting near the sink when they are not being used.

To use a sink, make sure the Fresh Water Pump switch in the helm switch panel is on, then pull the spray head out of the fitting. Activate the valve on the spray head to supply fresh water to the sink. To conserve water, use the valve on the spray head to turn the water on and off as you use it.

Prep Station Sink & Spray Heads

Washdown Hose Connector

Fresh water washdown hose faucets are located on the starboard side of the cockpit and in the windlass compartment. Each faucet uses a standard garden hose connection and is equipped with a valve that allows the flow of water to be turned on or off at the hose connection.

Cockpit Fresh Water Washdown Hose Connection

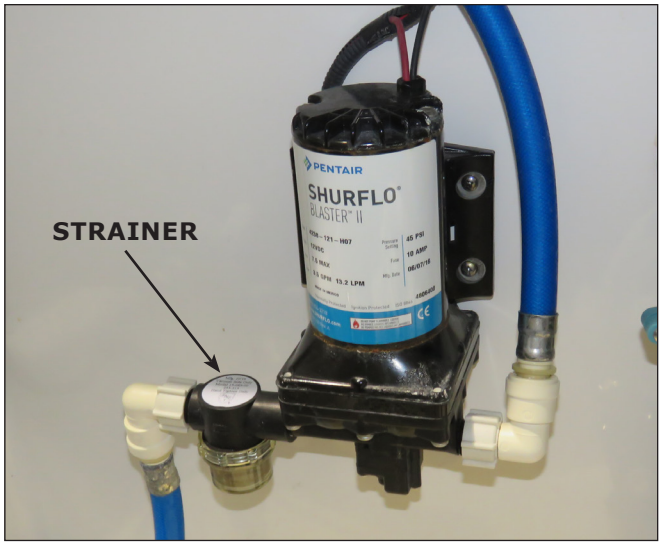
Make sure the Fresh Water switch is on before using the washdown hose and that the washdown faucet valves or hose spray nozzles are off when the fresh water system is activated to conserve water.

7.3 Fresh Water System Maintenance

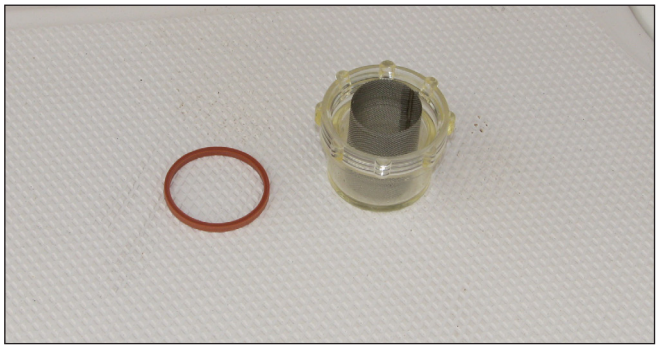
Information supplied with water system components by the equipment manufacturers is included with this manual. Refer to this information for additional operation and service data.

The following items should be done routinely to maintain your fresh water system:

- Periodically remove and clean the water strainer located at the intake side of the pressure pump. To clean the strainer, make sure the Fresh Water Pump switch is off. Rotate the strainer bowl counterclockwise to release it. Remove and clean the screen with fresh water. Lubricate the O-ring lightly with Teflon or silicon grease and reinstall the screen and strainer bowl.
- Periodically spray the pump and metal components with a metal protector.
- The batteries must be properly maintained and charged. Operating the pressure pump from a battery with a low charge could lead to pump failure.
- Add a commercially available potable water conditioner to the water tank to keep it fresh.



Typical Fresh Water Pump & Strainer


Typical Fresh Water Pump Strainer Removed for Cleaning

Sanitizing the Fresh Water Tank

The freshwater system should be sanitized if it has not been used for a long period or you are unsure of the quality of the water in the system.

The following steps can be used to sanitize the system:

- Activate the system and pump out as much water as you can.
- Make a chlorine solution by mixing two ounces of household chlorine bleach in a gallon of water. This mixture will treat approximately fifteen gallons. If the water tank on your boat is larger or smaller than 15 gallons, then adjust the mixture accordingly. Always mix the chlorine with water in a separate container first and never add straight chlorine to the fresh water tank.
- Fill the water tank half full with freshwater and pour the mixture into the water tank. Top off the tank.
- Activate the system and allow the water to run from the washdown hose for about 1 minute. Let the treated water stand for 4-6 hours.
- Drain the system by pumping it dry and flush with several tank fills of freshwater.
- The system should now be sanitized and can be filled with freshwater. If the chlorine smell is still strong, it should be flushed several more times with freshwater.

CAUTION

THE FRESH WATER SYSTEM MUST BE PROPERLY WINTERIZED PRIOR TO WINTER LAY-UP. SEE SECTION ON WINTERIZING.

NOTES

8.1 General

The livewell seawater pumps are mounted in a sea chest located in the aft systems compartment bilge. Two intake thru-hull fittings for the sea chest are equipped with ball valves to turn the raw water main supply to the sea chest on or off. Other ball valves at the outlet connections enable the operator to turn the water supply on or off for each individual pump in the system. A sea strainer in each intake supply hose filters debris as seawater flows to the sea chest. The strainers should be checked frequently and cleaned as necessary.

The raw water washdown pressure pump is connected to a seacock located in the head compartment bilge. Always make sure all valves are open before attempting to operate any component of the raw water system.

Sea Chest, Livewell Pumps & Livewell Supply Valves

Raw Water Pump & Strainer

8.2 Priming the System

Raw Water Washdown

Make sure the seacock valve is open and the Raw Water Pump switch in the helm switch panel is on. Run the pressure pump by turning on the raw water washdown hose faucet valves until all of the air is purged from the system, then turn the valves off.

Livewell Seawater Pumps

Open all sea chest intake and livewell pump supply valves. The sea chest is vented to a thru-hull fitting in the hull side to automatically purge air from the sea chest as it fills. Activate the livewell pump switches and run the pumps until all of the air is purged from the system. Then turn the pumps off.

The sea chest water intake fittings are equipped with scoops that supply pressurized water to the sea chest and help prime the system while the boat is underway during normal operation. If a pump runs but will not prime, make sure the pump supply valve is open. If the pump still won't prime, it may be air locked. Make sure the sea chest intake valves and the valve for the pump supply hose are open and run the boat at or above 15 MPH. Water pressure from the sea chest will usually force trapped air through the pump and allow it to prime. If this procedure doesn't work, contact your Blackfin dealer.

Closing the sea chest intake thru-hull valves before the boat is hauled from the water will help to eliminate air locks in the livewell seawater system. The valves should also be closed whenever you leave the boat in the water unattended.

Notice:
It may be necessary to reprime the raw water system if it is not used for an extended period and at the time of launching.

8.3 Raw Water System Operation

A high pressure pump, controlled by a pressure sensor, is activated by the Raw Water Pump switch in the helm switch panel. When activated, the pressure switch will automatically control the pump that supplies the raw water hose connector. As the pressure builds in the system, the pump will shut off. When the system is in use and the pressure drops, the pump will turn on. The water system is equipped with a strainer on the intake side of the pump. The strainer should be checked frequently and cleaned as necessary.

Whenever the boat is left unattended, the Raw Water Pump switch should be placed in the OFF position.

Washdown Hose Connector

A raw water washdown hose faucet is located on the port side of the cockpit and uses a standard garden hose connector. It is equipped with a valve that allows the flow of water to be turned on or off. Make sure the Raw Water Pump switch in the helm switch panel is on before using the washdown hose and that the washdown faucet valve or hose spray nozzles are off when the water system is activated.

CAUTION

DO NOT ALLOW THE WATER PUMP TO RUN DRY. THE PUMP WORKS ON DEMAND AND WILL NOT SHUT OFF AUTOMATICALLY IF NO WATER IS AVAILABLE. THIS CAN RESULT IN DAMAGE TO THE PUMP. ALWAYS TURN THE RAW WATER SWITCH OFF WHEN THE RAW WATER SYSTEM IS NOT IN USE.

Washdown Hose Connection

Prep Station Livewell Drain & Overflow Valves

8.4 livewell

Seawater is provided to each livewell by 12 volt circulation pumps. The pumps are designed to carry a constant flow of water to the livewells. The pumps do not have a pressure sensor and are activated by the livewell Pump switches in the helm switch panel. There is also blue/white lights in the livewells that are activated by the livewell Lights switch.

Adjustable supply and overflow valves in the side of the livewell automatically control water flow and level. Always turn the pump off when the livewell is not in use.

To fill a livewell, close the drain valve at the bottom of the livewell. Make sure the valves at the sea chest and the supply valve in the livewell are open. Then activate the livewell pump. When the water level reaches the overflow, it will begin to circulate. Adjust the overflow and supply valves as necessary to achieve the desired flow.

The sea chest intake fittings are equipped with high speed pickups that will supply pressurized water to the livewell if the pump should fail and helps prime the system during normal operation. To supply water to the livewell using the high speed pickups, make sure the sea chest intake valves and the valve from the pump to the livewell are open and run the boat at a speed above 15 miles per hour. Pressurized water from the sea chest will circulate through the livewell and out the overflow.

To drain the livewell, turn off the livewell pump and open the drain valve. When the livewell has completely drained, use the washdown hose to flush the livewell and drain of debris.

The livewell supply valve at the sea chest should be closed whenever the livewell is not in use. This will prevent water from entering the livewell while the boat is cruising.

Notice:
Do not use a livewell as a dry storage area when it is not in use. Seawater could accidently be delivered to the livewell from the thru-hull fitting and damage equipment stored there.

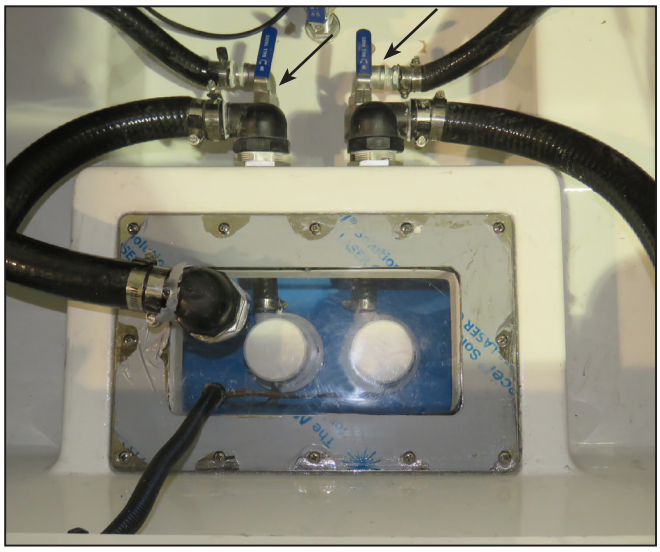
CAUTION

A RUPTURED RAW WATER INTAKE OR PRESSURE LINE COULD CAUSE THE BOAT TO TAKE ON WATER AND SINK. ALWAYS TURN THE RAW WATER SYSTEMS OFF AND CLOSE THRU-VALVES WHEN LEAVING THE BOAT UNATTENDED.

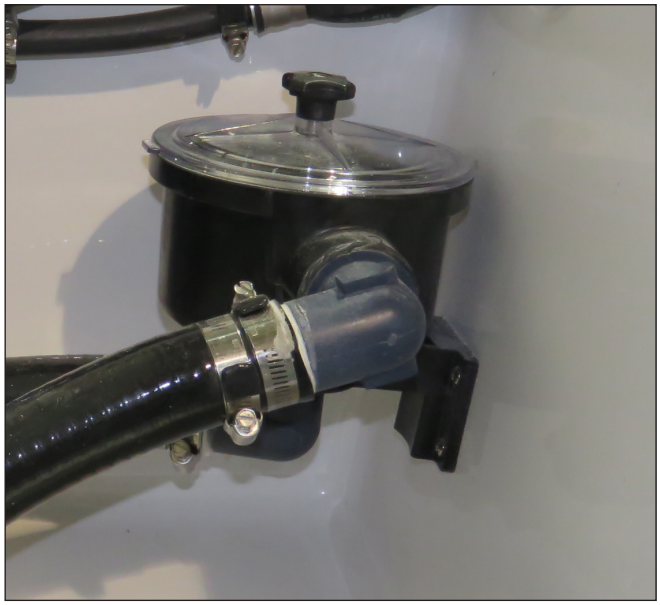
8.5 Raw Water System Maintenance

The following items should be done routinely to help maintain your raw water system:

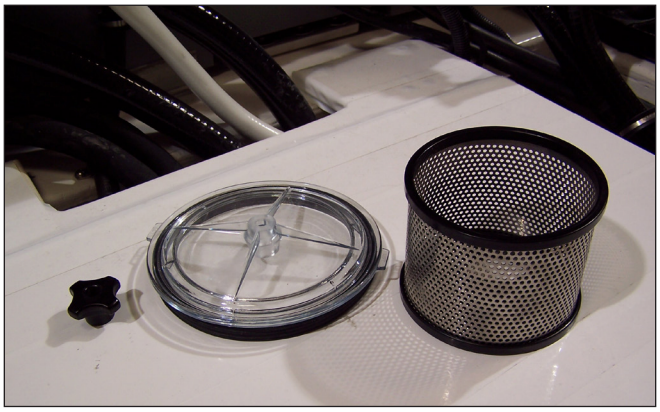
- Check hoses, particularly the seawater supply lines, for signs of deterioration. Tighten fittings or replace deteriorated hoses and components as necessary.
- Periodically remove and clean the water strainers located in the intake lines for the sea chest. To clean the strainers, make sure all seawater pump systems are off. Then close the sea chest intake valves. Open the top of the strainer and remove the screen. Thoroughly flush the screen and the inside of the strainer to remove foreign matter. Lubricate the seal with silicon or Teflon grease and reassemble the strainer making sure that the strainer cap is tightened hand tight. Open the intake valves, activate the pumps and check for leaks.



Sea Chest Livewell Supply Valves



Sea Chest Strainer



Sea Chest Strainer Screen

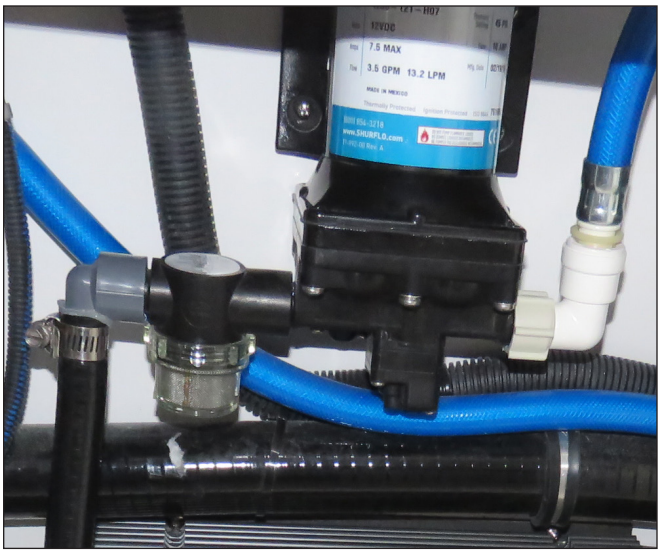
- Periodically remove and clean the water strainer located near the intake side of the washdown pump. To clean the strainer, make sure the Raw Water Pump switch is off and close the valve at the thru-hull fitting. Rotate the strainer bowl counterclockwise to release it. Remove and clean the screen with fresh water. Lubricate the O-ring lightly with silicon or Teflon grease and reinstall the strainer bowl.
- Spray pumps and thru-hull valves with a protective oil periodically.
- Fishboxes and livewells should be drained and cleaned after each use.
- Operate all valves at least once a month to keep them operating properly.

CAUTION

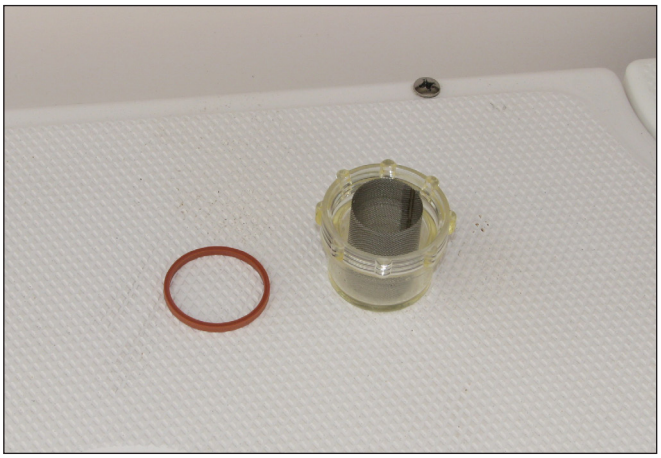
SHOULD A HOSE RUPTURE, TURN THE PUMP OFF IMMEDIATELY. ALWAYS CLOSE THE THRU-HULL VALVE WHEN PERFORMING MAINTENANCE ON A SEAWATER PUMP.

THE BATTERIES MUST BE PROPERLY CHARGED. OPERATING ANY PUMPS FROM A BATTERY WITH A LOW CHARGE MAY LEAD TO A PUMP FAILURE.

THE RAW WATER SYSTEM MUST BE PROPERLY WINTERIZED PRIOR TO WINTER LAY-UP. SEE SECTION ON WINTERIZING.



Raw Water Pressure Pump & Sea Strainer



Typical Raw Water Pump Strainer Removed for Cleaning

9.1 General

All water is drained by gravity to overboard thru-hull fittings located in the hull above the water line. It is important to check the drain system frequently to ensure it is free flowing and that the hoses on the thru-hull fittings are secure and not leaking.

9.2 Cockpit & Deck Drainage

Cockpit Sole

Your Blackfin has four scupper drains located in the aft system hatch drain rail at the rear of the cockpit. The scuppers are drained overboard by thru-hull fittings on each side of the transom. A flap built into the each thru-hull fitting reduces the surge of seawater through the scupper and into the cockpit while maneuvering or in rough water.

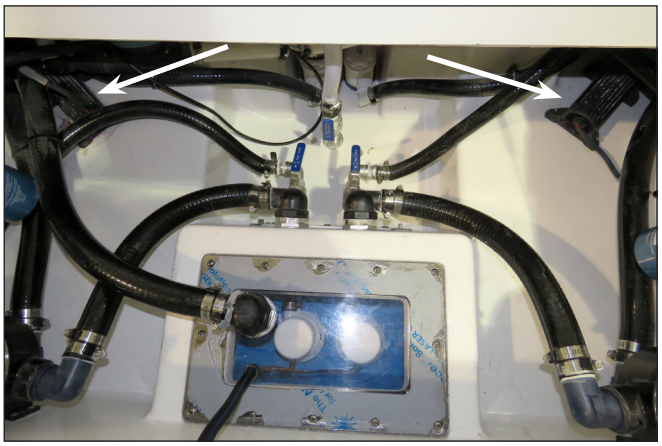
Water is channeled away from all hatches by a gutter or drain rail system. The water then drains overboard through the scupper drain system.

Cockpit Scupper Drain

Aft Fishboxes

The fishboxes below the rear cockpit sole are drained overboard by a thru-hull fitting and drain plug in the bottom rear of each box. The drains are intended to be used when the boat is out of the water on a trailer, lift or cradle. Always make sure the plugs are installed before launching the boat.

There are two diaphragm pumps, one for each fishbox, located in the aft systems compartment that are activated by switches in the helm switch panel. The pumps drain the boxes overboard through fittings in the hull sides above the waterline.



Aft Fishbox Pumps

Monitor the water level as the pump drains the fishbox and turn it off immediately when draining is complete. The pumps could be damaged if they are allowed to run dry for extended periods.

Prep Station Sinks and Livewell

The sinks and livewell are drained by gravity to a thru-hull fitting in the hull side. The livewell overflow drains to the prep station drain system.

Bait Prep Station Sinks & Livewell

Aft Livewell
The livewell is drained by gravity to thru-hull fittings in the hull. The livewell overflow drains to the livewell drain system.

Cup Holders
All cup holders in the helm and cockpit areas drain by gravity to the cockpit sole.

Console Lounge Seat Storage Compartment
The storage compartment below the forward console lounge seat is drained overboard by gravity through a fitting in the hull side.

Forward Below Deck Storage Compartment
The forward storage compartment below the cockpit sole is drained by gravity to the forward bilge. The forward bilge is drained overboard by the forward bilge pump.

Bow Fishbox/Storage Compartments
The forward fishbox/storage compartments below the port and starboard bow seats drain by gravity to thru-hull fittings located in the hull sides above the waterline.

Rope Locker
The rope locker drains overboard through two drain fittings in the hull at the bottom of the locker. It is important to inspect the drains frequently to remove any accumulated debris.

Anchor Rope Locker Drain

9.3 Bilge Drainage
There are four bilge pumps, aft, center, forward and emergency. The aft bilge pump is activated both manually, by a switch in the helm and automatically by a switch integrated into the pump. All other bilge pumps are automatically activated by a switch integrated into the pump that senses the water level at the pump.

Aft & Emergency Bilge Pumps

The automatic switches remain activated when the battery switches are in the OFF position and the batteries are connected. The manual switch for the aft pump is supplied current when the HOUSE battery switch is activated. All pump circuits are protected by "push to reset" circuit breakers in the battery switch panel. The bilge pumps pump water out of thru-hull fittings located above the waterline in the hull.

The aft bilge pump should be manually activated briefly each time the boat is used. This will ensure that the pump is operating properly and increase the service life of the pump.

Automatic switches should be manually activated periodically, by pressing the test button on the side of pump or flooding the bilge with a garden hose to verify operation. This is particularly important before operating the boat offshore.

The emergency bilge pump is located next to the aft bilge pump. The pump is fully automatic and will activate at about the same time as the aft bilge pump.

The emergency pump should be manually activated periodically, by pressing the test button on the side of pump to verify operation and increase the service life of the pump. This is particularly important before operating the boat offshore.

Notice:
See Electrical Systems for additional information on bilge pump operation.

Garboard Drain Plug
When the boat is out of the water the bilge can be drained by a garboard drain located in the transom at the bottom of the hull. The plug should be removed whenever the boat is hauled out of the water and installed just prior to launching. It is important to check the drain plug regularly to make sure it is tight.

WARNING

A LOOSE DRAIN PLUG WILL ALLOW SEAWATER TO ENTER THE BILGE AND COULD CAUSE THE BOAT TO SINK. IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO CHECK THE DRAIN PLUG FREQUENTLY TO ENSURE IT IS PROPERLY TIGHTENED.

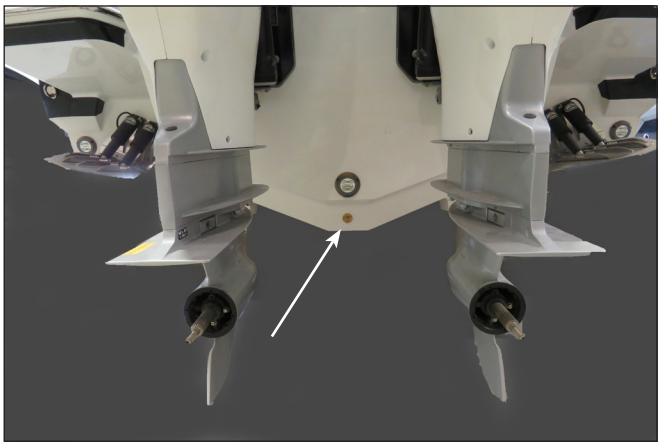
Important:
Any oil spilled in the bilge must be thoroughly removed and properly disposed of before operating the bilge pump. The discharge of oil from the bilge is illegal and subject to a fine.

CAUTION

THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT PROHIBITS THE DISCHARGE OF OIL OR OILY WASTE INTO OR UPON THE NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES OR THE WATERS OF THE CONTIGUOUS ZONE IF SUCH DISCHARGE CAUSES A FILM OR SHEEN UPON OR A DISCOLORATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE WATER OR CAUSES A SLUDGE OR EMULSION BENEATH THE SURFACE OF THE WATER. VIOLATORS ARE SUBJECT TO A PENALTY OF $10,000.

Bilge Pump Operation and Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Inspections

Many western U.S. states are now conducting boat inspections for Aquatic Invasive Species like Zebra and Quagga mussels. These have been proven to damage natural aquatic habitats and cause serious issues with your boat's engine cooling system.



Transom Garboard Drain Plug

Center Bilge Pump in Head Compartment Bilge

Forward Bilge Pump in Below Deck Storage Compartment

Several things can be done to prevent the spread of these invasive species. Keeping the interior compartments clean, drained, and dry after each use, ensuring your trailer is free of aquatic weeds, and removing your boat's garboard drain plug after each use can go a long way towards preventing damage to your boat and the waterways you enjoy. Your boat is fitted with one or more Rule bilge pumps. If you are required to go through an inspection station, your boat may be flushed with 120° Fahrenheit water to ensure any residual organisms are destroyed before launching. Your bilge pumping system can withstand this temperature for up to 130 seconds with no ill effects. Should your bilge pump and associated hoses, clamps, and thru hulls have any damage related to one of these inspections, please take your boat to the nearest Monterey or Blackfin dealership for repair/replacement at no cost to you.

For a PDF copy of your Rule bilge pump installation and operation instructions please go to https://www.xylem.com/siteassets/brand/rule/resources/manual/bilge-pump-standard-1500-4000-gph.pdf

9.4 Hardtop Drains

There is a hole drilled in the leg bases on hardtop frame to prevent water from being trapped within the legs. Additional drain holes are drilled in the tubing to drain other areas as required.

Always make sure the drain holes are clear when the boat is laid up for the winter. Water trapped inside the legs and frame could freeze and cause the legs to split.

9.5 Head Compartment Drains

The head compartment sole drains to the forward bilge through a removable grate in center rear of the sole. The head compartment and forward bilge is drained overboard by the center and forward bilge pumps which are mounted in the head compartment and below deck storage compartment bilge.

9.6 Drainage System Maintenance

It is essential that the following items be done periodically to maintain proper drainage of your boat:

- Clean the cockpit drain rails with a hose to remove debris that can block water drainage.

Bilge Pump Test Button
Hold For 5 Seconds Or Until Pump Activates

- Clean the hardtop leg drain holes. This is especially important just before winter lay-up.

- Clean the bilge pump strainers of debris and check the bilge for foreign material that can cause the pump or automatic switch to malfunction.

- Frequently test the automatic bilge pump switches for proper operation. This is accomplished by touching and holding the test button on the side of the pump until it activates (about five seconds). The pumps can also be activated by flooding the bilge with a garden hose until they activate.

- Flush all gravity drains with fresh water to keep them clean and free flowing.

- Clean and flush fishboxes, coolers and storage boxes with soap or a bilge cleaner and fresh water after each use to keep them clean and fresh.

Note: All drains and pumps must be properly winterized before winter lay-up.

CAUTION

NEVER USE HARSH CHEMICAL DRAIN CLEANERS IN MARINE DRAIN SYSTEMS. PERMANENT DAMAGE TO THE HOSES AND FITTINGS MAY RESULT.

10.1 Head Compartment Ventilation

Cabin Door

Ventilation to the cabin is provided by opening the cabin door and window. The cabin door is located in the starboard side of the center console. Make sure the door is fully latched in the closed position before operating the boat above idle speed.

Before using the head in hot weather, it is best to open the door for several minutes to provide maximum ventilation and cool the head compartment as much as possible.

There are two rotating latches that secure the door when it is closed. Make sure the door is closed and secured with both latches when the head compartment is not being used and before operating the boat above idle speed.

⚠ CAUTION ⚠

NEVER LEAVE THE CABIN DOOR UNLATCHED. THE CABIN DOOR IS HEAVY AND CLOSES EASILY. IF THE DOOR IS LEFT UNLATCHED, IT COULD SLAM UNEXPECTEDLY AS THE BOAT ROCKS, DAMAGING THE DOOR OR CAUSING AN INJURY TO A PASSENGER. ALWAYS MAKE SURE THE DOOR IS PROPERLY LATCHED IN THE CLOSED POSITION WHEN THE HEAD COMPARTMENT IS NOT BEING USED.

Head Compartment Door & Latches

Port Window

An opening port window is located in the side of the head compartment. The port window is equipped with a screen and secured in the closed position with twist action locks. The locks should be adjusted so they are tight enough to seal the window in the closed position, but not so tight that they break the plastic.

Always make sure the window is closed and secured with the cam levers whenever the boat is underway. Sea spray could enter the head compartment through the open window and damage equipment or items stowed there.


Cabin Port Window & Twist Action Locks

10.2 Windshield Ventilation

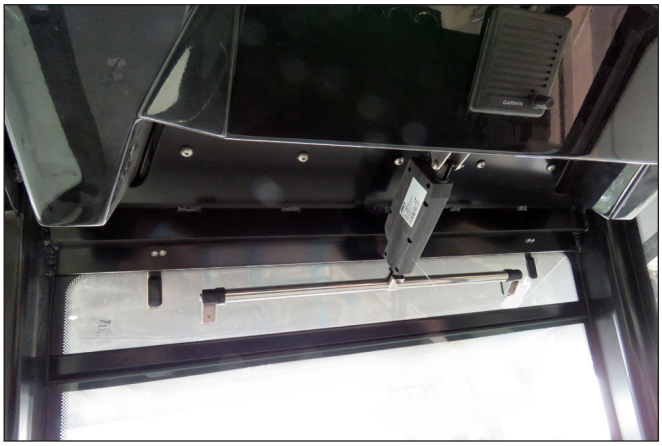
Ventilation through the windshield is provided by a power actuated opening panel at the top of the windshield. The vent panel is opened and closed by an electric actuator controlled by the Windshield Vent switch in the helm switch panel. To open the vent, press hold the top of the switch and open the panel to the desired position. To close the panel, press and hold the bottom of the switch until the panel is completely closed.

A limit switch in the actuator will automatically stop the actuator when it reaches the full open or closed position to prevent damage to the windshield or the actuator. The switch automatically returns to the off position when it is released.

Windshield & Power Actuated Windshield Vent

10.3 Maintenance

- Periodically lubricate all hinges and latch assemblies with a light oil.
- Periodically clean and coat gasket materials with silicone to help keep them pliable.



Windshield Vent & Power Actuator

11.1 Deck Rails & Deck Hardware

The rail system and hardware fittings have been selected and installed to perform specific functions. Hand rails are installed to provide a handhold in certain areas of the boat. You should make sure you keep at least one hand on the handholds as you move about the boat.

The bow and spring line cleats on your boat are retractable and flush with the deck when not in use. To use the cleats, pull up on the center of the cleat until it locks in the mooring position. The stern is also equipped with a hawse pipe and cleat system. Lines should be fed through the hawse pipes then secured to the stern cleats.

Fenders or mooring lines should be secured to the cleats and not to rails or stanchions. Be sure a clear lead exists when running dock lines or anchor lines. A line inadvertently run around a stanchion or over the rail could cause damage.

Important:
All fittings must be periodically inspected for loose fit, wear or damage. Any problems should be corrected immediately.

WARNING

BLACKFIN BOATS ARE NOT EQUIPPED WITH HARDWARE DESIGNED FOR TOWING PURPOSES. THE MOORING CLEATS ARE NOT TO BE USED FOR TOWING ANOTHER VESSEL OR HAVING THIS BOAT TOWED.

Stern Cleat Up

Stern Cleat Retracted

Stern Hawse Pipe

Stern Cleat Below Hawse Pipe

11.2 Anchor & Rope Locker

The anchor rope locker is concealed in a recess below a hatch in the deck. A gas charged spring supports the hatch in the open position. A flush, twist lock latch secures the hatch in the closed position. The latch handle stores flush in the latch in the open or latched position. There is a large red dot in the handle that indicates that the latch is in the open position and the hatch is not secure. Always make sure that the hatch is closed with the latch in the secured position before operating the boat above idle speed.

Anchor Rope Locker Hatch

The rope locker and anchor line is accessed through an opening on the starboard side of the compartment. The anchor line is always stored in the rope locker and there is an eye fitting to secure the bitter end of the anchor line. A notch in the hatch allows it to be closed when the line is routed out of the locker and secured to a bow cleat. To avoid damage to the anchor line, make sure the line is aligned with the notch before closing the hatch.

Rope Locker Latch Open - Red Dot Showing

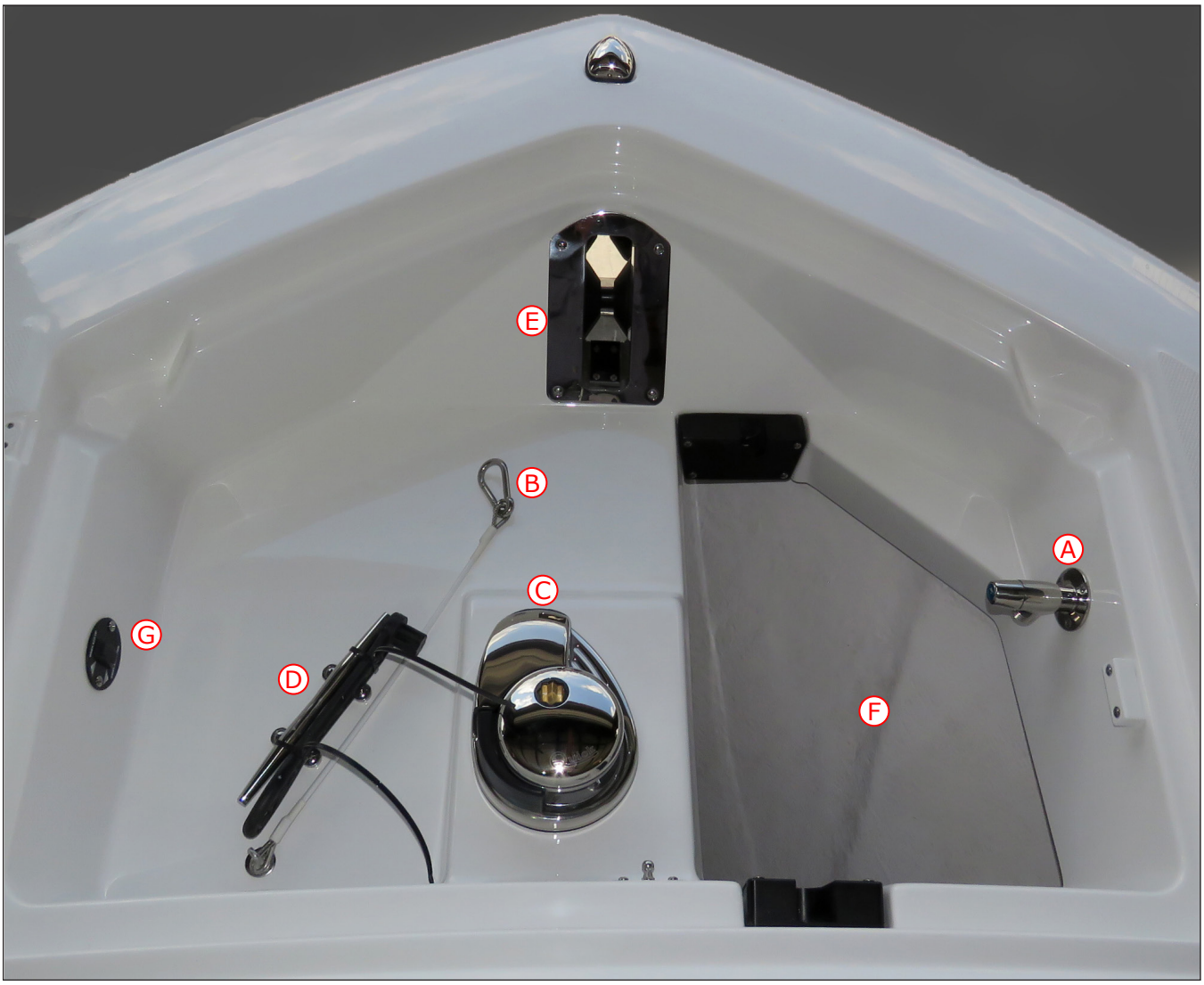
The rope locker is designed for the anchor line and not for storing anchors or additional anchor lines. Do not store anchors or any heavy objects in the locker. Anchors and weights for floating markers will bounce and damage the hull or rope locker if they are stored there. They will also interfere with deploying the anchor line or the operation of the windlass. Always store and secure additional anchors and weights in a storage compartment in the cockpit, as far aft as possible.

The rope locker is drained by thru-hull fittings in the hull sides near the bottom of the locker. It is very important to check the drains frequently to make sure they are clean and free flowing.

Rope Locker Latch Secured - Red Dot Not Showing

Periodically remove the anchor line from the rope locker, rinse it with fresh water and allow it to dry in the sun. Cleaning the anchor line regularly will reduce odors in the rope locker and increase the life of the line.

The line should also be inspected for abrasions or signs of deterioration. Replace the line if it shows any sign of damage or deterioration. If your boat is equipped with the windlass option, it is important to replace the anchor line with a new line of the type recommended or supplied by the windlass manufacturer.



Windlass Compartment

A. Raw Water Faucet
B. Chain Binder
C. Windlass
D. Anchor Line Cleat
E. Bow Roller Assembly
F. Rope Locker
G. Windlass Switch

11.3 Windlass & Bow Roller

Bow Roller

The bow roller is built into the hull and equipped with hardware that allows the anchor to be operated and stored at the roller. The roller assembly, anchor line and chain binder are concealed below a hatch in the deck. The anchor line is stored in the rope locker and routed out through the roller and connected to the anchor chain. A chain binder is provided to secure the anchor. Always make sure the anchor is properly secured by the chain binder when it is in the stored position on the roller.

The chain binder is accessed by opening the hatch and is designed to connect to a link in the anchor chain when the anchor is hauled in. To release the binder, pull the anchor chain in slightly to relieve the tension on the binder, then release the binder from the chain. To secure the anchor in the up and stored position, raise the anchor until it seats firmly in the roller with the chain snug. Attach the chain binder to a link in the chain. Before getting underway after hauling the anchor, always make sure the binder is properly attached to the anchor chain link and the hatch is closed and latched.

Windlass

The windlass is mounted in the compartment below the hatch in the deck. The anchor is stored on the roller and raised and lowered by the windlass. The anchor line is stored in the rope locker and routed out through the windlass to the anchor chain.

The compartment is equipped with a faucet plumbed to the fresh water system. After the anchor is hauled in and secured with the chain binder, use the washdown hose to rinse the anchor, chain and hardware. Make sure the Fresh Water Pump switch is on before using the washdown hose.

The anchor is lowered by releasing the anchor chain from the chain binder and moving the windlass switch at the helm or in the compartment near the windlass to "DOWN." The windlass control switches are protected by a circuit breaker in the battery switch panel.

After the anchor is set, the windlass must not be left to take the entire force from the anchor line. Boats lying to their anchor in a high swell or heavy weather conditions will snub on the line. This can cause slippage or apply excessive loads to the windlass. The line should be made fast to the cleat provided near the windlass to relieve the load on the windlass.

The anchor is hauled in by releasing the line from the cleat and moving the Windlass switch to "UP." Always start the engines before hauling the anchor and motor up to the anchor as the line is retrieved to relieve the load on the windlass. Once the anchor is retrieved, independently secure the anchor to the chain binder to prevent it from being accidentally released. This is especially important while the boat is underway.

The windlass manufacturer provides an owner's manual with its product. It is extremely important that you read the manual and become familiar with the proper care and operation of the windlass. Refer to the Operation chapter for tips on anchoring your boat.

Bow Roller & Anchor

Windlass Switch In Windlass Compartment

WARNING

A WINDLASS MUST BE USED WITH CARE. IT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT THAT YOU READ THE OWNER'S MANUAL AND BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THE SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS AND PROPER OPERATION OF THE WINDLASS BEFORE USING IT WITH YOUR BOAT. ALWAYS ENSURE THAT LIMBS, FINGERS, HAIR AND CLOTHING ARE KEPT CLEAR OF THE WINDLASS AND ANCHOR LINE DURING OPERATION.

A PARTIALLY LOWERED AND LOOSE ANCHOR CAN CAUSE CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO THE HULL. DO NOT USE A WINDLASS AS A SOLE MEANS OF SECURING AN ANCHOR IN THE BOW PULPIT. ALWAYS SECURE THE ANCHOR TO THE CHAIN BINDER BEFORE OPERATING YOUR BOAT.

11.4 Hull

Engine Mounting System and Swim Platform

Your Blackfin is equipped with an engine mounting system and swim platform that is integrated into the hull and stringer system and designed to equally distribute the stresses of engine weight and thrust throughout the entire hull.

The engine hoses and cables or transom gel coat can be damaged by tilting the engines to the full up position with the engines turned to the wrong position. You should monitor the engines as they tilt to determine the best full tilt engine position for your boat.

Engine Mounting System & Swim Platform

Boarding Ladder

A telescoping boarding ladder is recessed into a compartment in the swim platform below a hatch. To use the ladder, make sure the engines are off and the steering wheel is turned straight ahead or slightly to port to move the propellers as far away from the ladder location as possible. Open the hatch and rotate the ladder out of the recess to the down position. Release the strap securing the steps and pull the bottom step to extend the ladder, then close the hatch. The ladder must be retracted, folded into the recess and the hatch closed before starting the engine.


Ladder Hatch Open & Ladder Folded In Compartment

⚠ WARNING ⚠

MOVING PROPELLERS ARE DANGEROUS. THEY CAN CAUSE DEATH, LOSS OF LIMBS, OR OTHER SEVERE INJURY. DO NOT USE THE SWIM PLATFORM OR LADDER WHILE AN ENGINE IS RUNNING. STOP THE ENGINES IF DIVERS OR SWIMMERS ARE ATTEMPTING TO BOARD. ALWAYS PROPERLY STORE THE LADDER BEFORE STARTING THE ENGINES.

Unassisted Boarding Situations

When using the swim platform ladder in an unassisted boarding situation in deep water, hold the swim platform and brace your feet against the transom and hull side for stability. Then open the ladder hatch and rotate the ladder out of the recess to the down position with your free hand. Hold the side rail of the ladder for stability, then release the strap securing the ladder in the retracted position. Use your free hand and feet to extend the ladder. Close the hatch and use the ladder side rails for stability while boarding. Remember to retract the ladder, fold it into the recess and close the hatch before starting the engine.


Ladder Hatch Open With Ladder Deployed

Underwater Lights (Optional)

Your boat may be equipped with optional underwater lights mounted in the transom. They are activated by a switch in the helm switch panel and should only be used when the boat is in the water and the lights are submerged.

Trim Tabs

The trim tabs are located on the transom below the swim platform. The trim tabs are an important part of the control systems. Refer to the Helm Control Systems chapter for detailed information on the operation of the trim tabs.

Bow Tow Eye (Optional)

The heavy duty towing package includes a heavy duty bow eye. The eye includes a welded stainless steel plate with internal bow reinforcement and backing plates that distribute force on the bow eye to a larger area of the hull than with the standard bow eye. This option should always be selected if you intend to tow the boat behind a larger vessel.

DANGER

TOWING A BOAT BEHIND A LARGER VESSEL REQUIRES SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILL. THE USE OF TOW LINES OR HARDWARE NOT INTENDED FOR TOWING OR RATED FOR THE FORCES EXERTED ON EQUIPMENT DURING THE TOW IS EXTREMELY DANGEROUS AND CAN CAUSE SEVERE INJURY OR DEATH TO PASSENGERS IF THAT EQUIPMENT FAILS. NEVER TOW THE BOAT BEHIND A LARGER VESSEL USING THE STANDARD BOW EYE OR WITH A TOW LINE, HARNESS OR OTHER EQUIPMENT NOT RATED FOR THE EXPECTED LOADS EXPERIENCED DURING THE TOW. IF YOU ARE NOT EXPERIENCED IN TOWING A VESSEL, CONSULT WITH AN OPERATOR AND A MARINE FACILITY EXPERIENCED IN TOWING VESSELS FOR HELP SELECTING PROPER EQUIPMENT AND FOR TRAINING.

CAUTION

BOATS THAT ARE TOWED BEHIND LARGER VESSELS REQUIRE SPECIAL MAINTENANCE. ATTENTION TO THE ALUMINUM AND STAINLESS STEEL HARDWARE IS ESSENTIAL. SALT SPRAY, SALTY STEAM AND CHEMICALS IN EXHAUST GASES ARE PARTICULARLY CORROSIVE AND WILL DAMAGE THE SURFACE OF STAINLESS HARDWARE OR ANODIZED AND POWDER COATED ALUMINUM. IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT THE BOAT AND HARDWARE ARE CLEANED THOROUGHLY AT THE COMPLETION OF EACH TRIP OR AT THE END OF EACH DAY ON LONG CRUISES TO REDUCE ACCELERATED DETERIORATION AND PREMATURE CORROSION TO ALUMINUM, STAINLESS STEEL AND OTHER COMPONENTS ON THE BOAT.

Starboard Underwater Light & Trim Tab

11.5 Cockpit Features

General

Most hatches and doors in the cockpit are secured with automatic "push to close" latches. The latches are released by lifting the handle. Push the door or hatch firmly in the closed position to secure the latch. Gas charged springs are used to help raise most hatches and hold them in the open position.

Most large hatches in the cockpit sole and deck are secured with flush mounted, "lift to release" latches with handles that store flush in the hatch only when they are in the latched position. The latches are released by raising the handle. Close the hatch and press down on the handle firmly to secure the latch. Always make sure that all hatches are closed with the latches in the secured position before operating the boat above idle speed.

A round access plate in the cockpit sole below the bait prep station provides access to fuel supply lines and the fuel gauge sender on the fuel tank.

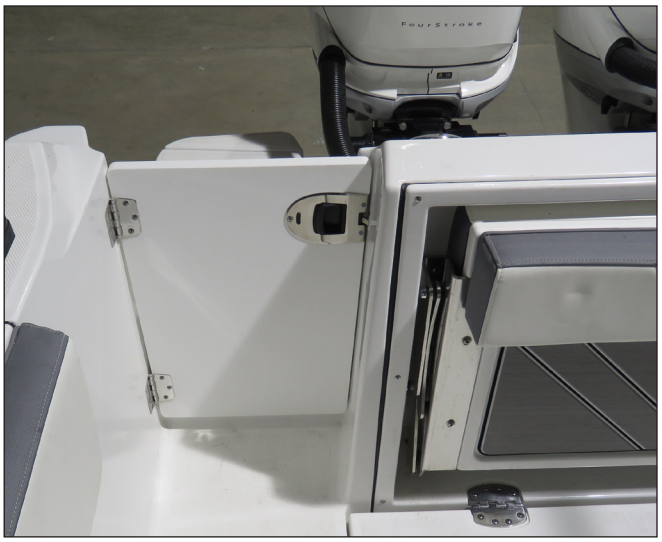
WARNING

IN CERTAIN CONDITIONS, OPEN EXTERIOR DOORS AND HATCHES THAT ARE NOT SECURED PROPERLY CAN SLAM CLOSED UNEXPECTEDLY AND CAUSE INJURY TO PASSENGERS OR DAMAGE TO THE BOAT. SOME DOORS AND HATCHES ARE EQUIPPED WITH SPECIAL FASTENERS, HATCH LIFTERS OR SNAPS AND/OR STRAPS TO SECURE THEM IN THE OPEN POSITION. ALWAYS MAKE SURE THAT THESE HATCHES AND DOORS ARE PROPERLY SECURED WHENEVER THEY ARE IN THE OPEN POSITION.

Transom Door

A transom door is incorporated into the starboard side of the transom. It is secured in the open or closed positions by a flush mounted "push to close" latch on the door. When closing the door, make sure you push the door against the door jam with enough pressure to allow the latch to secure the door. To secure the door in the open position, push the door against the side of the cockpit with enough pressure to engage the latch.

The transom door should only be opened when the boat is not underway. The door must be latched in the closed position whenever the boat is underway. Never leave the transom door unlatched.



Transom Door Closed

Transom Door Open

Notice:
Periodically inspect the transom door latch and fittings for wear, damage or loose fit. Any problems should be inspected and corrected immediately.

WARNING

THE TRANSOM DOOR SHOULD BE CLOSED AND PROPERLY LATCHED WHENEVER THE ENGINES ARE RUNNING. NEVER OPEN THE TRANSOM DOOR WHILE UNDERWAY OR IN ROUGH SEA CONDITIONS. IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS, AN OPEN TRANSOM DOOR COULD ALLOW A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF WATER TO ENTER THE COCKPIT CREATING A POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS CONDITION.

WARNING

OPERATING THE BOAT UNDER POWER WITH THE TRANSOM DOOR OPEN MAY ALLOW PERSONS TO FALL OVERBOARD AND INTO BOAT PROPELLERS OR TO BE LOST IN OPEN WATER. ALWAYS CHECK TO MAKE SURE THE TRANSOM DOOR IS PROPERLY CLOSED AND LATCHED BEFORE STARTING THE ENGINES AND NEVER OPERATE THE BOAT UNDER POWER WITH THE TRANSOM DOOR OPEN.

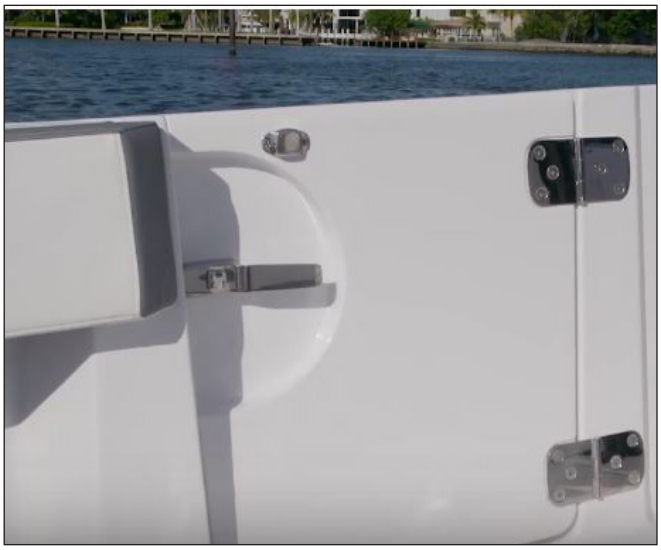
Dive/Boarding Door

A boarding door is located in the port hull side. The door provides divers and swimmers easy, unobstructed access to the water and cockpit. It also makes boarding and exiting the boat much easier in many docking situations.

A magnetic latch holds the door in the open position and a special latch mounted on the inboard side of the door secures it when it is closed. The door latch has a spring loaded safety pin. When the door is closed, make sure the latch is completely closed and that the safety pin is snapped into place to prevent the latch from opening accidentally.

The door should only be opened when the boat is not in motion with the engines shutdown. The door must be secured in either the open position to the magnetic latch on the side of the cockpit or in the closed position with the main latch and safety pin. Never leave the side door unlatched.

Notice:
Periodically inspect door hinges and hardware for wear, damage or loose fit. Any problems found should be corrected immediately.



Dive/Boarding Door Closed

Dive/Boarding Door Open

WARNING

THE BOARDING DOOR SHOULD BE CLOSED AND PROPERLY LATCHED WHENEVER THE ENGINES ARE RUNNING. NEVER OPEN THE DOOR WHILE UNDERWAY OR IN ROUGH SEA CONDITIONS. IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS, AN OPEN BOARDING DOOR COULD ALLOW A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF WATER TO ENTER THE COCKPIT CREATING A POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS CONDITION.

OPERATING THE BOAT UNDER POWER WITH THE BOARDING DOOR OPEN MAY ALLOW PERSONS TO FALL OVERBOARD AND INTO BOAT PROPELLERS OR TO BE LOST IN OPEN WATER. ALWAYS CHECK TO MAKE SURE THE DOOR IS PROPERLY CLOSED AND LATCHED BEFORE STARTING THE ENGINES. NEVER OPERATE THE BOAT UNDER POWER WITH THE DOOR OPEN.

Rod Rack

There is a recessed rod storage rack located below the gunnel on the starboard side of the cockpit. It is equipped with stretch cords to secure the rods to the racks. Always make sure the rods are properly secured in the storage racks with the rod tips forward.

Cockpit Rod Racks

Stern Bench Seat

Your boat is equipped with a forward facing bench seat in the rear of the cockpit. The seat is designed to fold flush against the cockpit when it is not in use.

To use the seat, pull the handle near the top of the seat base out of the recess toward the cockpit. The side supports move out with the seat as it rotates out. When the seat is half way out, lift the rear of the seat with one hand while pushing the front of the seat down with the other hand until it stops in the seat position. Then rotate the backrest up until it stops.

To store the seat, fold the back rest down against the seat cushion. Then lift the front of the seat with one hand while pushing the rear of the seat down with the other hand until the seat rotates to the half closed position. Push the top of the seat firmly into the recess. The seat will automatically be secured in the stored position when it is completely folded into the recess.

Stern Bench Seat Folded In Cockpit Recess

Stern Bench Seat In Seat Position

Aft Systems Compartment Access Hatch

A hatch in the rear of the cockpit provides access to the fuel filters, sea chest, pumps, strainers and other equipment in the stern bilge. The aft bilge pumps, livewell pumps, fishbox pumps and optional overboard discharge pump are among the equipment in this compartment. The hatch is held open by two gas charged hatch lifters and secured closed with two flush, "lift to release" latches. Always make sure the hatch is closed with the latches in the secured position before operating the boat above idle speed.

Aft Systems Compartment

Aft below Deck Fishboxes

Two large below deck fishboxes are located on each side of the cockpit. Each fishbox hatch is equipped with gas charged hatch lifters that hold the hatch in the open position. Flush, "lift to release" latches secure the hatches in the closed position. Always make sure the hatch is closed with the latches in the secured position before operating the boat above idle speed.

Each fishbox is drained by removing a drain plug at the rear of the box or by a diaphragm pump out system located in the aft systems compartment bilge.

The pumps are activated by a switch in the helm switch panel. Be sure to monitor the water level in the fishbox and turn the pump off as soon as pumping is complete. A pump could be damaged if it is allowed to run dry for extended periods. The fishboxes should be drained and cleaned after each use. Refer to the Drainage Systems chapter for more information on fishbox drainage.

Below Deck Fishbox Hatch

Below Deck Fishbox Pump

Below Deck Fishbox Drain Plug

Bow Seats with Forward Backrest Cushions Installed

Bow Seats and Storage Compartments

There are two fishbox/storage compartments located in the bow below the port and starboard seats. The bow seat cushions are secured to the hatches with snaps and should be removed and stored when the boat is not being used.

The bow seats are equipped with removable backrest cushions that convert each bow seat to a forward facing lounge. The backrest cushions are equipped with supports that slide into receivers at the rear of each bow seat. The backrests are removed and stored flush against the cockpit when not in use.

To install the backrests, slide the cushions out of the storage receivers in the side of the cockpit. Slide the backrest supports into the receivers in the bow seat backrest and push firmly until the cushion is tight against the backrest cushion.

To remove and store the backrests, slide the backrest supports out of the receivers in the backrest cushions. Slide the backrest supports into the storage receivers in the side of the cockpit until the cushion is tight against the cockpit and the receivers.

The port and starboard compartments are insulated and can be used for dunnage, coolers or fishboxes. They are equipped with gas charged hatch lifters that hold them in the open position and "push to close" latches that secure the hatches

Forward Facing Backrest Cushions
Stored Against Cockpit Side

Backrest in Lounge Position

when they are closed. The compartments drain overboard by gravity through fittings in the hull sides. If the compartments are used as fishboxes or coolers, they should be cleaned and flushed thoroughly with fresh water after each use.

Forward Cockpit Storage Compartment

Another storage compartment that provides additional storage for dunnage is located below the cockpit sole between the bow seats. The forward bilge pump is located below a hatch in the compartment sole.

The hatch is equipped with a gas charged hatch lifter that holds it in the open or closed position and a flush, "lift to release" latch that secures the hatch when it is closed. This compartment is drained by gravity to the forward bilge.

Always make sure the hatch is closed with the latch in the secured position before operating the boat above idle speed.

Cockpit Table

A removable cockpit table mounts to a bracket on the rear side of the bow aft facing seat base. The table and pedestal are stored in special mounting brackets built into the head compartment. A spring loaded pin in the side of the mounting bracket secures the table pedestal in the bracket and prevents it from working loose while the boat is underway.

To use the table, remove the table and pedestal from the head compartment. Pull the safety pin

Bow Seat Fishbox/Storage Compartment

Forward Below Deck Storage Compartment

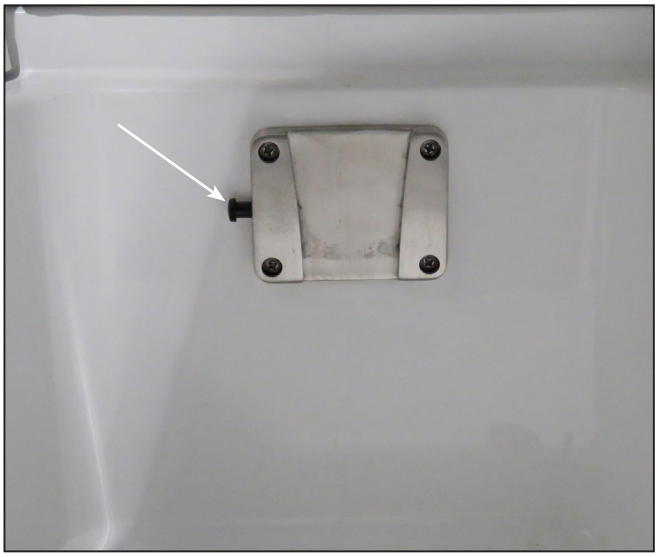


Table Mounting Bracket & Spring Loaded Pin

Cockpit Table & Pedestal Stored In Head Compartment

in the side of the mounting bracket and insert the pedestal base firmly in the bracket, then release the pin and make sure it extends into the pedestal base to secure the pedestal to the base. Then install the table on the pedestal. Reverse the process to remove the table.

The table should only be used while running at slow speeds, at the dock or at anchor. Always remove and properly stow the table and pedestal before operating the boat above slow speed. To prevent damage to the table or head compartment, make sure to secure the table with the rotating latches when it is stored in the mounting brackets. Also make sure the pedestal is securely fastened to the brackets.

Console Lounge

A double lounge seat with underside storage is located on the console, forward of the windshield. The lounge seat cushion will accommodate two people and has arm rests built into each side that fold flush to the backrest. There is also a folding center arm rest with cup holders.

The seat cushion is mounted to a hatch that provides access to a large compartment below the lounge that is equipped with storage areas for dunnage, washdown hoses and optional scuba tank racks.

The hatch is equipped with gas hatch springs that hold the hatch in the open or closed position. A "push to close" latch secures the hatch in the closed position. Always make sure the hatch is closed and secure with the latch before operating the boat above idle speed.

Rod Lockers

There are lockable rod storage lockers located on either side of the cockpit near the bow. The locker doors are secured with special locking, flush mounted, twist latches. The rod racks are equipped with stretch cords to secure the rods. Always make sure the rods are properly secured to the racks with the rod tips facing aft and that the doors are closed with the latches in the secured position before operating the boat.

Console Forward Facing Lounge Seat


Console Lounge Storage Compartment
& Optional Scuba Tank Racks


Rod Locker

11.6 Helm Seats & Bait Prep Station

Helm Seats

The helm seats are equipped with a flip up bolster to provide more room between the seats and the helm. The bolster converts the seat to a leaning post style seat with a backrest, allowing the operator and passenger to sit or stand at the helm. To convert each seat to a leaning post, lift the front of the seat cushion to raise the bolster and push it back above the seat cushion.

Helm Seats - Bolsters Up

The seat base is equipped with electric actuators that slides the seats fore and aft. The seat actuator is controlled by a momentary rocker switch below the center seat cushion. The center position is OFF. Move the switch in one direction to move the seats forward. Move the switch in the opposite direction to move the seats aft. The switch returns to the OFF position when it is released.

Arm rests on each side provide a more comfortable driving position and swing up into the backrest cushion to make it easier to enter and exit the helm area. There is also a folding center arm rest with cup holders built into the center seat backrest.

A molded in footrest on the rear of the console makes the helm more comfortable when the bolsters are set to the seat position.

Helm Seats Bolsters Down

Elevated Helm Platform

A hinged platform is mounted to the front of the helm seat base, below the seats. Magnetic latches secure the platform while it is stored in the up position. It rests on a recess on the rear of the console when deployed.

The platform increases the height and improves visibility for the operator and crew while standing at the helm. To lower the platform, pull the handle firmly to release the magnetic latches. Then lower the platform until it rests firmly on the console recess.

Bait Prep Station

A bait prep station equipped with a two sinks, tackle storage, drawers, a slide out basket and two slide out coolers is located aft of the helm seats. The sinks are is plumbed to the fresh water system and have removable spray heads that reach to each side of the station or can be used as a shower. The sinks are drained by gravity to a thru-hull fitting in the hull side. A grab rail, cup holders, and cutting boards are built into the top of the station.

There are compartments with removable tackle storage trays on each side of the prep station. Two drawers on the rear of the station provide storage for hooks, knives and tools. A slide out basket is located between the coolers. "Push to close" latches secure each compartment door and drawer when they are closed. They latch automatically when the door or drawers are closed and are lockable.

Bait Prep Station Sink & Rear Storage Doors

Slide Out Coolers

Two coolers are mounted in special compartments in the rear of the prep station base. Each sliding cooler base assembly is equipped with two spring loaded slide bolt latches that secure the cooler and base in the compartment. The coolers and prep station can be used as steps to access the hardtop hatch when the coolers are slid out.

To slide a cooler out of the compartment, release the latches and slide the cooler out. To store the cooler, push the cooler into the compartment and secure the base with the latches.

Bait Prep Station & Slide Out Coolers

Either cooler can be removed by pulling it out of the compartment and lifting it out of the base. Make sure both coolers are slid completely into the compartments and latched before operating the boat.

Notice:
Access to the fuel tank sending unit is located below a removable hatch that is accessible when the cooler slide assemblies are pulled out and the coolers are removed.

Slide Out Coolers

11.7 Center Console

Helm

The steering, engine controls, engine instruments and switches for exterior equipment, navigation lights and other 12 volt DC accessories are located on the helm station. Molded-in electronics storage is located forward of the engine controls. A 12 volt accessory plug and USB connection are also located in the helm.

Service panels in the rear head compartment bulkhead can be removed to service control and steering system components or to install electronics.

Helm

Windshield

Your boat is equipped with a tinted glass windshield and windshield wiper. The front and side panels are tempered safety glass.

Ventilation through the windshield is provided by an opening center panel at the top of the windshield. The vent panel is opened and closed by an electric actuator controlled by the Windshield Vent switch in the helm switch panel.

Console Windshield

A windshield wiper is standard equipment. The windshield wiper should only be used when the windshield is wet. The windshield glass can be scratched by activating the wiper when there is dried salt or dirt on the windshield.

The windshield/hardtop frame is powder coated aluminum. Powder coated aluminum is very durable and provides excellent resistance to the corrosive effects of saltwater, however, it must be maintained properly and certain precautions must be observed.

Windshield Power Activated Vent

The windshield should be washed after each use with soap and water to keep it clean and reduce the corrosive effects of the saltwater. Saltwater allowed to remain on the windshield frame will eventually begin to attack the aluminum, usually around fasteners and hardware mounted to the frame.

Refer to the Routine Maintenance chapter for more information on the care and maintenance of powder coated aluminum.

Head Compartment Door

The head compartment door is on the starboard side of the console. It is secured in the closed position with two lockable twist lock latches.

It is very important that the door is secured properly in the closed position whenever the boat is operated above idle speed. The door is heavy and if the door is not closed and properly latched, it could slam closed when the boat rocks and pinch someone's fingers between the door and cabin or damage the door.

WARNING

NEVER LEAVE THE HEAD COMPARTMENT DOOR UNLATCHED. THE DOOR IS HEAVY AND CLOSES EASILY. IF THE DOOR IS LEFT UNLATCHED, IT COULD SLAM CLOSED UNEXPECTEDLY AS THE BOAT ROCKS, DAMAGING THE DOOR OR CAUSING AN INJURY TO A PASSENGER. ALWAYS MAKE SURE THE DOOR IS PROPERLY SECURED IN THE CLOSED POSITION.

Head Compartment Door

Hard Top

11.8 Hardtop

The standard hardtop consists of a laminated fiberglass top mounted to a welded powder coated aluminum frame that is bolted to the console, helm seat base/prep station and cockpit sole. It is equipped with a storage compartment above the helm and red and white LED overhead lighting. There is also storage for life jackets in zippered compartments above the helm and forward lounge seat.

The top is designed to accommodate radio antennas, radar antennas, forward and aft spreader lights and navigation lights. It is also equipped with outriggers and rod holders. The spreader lights, windshield wiper, hardtop lights and opening vent panel are controlled by switches in the helm switch panel.

The hardtop is not designed to support the additional weight of heavy items like a life raft. Radar and electronics antennas must be mounted to the top between the front and rear legs in the mounting areas provided. Do not mount any antennas or equipment to the brow area forward of the front legs. The hardtop frame is not designed to support the weight of accessories in this area and could be damaged.

Hardtop Hatch

Hardtop Access Hatch

The prep station and slid out cooler provides steps to access the hardtop hatch from the cockpit. The rod holders and hardtop frame provide hand holds for safety. The access hatch in the hardtop above the prep station is opened when accessing the hardtop and closed for safety during operation.

The access hatch is supported in the open position by a gas spring. It is secured in the closed position by "push to close latch. Always secure the hatch in the closed position before operating the boat.

Retractable Aft Sunshade (Optional)
The optional retractable awning extends to provide shade for the rear cockpit. Electric actuators on each side of the hardtop extend or retract the awing. The actuators are controlled by the Shade IN/OUT switch in the hardtop switch panel.

The switch is a three-position rocker switch. The center position is OFF. Move the switch in one direction to extend the awing. Move the switch in the opposite direction to retract it. The switch automatically returns to the OFF position when it is released. Limit switches built into the actuators automatically stop the awning when it is fully extended or retracted.

11.9 Aftermarket Hardtop or Tower

Blackfin does not recommend installing an aftermarket hardtop or tower. An improperly designed or installed fabrication can cause structural damage to the deck and void the Blackfin Limited Warranty. Additionally, Blackfin will not be responsible for any damage resulting from the installation of a fabrication not installed at the Blackfin factory.

Notice:
Refer to the Routine Maintenance section for more information on maintaining aluminum fabrications and precautions for adding additional equipment and fasteners to the aluminum structure.

NOTES

12.1 Head Compartment

The head compartment is equipped with a light, fresh water shower and a porcelain toilet with a holding tank. A storage compartment is located forward of the toilet.

Natural lighting and fresh air is provided by an opening port window on the side of the compartment and the compartment door. Additional lighting is provided by 12 volt lights in the cabin headliner controlled by a switch near the door.

Head Compartment

Rod Storage

Vertical rod storage is located forward of the marine toilet. Rod butts mount into a removable base on the head compartment sole with reels facing aft. Rod tips are secured by rotating tip holders and a stretch cord on the forward liner. Always make sure the rods are properly secured with the rod tips up.

Rod Storage

Battery Switch and DC Breaker Panel

The battery switch panel is located on the rear bulkhead. Battery switches for the engine and house batteries, heavy duty main circuit breakers and accessory breakers are located in this panel. Refer to the Electrical Systems chapter for more information on the operation of the components in the battery switch panel.

Compartment Lights

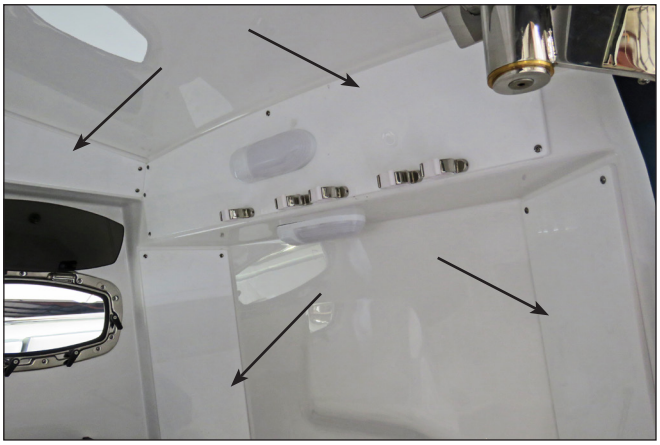
Battery Switch & Access Panels

Hinged Access Door

Equipment Access panels

Access to the back of the helm is provided by removing the battery switch panel, a removable panel below the battery switch panel and a hinged door in the rear bulkhead.

Other removable panels in the head compartment liner provide access to the windshield wiper motor and other components.



Equipment Access Panel In Head Liner

Forward Bilge Access and Table Storage

A slotted grate in the rear of the compartment sole provides drainage and can be removed to access the forward bilge if necessary. An access door below the sink provides access to the center bilge pump, freshwater pump, raw water pump, valves and battery charger.

Storage brackets for the cockpit table and pedestal are also located on the port side of the head compartment.

Forward Bilge Access

Table & Pedestal Storage

12.2 Porcelain Marine Toilet

The porcelain 12 volt marine toilet is connected to the pressurized fresh water system which results in less odor in the head compartment. It has an automatic pumping device that fills and empties the bowl. Once a button on the control is pressed, the entire cycle is completely automatic. The system uses very little water, approximately 2.27 quarts (2.5 liters) per flush.

To use the toilet, make sure the Fresh Water Pump switch is on. Then press the "Add Water" button on toilet control panel to add a preset amount of water to wet the bowl. After using the toilet, pressing the "Flush" button starts an automatic flushing cycle that moves the waste to the holding tank and leaves the bowl clean and dry in the rest position.

The head contains an integrated, high-speed turbine grinding pump that transfers waste to the holding tank where it remains until it is pumped out by a waste dumping station or the optional overboard discharge system.

The fluid level in the waste/holding tank is monitored by a lighted LED symbol in the in the lower starboard corner of the toilet control panel. The symbol lighted green indicates the holding tank is less than half full. The symbol lighted yellow indicates the tank is at least half full. The symbol lighted red indicates the tank is full and flushing is not recommended. A lockout system built into the control panel prevents the toilet from flushing when the holding tank is full.

Refer to the toilet manufacturer owner's manual for more information on the operation of the marine head system.

Tecma Porcelain Marine Toilet

Tecma Toilet Control Panel &
Optional Overboard Macerator Discharge Switch

Head System Holding Tank
The holding tank is located in the aft bilge. When the tank is full, the red LED light on the toilet control panel will be lit, indicating that flushing is not recommended. The tank must either be pumped out by an approved waste dumping station through the waste deck fitting or the optional overboard discharge pump.

A lockout system built into the toilet prevents it from flushing when the holding tank is full. You should not attempt to bypass the lockout and flush the toilet when the tank is full. An overfilled holding tank will force waste into the holding tank vent filter. This will clog the vent filter and could cause damage to the holding tank. It will also cause unpleasant odors in the head compartment and cockpit.

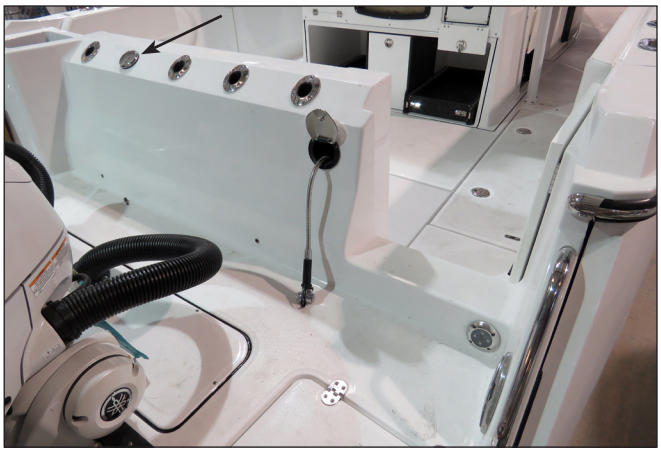
To pump out the holding tank with the overboard waste discharge system, open the valve at the discharge thru-hull fitting in the aft system compartment bilge. Activate and hold the momentary overboard macerator switch in the toilet control panel. Monitor the fluid level closely as the tank is pumped. Release the switch to turn off the overboard pump when pumping is complete. Then close the ball valve at the thru-hull fitting.

Notice:
Monitor the pumping operation as the overboard discharge pump drains the holding tank. Be prepared to turn the pump off immediately when draining is complete.

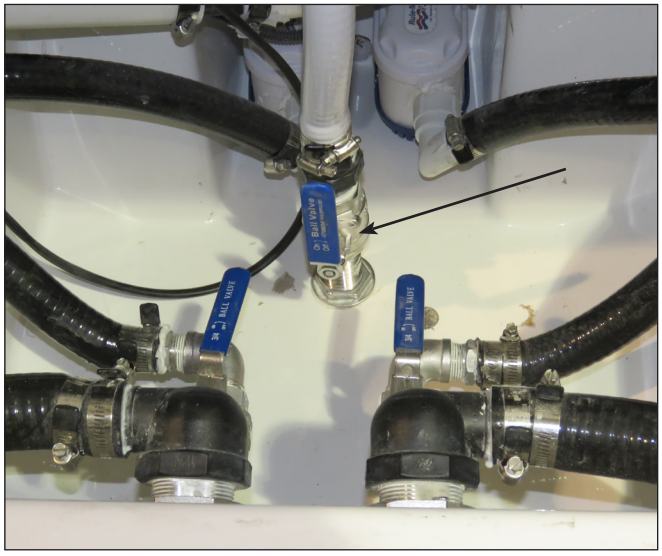
Notice:
In order to comply with current State, Federal and Coast Guard regulations, the valve at the discharge thru-hull fitting must be turned off and secured whenever the boat is operating in areas where the discharge of sewage is prohibited.

⚠ CAUTION ⚠

IN MANY AREAS IT IS ILLEGAL TO PUMP HEAD WASTE DIRECTLY OVERBOARD. VIOLATION OF THESE POLLUTION LAWS CAN RESULT IN FINES OR IMPRISONMENT. ALWAYS KNOW THE LAW FOR THE AREAS IN WHICH YOU BOAT. NEVER DUMP HEAD OR HOLDING TANK WASTE OVERBOARD ILLEGALLY.



Holding Tank Waste Deck Pump Out Fitting



Optional Waste Overboard Discharge Thru-Hull Valve

Optional Waste Overboard Discharge Pump

Head System Maintenance
The head should be cleaned and inspected for leaks regularly.

The holding tank should be pumped out and flushed as needed. Periodically add chemical to the holding tank to help control odor and to chemically break down the waste. See the head manufacturer owner's manual for additional operating and maintenance information.

The vent hose for the holding tank is equipped with a charcoal filter to reduce odor from the holding tank. The filter should be changed once a year or if the holding tank has become overfilled, which will plug the filter and could cause damage to the waste system.

Notice:
The head system must be properly winterized before winter lay-up. Refer to the Seasonal Maintenance chapter and the manufacturer owner's manual for winterizing instructions.

NOTES

12.1 Exterior Hull & Deck

Hull Cleaning Below The Water Line

When the boat is removed from the water, clean the outer bottom surface immediately. Algae, grass, dirt and other marine growth is easier to remove while the hull is still wet. Use a pressure cleaner or a hard bristle brush to clean the surface.

Marine Growth, Bottom Paint and Osmosis Blistering

If the boat is to be left in the water for extended periods, the hull must be protected from marine growth by antifouling paint. Because of variations in water temperature, marine growth, and pollution in different regions, a qualified boat yard in your area should be consulted when deciding what bottom paint system to apply to your hull. This is extremely important as pollution and marine growth can damage fiberglass hulls.

Your Blackfin hull is manufactured using state-of-the-art materials and processes. A super tough layer of vinyl ester resin with high density and superior adhesion properties provides an exceptionally effective barrier to osmotic blistering. Osmosis is caused by a chemical reaction between water and substances in the hull laminate below the waterline. If water breaches the exterior gelcoat and barrier layer, it can react with the chemical components in the laminate creating acidic substances. These substances create pressure behind the gelcoat which causes blisters.

⚠ CAUTION ⚠

SANDBLASTING THE HULL BOTTOM WILL DAMAGE THE FIBERGLASS. USE A FIBERGLASS WAX REMOVER AND SAND TO SCUFF THE GELCOAT SURFACE. THE INSTRUCTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARRIER COATING AND ANTIFOULING PAINT MANUFACTURERS SHOULD BE FOLLOWED EXACTLY.

⚠ CAUTION ⚠

BARRIER COATINGS AND BOTTOM PAINT SHOULD BE APPLIED ONLY BY QUALIFIED MARINE PROFESSIONALS IN A BOAT YARD OR DEALERSHIP THAT SPECIALIZES IN THEIR APPLICATION. USE ONLY STANDARD, HIGH QUALITY ANTIFOULING PAINTS AND BARRIER COATINGS FROM NAME BRAND MANUFACTURES SUCH AS INTERLUX AND PETTIT.

⚠ CAUTION ⚠

DO NOT ALLOW THE HULL ANTIFOULING PAINT TO CONTACT THE OUTBOARD ENGINES. MOST ANTIFOULING PAINTS DESIGNED FOR HULL BOTTOMS CONTAIN COPPER AND CAN CAUSE SEVERE GALVANIC CORROSION DAMAGE TO THE LOWER UNIT. USE ONLY ANTIFOULING PAINT DESIGNED FOR OUTDRIVES AND OUTBOARD MOTORS. ALWAYS LEAVE A ONE INCH BARRIER BETWEEN THE HULL BOTTOM PAINT AND ENGINES.

Most bottom paints require some maintenance. Proper maintenance is especially important when the boat is in the water and not used for extended periods or after dry storage. If the hull bottom has been painted with antifouling paint, contact your dealer for the recommended maintenance procedures.

Sacrificial Anodes

Sacrificial anodes are installed on the outboard engines. Additional anodes are installed on the trim tab planes.

The anodes are less noble than copper based alloys, aluminum, cast iron and stainless steel. They will deteriorate first, protecting the more noble engine and underwater hardware against galvanic corrosion. Anodes should be checked monthly and changed when they are 75% of their original size. Additionally, anodes that are subjected to frequent wetting and drying require periodic scuffing with sandpaper to remove scale and oxidation to maintain their effectiveness.

When replacing the anodes, make sure the contact surfaces are clean, shiny metal and free of paint and corrosion. Never paint over the anode. The bonding system should be inspected by a qualified marine electrician once a year to make sure all connections are sound and there is continuity throughout the system.

Boats stored in saltwater will normally need to have the anodes replaced every 6 months to one year. Anodes requiring replacement more frequently may indicate a stray current problem within the boat or at the slip or marina. Anodes that do not need to be replaced after one year may not be providing the proper protection. Loose or low quality anodes could be the problem. There could also be a problem in

the bonding system. Contact your dealer for the proper size and type of anodes to be used and the specific installation procedure.

Notice:
Using the recommended sacrificial anode is more critical when stainless steel propellers are installed. Consult your dealer or the engine manufacturer for information on the proper anode for your boating area.

Fiberglass Gelcoat Surfaces

- Keep the gelcoat surface out of direct sunlight or covered when it is not in use.
- Wash gelcoat frequently (daily in salt or polluted environments) with mild detergent and plenty of fresh water. Remove any stains quickly. Gelcoat is microscopically porous, so long term staining may become permanent.
- Regularly (monthly in salt or polluted environments) wax gelcoat surfaces with marine grade wax recommended for fiberglass finishes. The washing and waxing of your boat will have the same beneficial effects as they have on an automobile finish. The wax will fill minute scratches and pores thus helping to prevent soiling and will extend the life of the gelcoat.

DON'TS

- Do not use plastic or other nonporous (nonbreathable) materials to cover gelcoat surfaces. Trapped moisture from condensation can cause gelcoat damage. Shrink wrap storage covers must be properly ventilated, including hull sides.
- Do not use abrasives, bleaches, ammonia, acids or harsh detergents. See your dealer for special marine formulations. Harsh abrasive and chemical cleaners are not recommended because they can damage or dull the gelcoat, reducing its life and making it more susceptible to stains.
- NEVER apply wax or buffing compound to a gelcoat surface in direct sunlight.
- Do not attempt to remove stains and scratches. Chalking, stains, and minor scratches can be removed in most cases with careful rubbing and polishing with appropriate chemicals and is best done by a professional - see your dealer.

After the boat is exposed to the direct sunlight for a period of time, the color in the gelcoat tends to fade, dull or chalk. A heavier buffing is required to bring the gelcoat back to its original luster. For power cleaning use a light cleaner. To clean the boat by hand, use a heavier automotive cleaner. Before cleaning the surfaces, read the instructions given with the cleaner. After cleaning the surfaces, apply wax and polish all fiberglass surfaces except the nonskid areas.

If the fiberglass should become damaged and need repair, contact your dealer for an authorized repair person to make the repairs.

Stainless Steel Hardware

Marine grade stainless steel components such as hardware, cleats, eyes and rails offer superior corrosion resistance. When properly maintained, stainless steel will not rust or stain, even in harsh saltwater environments. However, if not maintained, stainless steel can rust, discolor or even corrode. The following guidelines will help keep stainless steel looking good for years to come.

DO'S

- Clean stainless steel frequently (daily in salt or polluted environments) with mild soap and plenty of water. Any cleaner safe for use on glass is usually safe for stainless.
- Remove rust spots (especially around welds) immediately with a brass, silver or chrome cleaner. Irreversible pitting will develop under rust allowed to remain on stainless for any period of time.
- Remove rust stains on gelcoat. See dealer for recommended product.
- Protect stainless with waxes or polishes suitable for marine use.

DON'TS

- Do not use coarse abrasives like sandpaper or steel wool which may actually cause rusting.
- Do not use acids or bleaches which may etch the naturally occurring protective coating.
- Do not leave stainless steel in contact with iron, steel or other metals which cause contamination leading to rust or corrosion.

GEMLUX MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

Job	Cleaning Agents	Method	Comments
Routine Cleaning	Soap and Water	Apply with a sponge or soft cloth. Dry area completely.	Once your stainless is free of discoloration and/or bleeding, spray GEMLUX Passivation Solution directly onto stainless. Allow to cure for 30-60 seconds. Rinse with fresh water and dry the area. This solution will help re-passivate the stainless steel.
Stubborn stains, discoloration or bleeding	GEMLUX Cleaning Wax	Apply with soft, dry cloth.	

Gemlux Stainless Steel Hardware

Most of the stainless steel hardware on your boat is made of Gemlux, polished stainless steel. In order to ensure that your Gemlux stainless steel maintains its beautiful finish, it is critical that you care for it properly.

CAUTION

YOUR STAINLESS STEEL CAN BE DAMAGED BY EXPOSURE TO ACIDS AND OTHER CORROSIVE AGENTS FOUND IN MANY CLEANING PRODUCTS. A PARTIAL LIST OF ADDITIVES THAT MAY CAUSE STAINING AND A WEAKENING OF THE FINISH IS PROVIDED BELOW. USE OF THESE AND OTHER SIMILAR SOLUTIONS TO CLEAN YOUR BOAT CAN CAUSE YOUR STAINLESS STEEL TO BLEED AND WILL VOID YOUR WARRANTY.

Chlorsuphonic Acid	Sodium Hypochlorite
Ferrous Lodide	Sulphuric Acid
Hydrobromic Acid	Muriatic Acid
Iodine	On & Off Cleaner
Sodium Chlorite	Rust StainsAway
Sulphur Chloride	Ferrous Chloride
Bleach	Hydrochloric Acid
Comet	Hydrofluoric Acid
EZ-ON EZ-OFF Cleaner	Sodium Bifluoride
Ferric Chloride	Stannic Chloride
Fluorine	SnoBol
Hydrofluosilicic Acid	Soft Scrub
Silver Chloride	Marine Spray Nine

When using the boat in saltwater, the hardware should be washed with soap and water after each use. Frequent cleaning of your stainless steel with soap, water and Gemlux Cleaning Wax will help maintain the finish. Always rinse the metal thoroughly with clean water and dry completely. Clean soft cloths or pads should be used. The use of steel wool pads or other highly abrasive brushes or sponges are not recommended and will damage the surface.

Contamination of the surface by chemicals, dirt or other material hinders the passivation process and traps corrosive agents, thus reducing corrosion protection. If your stainless is exposed to such chemicals it should be re-passivated with Gemlux Passivation solution.

For purchase information on the Gemlux Cleaning Wax or Gemlux Passivation Solution, contact Gemlux at: Phone: 888-436-5891 Fax: 904-269-5905 or on the web at www.gemlux.com.

CAUTION

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD ANY ABRASIVE MATERIALS SUCH AS SANDPAPER, BRONZE WOOL, OR STEEL WOOL BE USED ON STAINLESS STEEL. DAMAGE TO THE HARDWARE WILL RESULT.

Anodized Aluminum Surfaces

Anodized aluminum should be washed periodically with soap and water to keep it clean. If the boat is used in saltwater or polluted water, the aluminum should be washed with soap and water after each use. Saltwater allowed to remain on anodized aluminum will penetrate the anodized coating and attack the aluminum.

Hardtops, Bimini tops or T-tops with canvas and/or fiberglass tops require special attention to the anodized aluminum just below the top. This area is subject to salt build up from salty condensation and sea spray. It is also frequently overlooked when the boat is washed and will not be rinsed by the rain. Consequently, the aluminum just below the top is more likely to become pitted than the exposed aluminum on the structure. Make sure the aluminum in this area is washed frequently with soap and water and rinsed thoroughly. Pay particular attention to places where the top material or lacing contact the frame. Once a month coat the entire frame with a metal protector made for anodized aluminum to protect against pitting and corrosion caused by the harsh effects of saltwater. Do not use automotive or boat wax designed for paint or gel coat on anodized aluminum. The wax can contaminate the aluminum and damage the anodized surface.

CAUTION

ONE DRAWBACK TO METAL PROTECTORS IS THAT THEY CAN MAKE THE METAL SLIPPERY. THEREFORE, THEY SHOULD BE NOT BE USED ON TOWER LADDERS, STEERING WHEELS AND OTHER AREAS WHERE A GOOD GRIP AND SURE FOOTING IS IMPORTANT.

Stains can be removed with a metal polish or fine polishing compound. To minimize corrosion, use only high quality stainless steel fasteners on aluminum fabrications. Isolate the fasteners from the aluminum by using fiber washers and caulking compound or Tef Gel to bed hardware and fasteners mounted to aluminum fabrications. If the anodized coating is badly scratched, it will require special attention and more frequent cleaning to the damaged area. With proper care, anodized aluminum will provide many years of service.

Powder Coated Aluminum

Powder coated aluminum should be washed periodically with soap and water to keep it clean. If the boat is used in saltwater or polluted water, the aluminum should be washed with soap and water after each use. Saltwater allowed to remain on powder coated aluminum will penetrate the coating and attack the aluminum, usually around fasteners and hardware mounted to the aluminum.

Pay special attention to the area just below the top. This area is subject to salt buildup from salty condensation and sea spray. It is also frequently overlooked when the boat is washed and will not be rinsed by the rain. Consequently, the powder coating near fasteners and hardware mounted just below the top is more likely to be attacked by the salt and become corroded than the exposed areas on the structure. Make sure the aluminum in this area is washed frequently with soap and water and rinsed thoroughly. Pay particular attention to places where the top material and/or lacing contact the frame.

Once a month check the entire frame for damaged powder coating and corrosion around fasteners and hardware. Nicked or badly scratched powder coating can be sanded and touched up with enamel paint. Corrosion around fasteners will have to be sanded, then touched up with paint. The fasteners will require fiber washers and sealing with caulk or Tef Gel to isolate the fastener from the aluminum and prevent damage to the paint or powder coating when the fastener is installed. Periodically applying automotive or boat wax to the powder coating with will provide additional protection from the harsh effects of saltwater.

Always repair scratches, nicks and corroded areas in powder coating as soon as possible. Corrosion left unaddressed will lift the powder coating allowing moisture to travel between the power coating and the aluminum causing the corrosion to spread below the coating and damage the aluminum.

If excessive chipping and peeling occurs, it could be an indication of an electrical fault in the boat or aluminum fabrication. You should contact a qualified marine electrician to inspect your boat immediately and correct the problem if you suspect that your boat may have a fault in the aluminum frame. You should also contact your dealer.

Notice:
Boats that are towed behind larger vessels require special attention to the aluminum hardware. The salt spray, salty steam, and chemicals in exhaust gases are particularly corrosive and will damage the surface of anodized or powder coated aluminum. It is imperative that the boat and the aluminum are cleaned thoroughly at the completion of each trip or at the end of each day on long cruises to reduce accelerated deterioration of the anodizing or powder coating and premature corrosion to the aluminum.

Chrome Hardware
Use a good chrome cleaner and polish on all chrome hardware.

Acrylic Plastic Glass
Acrylics and Plexiglas have properties that make them ideal for the marine environment. Components such as cabin doors and deck hatches need special care to prevent scratches and other damage. The following guidelines will help keep acrylics and Plexiglas looking good for years to come.

DO'S
- Wash your hatches, windshield connector, side curtains and other clear plastic pieces, as well as other acrylic components on your boat with a mild soap and plenty of lukewarm water.
- Use a clean, soft cloth, applying only light pressure.
- Rinse with clear water and dry by blotting with a damp cloth or chamois.
- Grease, oil or tar may be removed with a good grade of hexane, aliphatic naphtha or kerosene. These solvents may be obtained at a paint or hardware store and should be used in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- To maintain a high-luster finish on your acrylics, we recommend that after properly cleaning, apply Meguiar's™ Mirror Glaze #10 with a soft towel. Note: If slight scratches appear on acrylics, use Meguiar's™ Mirror Glaze #17

Notice:
Clear plastic (Isinglass) is subject to ultraviolet (sunlight) degradation over time. It may turn yellow-brown (a burnt appearance) and get brittle.

Two things that can accelerate this degradation are:
1. Direct contact with aluminum or stainless steel frames. Use "Standoffs."
2. In salt water areas, dried salt crystals on the plastic will amplify sunlight. Wash after each use and/or windy days.

DON'T'S
- Do not subject acrylic material to high temperatures when polishing.
- Do not use glass cleaning sprays, cleaners containing ammonia, scouring compounds, or solvents like acetone, alcohol, gasoline, benzene, carbon tetrachloride or lacquer thinner.
- Do not use masking tapes, duct tapes or packing tapes on your acrylic materials.
- Do not drill holes in your acrylic materials without proper drill bits (special bits are used in acrylic material to avoid damage).

12.2 Upholstery, Canvas & Enclosures
Ultrafabrics Marine Vinyl Cleaning & Care
One of the best ways to keep Ultrafrabrics looking great and germ-free is through proper maintenance and regular cleaning to prevent excessive dirt from accumulating.

Cleaners and disinfectants recommended by the CDC to combat viruses like COVID-19 have been tested on Ultrafabrics material with no adverse effects when cleaning guidelines are followed.

1. Wipe up spills as soon as they occur.
2. Clean with soap and water.
3. Sanitize using disinfectants such as (1:5) bleach/water solution.
4. For stubborn stains, wipe off with isopropyl alcohol*.
5. Thoroughly rinse all solution residue with clean water.
6. Air dry.

Suggested Cleaning & Disinfecting Instructions

1. Wipe the surface to remove any foreign objects or debris.
2. Immediately sponge off or blot any liquid stain on the surface.
3. Clean entire surface with a mild detergent or soap solution.
4. Disinfect the area using the appropriate disinfectant.
5. Make sure to leave disinfectant on for the manufacturer's dwell time.
6. Residual must be removed with a wet cloth & then dry.

Ultrafabrics Antimicrobial Protection

1. EPA-registered antimicrobial protection.
2. Silver-ion based agent will not evaporate.
3. Does not contain Triclosan or Triclocarban.
4. Includes anti-mildew agent that is tested to ASTM G21.

Note: antimicrobial protection does not replace regular cleaning and disinfection.

Preferred Cleaners and Disinfectants

1. Isopropyl/Rubbing alcohol (70%)
2. Veridien Viraguard®
3. 1:5 household bleach solution
4. Clorox® Dispatch® Hospital Center
5. Clorox® Germicidal Bleach
6. PDI® Sani Cloth® Bleach
7. Ecolab™ Oxycide™
8. Hydrogen Peroxide
9. Virox® 5
10. Virox® Accel® TB Wipes
11. 3M™ Neutral Quat 23L
12. Biotrol™ Birex®
13. Cavicide™ 2.0
14. Clorox® Disenfecting Wipes
15. Ecolab™ Asepticare® TB + II
16. Fantastick®
17. Formula 409®
18. Lysol® Disinfecting Wipes
19. Metrex™ Cavicide™
20. Metrex™ CaviWipes™
21. PDI® Sani Cloth® Plus
22. PDI® Super Sani-Cloth®
23. Steris Coverage Plus Germicidal Wipes
24. Verex® II 256
25. Verex® TB
26. 3M™ Neutral Cleaner 3L

⚠ WARNING ⚠

SOME SOLVENTS ARE HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. EXERCISE PROPER CARE IN CLEANING AND NOTIFY PERSONNEL IN AREA OF DANGER. WEAR RUBBER GLOVES DURING ALL CLEANING ACTIVITIES. USE CAUTION IN CLEANING AROUND BUTTONS, STITCHING AND WOODEN OR DECORATIVE TRIM, SINCE THESE SOLVENTS COULD SERIOUSLY DAMAGE SUCH AREAS.

⚠ CAUTION ⚠

TO REDUCE THE POSSIBILITY FOR MILDEW AND UPHOLSTERY DAMAGE, THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS APPLY:

- **DO NOT SATURATE EXTERIOR SEAT CUSHIONS OR BOLSTERS WITH A HOSE WHEN WASHING THE BOAT.**
- **ONLY USE A CLEAN CLOTH DAMPENED WITH AN APPROVED CLEANING SOLUTION TO CLEAN UPHOLSTERY AND RINSE WITH ANOTHER CLEAN CLOTH DAMPENED WITH WATER.**
- **ALWAYS DRY UPHOLSTERY WITH A CLEAN CHAMOIS OR TOWEL AFTER CLEANING.**
- **REMOVABLE CUSHIONS SHOULD BE REMOVED AND PROPERLY STORED OUT OF THE WEATHER IN A DRY COMPARTMENT WITH GOOD VENTILATION.**
- **SEAT CUSHIONS THAT ARE NOT REMOVABLE SHOULD BE PROTECTED BY STORAGE OR COCKPIT COVERS.**

UPHOLSTERY DAMAGE AND MILDEW CAUSED BY WATER SATURATION AND/OR IMPROPER CLEANING AND STORAGE WILL NOT BE COVERED BY THE BLACKFIN LIMITED WARRANTY.

Canvas and Side Curtains

Acrylic (Sunbrella) canvas should be rinsed frequently with clear, fresh water and cleaned periodically by using a mild soap and water. Scrub lightly and rinse thoroughly to remove the soap. Do not use detergents. The water should be cold or luke warm, never hot. Scrub with a soft brush and rinse thoroughly. Allow to air dry.

The top or accessories should never be folded or stored wet.

After several years, the acrylic canvas may lose some of its ability to shed water. If this occurs, wash the fabric and treat it with a commercially available water proofing designed for this purpose. Blackfin recommends 303 High Tech Fabric Guard.

To apply waterproofing, wash the canvas and allow it to dry completely. Then apply a thin, even coat of waterproofing, allowing the first coat to air dry. Apply a second coat for increased protection.

Notice:
Some leakage at the seams is normal and unavoidable with acrylic enclosures.

Notice:
Some boats are equipped with acrylic (Sunbrella) canvas that is coated with a permanent water proofing called Sea Mark. Canvas treated with Sea Mark will not lose its ability to shed water and never needs to be retreated.

Side curtains and clear connectors can be cleaned with mild soap and water. They should not be allowed to become badly soiled. Dirt, oil, mildew, and cleaning agents containing ammonia, will shorten the life of the vinyl that is used for clear curtains. After cleaning the curtains and allowing them to dry, apply a non-lemon furniture polish or an acrylic glass and clear plastic protector to extend the life of the curtains.

Vinyl curtains should be stored either rolled or flat, without folds or creases. Folding the curtains will make permanent creases that could cause the vinyl to crack.

Notice:
Do not use any polish containing lemon scents or lemon. The lemon juice will attack the vinyl and shorten its life.

Snaps should be lubricated periodically with Teflon or silicone grease. Zippers should be lubricated with silicone spray, paraffin or a product designed to lubricate zippers in marine canvas.

The Bimini top, side curtains, clear connector, back drop and aft curtain must be removed when trailering. Canvas enclosures are not designed to withstand the extreme wind pressure encountered while trailering and will be damaged. Always remove and properly store the enclosure before trailering your boat.

Notice:
Your Blackfin boat is basically an open vehicle. Therefore, in spite of well-designed and well-fitting canvas enclosures, your boat is not waterproof. We have made every effort to design these enclosures to conform with the boat, but a certain amount of leakage may occur, especially at the seam lines. After cleaning with soap and water, allow seams to thoroughly dry. A sealant can be applied on the seams to somewhat close the needle holes according to the manufacturer's instructions.

WARNING

DO NOT OPERATE THE ENGINES, FUEL CONSUMING HEATERS OR BURNERS WITH THE CANVAS ENCLOSURES CLOSED. THE COCKPIT MUST BE OPEN FOR LEGAL VENTILATION AND TO PREVENT THE POSSIBLE ACCUMULATION OF CARBON MONOXIDE FUMES, WHICH COULD BE LETHAL.

WARNING

CARBON MONOXIDE IS A LETHAL, TOXIC GAS THAT IS COLORLESS AND ODORLESS. IT IS A DANGEROUS GAS THAT WILL CAUSE DEATH IN CERTAIN LEVELS.

CAUTION

NEVER TRAILER YOUR BOAT WITH THE CANVAS ENCLOSURE (INCLUDING SIDE CURTAINS, AFT CURTAIN, WINDSHIELD CONNECTOR, BOW COVER AND COCKPIT COVER) UP. BLACKFIN BOATS' CANVAS IS NOT DESIGNED TO WITHSTAND THE HIGH WIND LOADS OF TRAILERING. SEVERE WIND DAMAGE CAN OCCUR SUCH AS TORN MATERIAL, FASTENER PULL-OUT AND FRAME DISTORTION. DAMAGE CAUSED BY TRAILERING IS NOT COVERED UNDER THE LIMITED WARRANTY.

12.3 Cabin Interior

The cabin interior can be cleaned just like you would clean a home interior. The wood floors and steps can be vacuumed and cleaned with a mixture of water and Murphy's Oil Soap or white vinegar and water. Wipe the wood dry with a clean towel. To preserve the cherry and teak woodwork, use furniture polish with wax. To maintain the carpeting, use a vacuum cleaner.

Because air and sunlight are very good cleansers, periodically put cushions, sleeping bags, etc. on deck, in the sun and fresh air to dry and air out. If cushions or equipment get wet with saltwater, remove and use clean, fresh water to rinse off the salt crystals. Salt retains moisture and will cause damage. Dry thoroughly and reinstall.

If you leave the boat for a long period of time, put all cushions on their sides, open all interior cabin and locker doors, and hang a commercially available mildew protector in the cabin.

CAUTION

ALWAYS READ THE LABEL CAREFULLY ON MILDEW PROTECTORS. REMOVE THE PROTECTOR AND ALLOW THE CABIN TO VENTILATE COMPLETELY BEFORE USING THE CABIN.

Solid Surfaces

A mild liquid detergent and water or ammonia-based cleaners will remove most dirt and stains from solid surfaces. For heavy cleaning, oil, and grease, use Fantastik® spray cleaner. Rinse with a clean cloth moistened with fresh water. Wipe dry with a clean cloth.

In most cases, solid surfaces can be repaired if accidentally damaged. Minor damage, including scratches, general or chemical stains, scorches or burns, and minor impact marks, can be repaired with a light abrasive cleanser and a Scotch-Brite® pad. For heavier damage, light sanding and machine buffing may be necessary so contact your dealer or a professional.

- Avoid exposing solid surfaces to strong chemicals, such as paint removers, oven cleaners, etc. If contact occurs, quickly flush the surface with water.
- Remove nail polish with a non acetone-based polish remover and flush with water.
- Do not cut directly on counter tops.

12.4 Bilge, Pumps & Components

To keep the bilge clean and fresh, it is recommended that you use a commercial bilge cleaner on a regular basis. Follow the directions carefully. All exposed pumps and metal components in the bilge should be sprayed periodically with a protector to reduce the corrosive effects of the high humidity always present in these areas.

Periodically check the bilge pump for proper operation and clean debris from the strainer and the automatic switch. Inspect all hoses, clamps and thru-hulls for leaks and tightness on a regular basis. Operate all thru-hull valves at least once a month to keep them operating properly.

12.5 Engine & Fuel

Proper engine maintenance is essential to the proper performance and reliability of your outboard engines. Maintenance schedules and procedures are outlined in your engine owner's manual. They should be followed exactly.

If the boat is used in saltwater, flush the cooling system after each daily use. To flush the system when the boat is out of the water, follow the procedure outlined in your engine owner's manual.

Proper engine operation requires a good supply of clean, dry fuel. Improper marina fuel storage techniques, limited boat usage, etc. can cause the fuel to become contaminated.

The age of fuel can affect engine performance. Chemical changes occur as the fuel ages that can cause deposits and reduce the octane rating of the fuel. Severely degraded fuel can damage the engines and boat fuel tank and lines. Therefore, if your boat is not being run enough to require at least one full tank of fresh fuel a month, a fuel additive should be added to protect it from degradation. Your dealer or the engine manufacturer can provide additional information on fuel degradation and fuel stabilizers recommended for your engine.

In many states, most gasoline is blended with ethanol alcohol. Ethanol is a strong solvent and can absorb water during periods of storage. You should refer to the engine operating manual for information regarding alcohol blended fuels and how it affects the operation of your marine engines.

12.6 Drainage System

It is essential that the following items be done periodically to maintain proper drainage of your boat:

- Clean the cockpit drains with a hose to remove debris that can block water drainage.
- Frequently test the automatic bilge pump switches for proper operation. This is accomplished by touching and holding the test button on the side of the pump for five seconds until the pump is activated. You can also use a garden hose to flood the bilge until the water level is high enough to activate the pump.
- Flush all gravity drains with fresh water to keep them clean and free flowing.
- Operate the thru-hull valves once a month and service as required.

Notice:
All drains and pumps must be properly winterized before winter lay-up.

CAUTION

NEVER USE HARSH CHEMICAL DRAIN CLEANERS IN MARINE DRAIN SYSTEMS. PERMANENT DAMAGE TO THE HOSES AND FITTINGS MAY RESULT.

NOTES

14.1 Storage & Lay-up

Before Hauling:

- Pump out the head and holding tank. Flush the holding tank using clean water and a deodorizer. Pump out the cleaning solution.
- The fuel tank should be left nearly full to reduce condensation that can accumulate in the tank. Allow enough room in the tank for the fuel to expand without leaking out the vent.
- The age of fuel can affect engine performance. Chemical changes occur as the fuel ages that can cause deposits and reduce the octane rating of the fuel. Severely degraded fuel can damage the engine and boat fuel tank and lines. Therefore, if your boat is not being run enough to require at least one full tank of fresh fuel a month, a fuel additive should be added to protect it from degradation. Operate the boat for at least 15 minutes after adding the additive to allow the treated fuel to reach the engine.

  Your dealer or the engine manufacturer can provide additional information on fuel degradation and fuel additives recommended for your engine. For more recommendations for your specific area, check with your dealer.
- Drain water from the fresh water system.
- Consult the engine owner's manual for detailed information on preparing the engine for storage.

Lifting

It is essential that care be used when lifting your boat. Make sure the spreader bar at each sling is at least as long as the distance across the widest point of the boat that the sling will surround. Put the slings in position. Sling labels on the gunnels just above the rubrail identify the correct position for the lifting slings. The fore and aft slings should be tied together to prevent the slings from sliding on the hull.

⚠ CAUTION ⚠

BOATS CAN BE DAMAGED FROM IMPROPER LIFTING AND TRANSPORTING WITH FORK LIFTS. CARE AND CAUTION MUST BE EXERCISED WHEN TRANSPORTING A BOAT WITH A FORK LIFT. NEVER HOIST THE BOAT WITH A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF WATER IN THE BILGE.

SEVERE GEL COAT CRACKING OR MORE SERIOUS HULL DAMAGE CAN OCCUR DURING HAULING AND LAUNCHING IF PRESSURE IS CREATED ON THE GUNWALES (SHEER) BY THE SLINGS. FLAT, WIDE BELTING SLINGS AND SPREADERS LONG ENOUGH TO KEEP PRESSURE FROM THE GUNWALES ARE ESSENTIAL. DO NOT ALLOW ANYONE TO HAUL YOUR BOAT WHEN THE SPREADERS ON THE LIFT ARE NOT WIDE ENOUGH TO TAKE THE PRESSURE OFF THE GUNWALES.

Supporting The Boat For Storage

A trailer, elevating lift, well-made cradle or proper blocking is the best support for your boat during storage.

When storing the boat on a trailer for a long period:

- Make sure the trailer is large enough to properly support your boat and that it is rated to support the weight.
- Make sure the trailer is on a level surface and the bow is high enough so that water will drain from the bilge and cockpit.
- Make sure the engines are in the down position.
- The trailer must properly support the hull. The bunks and rollers should match the bottom of the hull and should not be putting pressure on the lifting strakes.
- Make sure the hitch is properly supported.
- Check the tires once each season. Add enough air for the correct amount of inflation for the tires as necessary.

Notice:
Read the owner's manual for the trailer for the correct amount of inflation for the tires.

When storing the boat on a lift or cradle:

- The cradle must be specifically for boat storage.
- Make sure the cradle or lift is well supported with the bow high enough to provide proper drainage of the bilge and cockpit.
- Make sure the engines are in the down position.
- The cradle or lift must be in the proper fore and aft position to properly support the hull. When the cradle or lift is in the correct location, the bunks should match the bottom of hull and should not be putting pressure on the lifting strakes.

CAUTION

BOATS HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY TRAILERS, LIFTS AND CRADLES THAT DON'T PROPERLY SUPPORT THE HULL. ALWAYS MAKE SURE THE BUNKS AND ROLLERS ARE ADJUSTED SO THEY ARE NOT PUTTING PRESSURE ON THE LIFTING STRAKES AND ARE PROVIDING ENOUGH SUPPORT FOR THE HULL. HULL DAMAGE RESULTING FROM IMPROPER CRADLE OR TRAILER SUPPORT IS NOT COVERED BY THE BLACKFIN WARRANTY.

When supporting the boat with blocking:

- Make sure the boat is blocked on a level surface and the bow is high enough so that water will drain from the bilge and cockpit.
- Make sure the keel is supported with large, solid wood blocks in at least three points.
- Use at least two heavy duty jacks on each side of the hull and make sure the boat is level from side to side. The jacks must be on a solid surface like packed gravel, concrete or pavement. All of the supports must be set up properly to prevent the boat from shifting while it is in storage.

Preparing The Boat For Storage:

- Remove the bilge drain plug, if installed.
- Thoroughly wash the fiberglass exterior, especially the antifouling portion of the bottom. Remove as much marine growth as possible. Lightly wax the exterior fiberglass components.
- Remove all oxidation from the exterior hardware and apply a light film of moisture displacing lubricant, wax or a metal protector.
- Remove propellers and grease the propeller shafts using light waterproof grease.
- Remove the batteries and store in a cool place. Clean using clear, clean water. Be sure the batteries have sufficient water and clean terminals. Keep the batteries charged and safe from freezing throughout the storage period.

Notice:
Refer to the Electrical System chapter, for information on the maintenance of the AC and DC electrical systems.

- Coat all faucets and exposed electrical components in the cabin and cockpit with a protecting oil.
- Clean out, totally drain and completely dry the fish boxes, coolers, sinks and livewells.
- Thoroughly clean the interior of the boat. Vacuum all carpets and dry clean drapes and upholstery.
- Remove cushions and open as many locker doors as possible. Leaving as many of these areas open as possible will improve the boat's ventilation during the storage period.

Notice:
It is recommended that a mildew preventer be hung in the head compartment before it is closed for storage.

- Clean the exterior upholstery with a good vinyl cleaner and dry thoroughly. Spray the weather covers and boat upholstery with a spray disinfectant. Enclosed areas such as the shower basin, storage locker areas, etc. should also be sprayed with this disinfectant.

14.2 Freshwater System Winterizing

Fresh Water System

The entire fresh water system must be completely drained. Disconnect all hoses, check valves, etc. and blow all the water from the system. Make sure the filters and fresh water tank are completely drained. Use only very low air pressure when doing this to prevent possible system damage.

Because of the check valve mechanism built in the pump, blowing the lines will not remove the water from the fresh water pump. Remove the inlet and outlet hoses on the pump. Turn the pump on and allow it to pump out any remaining water.... about a cupful.

A recommended alternative to the above-mentioned procedure is the use of commercially available non toxic, fresh water system antifreeze. After draining the fresh water tank, lines and filters, pour the antifreeze mixture into the fresh water tank, prime and operate the pump until the mixture flows from all fresh water faucets. Be sure to open all water faucets, including the fresh water washdown hose and flush the toilet several times. Make sure antifreeze has flowed through all of the fresh water drains.

For additional information refer to the Fresh Water System and Drainage Systems chapters.

14.3 Raw Water System Winterizing

The raw water washdown and seawater supply pumps and systems must be completely drained and winterized using the following procedures.

Sea Chest & baitwell Water Supply System

The sea chest and baitwell water supply system require the following procedure to be properly winterized.

1. Remove the drain plug in both sea strainer bowls on the intake lines for the sea chest and use compressed air to blow all water from the intake lines and both sea strainers.
2. Remove and clean the screens for both sea strainers. Reassemble the strainers.
3. Remove the drain plug on the rear of the sea chest and drain the water.
4. Replace the strainer drain plugs and close the intake valves.
5. Remove the lid for the sea chest. Thoroughly clean the inside of the lid and seal.
6. Remove each baitwell pump from the base and clean the pumps and strainers. Then secure the pumps to the bases.
7. Install the sea chest drain plug and fill the sea chest with potable water antifreeze.
8. Run the baitwell pumps one at a time until the antifreeze solution is visible at the baitwell supply valves. Open the drain valves and continue to run the pump until antifreeze has flowed through the baitwell drain thru-hull fittings. Refill the sea chest as required to accomplish this.
9. Reinstall the sea chest lid.

Raw Water Washdown System

Open the thru-hull valve, disconnect all hoses and blow the water from the system. Use only very low air pressure when doing this to prevent possible system damage. Because of the check valve mechanism built in the raw water washdown pump, blowing the lines will not remove the water from the raw water pump. Remove the inlet and outlet hoses on the pump. Turn the pump on and allow it to pump out any remaining water.... about a cupful.

A recommended alternative to the above-mentioned procedure is the use of potable water system antifreeze. If potable water antifreeze is used, pour the mixture into a pail and put the raw water pump intake line into the solution. Run the pump until the antifreeze solution is visible at all raw water faucets and discharge fittings. Be sure antifreeze has flowed through all of the raw water drains.

Fishbox Pump Out System

Run the fish box pumps until all the water is removed from the fish boxes and the pump. Then pour potable water antifreeze in each fish box and activate the pumps until antifreeze is visible at the discharge thru-hull fittings. To avoid damage to the pumps, be careful not to run the pumps dry for more than a few seconds.

Marine Toilet

The marine toilet must be properly winterized by following the manufacturer's winterizing instructions in the marine toilet owner's manual. Drain the intake and discharge hoses completely using low air pressure if necessary. The head holding tank and overboard discharge pump must be pumped dry and one gallon of potable water antifreeze poured into the tank through the deck waste pump out fitting. After the antifreeze has been added to the holding tank, open the overboard discharge valve and activate the overboard macerator pump until the antifreeze solution is visible at the discharge thru-hull.

Notice:
Make sure you follow the marine toilet manufacturer's winterizing instructions exactly.

The freshwater supply line to the toilet must be properly winterized when winterizing the fresh water system.

Bilge

Coat all metal components, wire busses and connector plugs in the bilge with a protecting oil. It is also important to protect all strainers, seacocks and steering components. The bilge pumps and bilge pump lines must be completely free of water and dried out when the boat is laid-up for the winter in climates where freezing occurs. Compartments in the bilge that will not drain completely should be pumped out and then sponged until completely free of water. Dry the hull bilge and self-bailing cockpit troughs. Water freezing in these areas could cause damage.

Outboard Engines

The engines should be flushed with fresh water for at least 15 minutes prior to winter storage. This will remove salt, sand and other contaminates that can damage the engine. It is also important to "Fog" the cylinders, change the gear and engine oil, coat each engine with a protector, wax the exterior and properly store and charge the batteries. You should refer to the engine owner's manual or contact your dealer for specific instructions on winterizing your engines.

Notice:
Properly winterize the engines and fuel system by following the engine manufacturer's winterizing procedures located in your engine owner's manuals or contact an Blackfin dealer.

Hardtop

It is imperative that all drain holes in the legs are open and that the legs are completely free of water. Remove the canvas and thoroughly clean and store in a safe, dry place. Remove all electronics. Coat all wire connectors and bus bars in the helm compartment with a protecting oil.

Clean the aluminum frame with soap and water and dry thoroughly. Apply an aluminum metal protector to the entire frame on anodized aluminum to reduce corrosion and pitting. Apply an automotive or boat wax to powder coated aluminum to protect it during storage periods.

CAUTION

ALWAYS MAKE SURE THE LEG DRAIN HOLES ARE CLEAR WHEN THE BOAT IS LAID UP FOR THE WINTER. WATER TRAPPED INSIDE THE HARDTOP LEGS COULD FREEZE AND CAUSE THE LEGS TO SPLIT.

Special Notes Prior To Winter Storage

If the boat will be in outside storage, properly support a storage cover and secure it over the boat. It is best to have a frame built 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. If this cover is fastened too tightly there will be inadequate ventilation and this can lead to mildew, moisture accumulation, etc. It is essential to fasten the canvas down securely so that the wind cannot remove it or cause chafing of the hull superstructure. Do not store the boat in a damp storage enclosure. Excessive dampness can cause electrical problems, corrosion and excessive mildew.

Whenever possible, do not use the Bimini top or convertible top canvas in place of the winter storage cover. The life of these canvases may be significantly shortened if exposed to harsh weather elements for long periods.

CAUTION

PLACING AN ELECTRIC OR FUEL BURNING HEATING UNIT IN THE BILGE AREA CAN BE POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS AND IS NOT RECOMMENDED.

Proper storage is very important to prevent serious damage to the boat. If the boat is to be stored indoors, make sure the building has enough ventilation. It is very important that there is enough ventilation both inside the boat and around the boat.

Notice:
If the boat is to be stored indoors or outdoors, open all interior drawers, clothes lockers, cabinets and doors a little. If possible, remove the upholstery, mattresses, clothing and rugs. Then hang a commercially available mildew protector in the interior compartments.

14.4 Recommissioning

WARNING

DO NOT OPERATE THE BOAT UNLESS IT IS COMPLETELY ASSEMBLED. KEEP ALL FASTENERS TIGHT. KEEP ADJUSTMENTS ACCORDING TO SPECIFICATIONS.

Notice:
It is important and recommended that the fitting out procedure for the marine gear be done by a qualified service person. Read the engine owner's manual for the recommended procedure.

CAUTION

BEFORE LAUNCHING THE BOAT, MAKE SURE THE HULL AND SEA CHEST DRAIN PLUGS ARE INSTALLED AND TIGHT.

Reactivating The Boat After Storage:

- Charge and install the batteries.
- Install the drain plug in the hull.
- Make sure the sea chest drain plug is installed and tight.
- Check the engines for damage and follow the manufacturer's instructions for recommissioning.
- Check the mounting bolts for the engines to make sure they are tight.
- Perform all routine maintenance.
- Check all hose clamps for tightness.
- Pump the antifreeze from the fresh and raw water systems and flush several times with fresh water.
- Check and lubricate the steering system.
- Clean and wash the boat.
- Install all upholstery, cushions and canvas.

After Launching:

- Carefully inspect engine bolts and other transom mounted equipment for leaks.
- Open the sea chest inlet valves and carefully check the sea chest and baitwell systems for leaks. Operate each baitwell pump one at a time checking for leaks and proper operation.
- Open the raw water washdown thru-hull valve and operate the washdown system. Check for leaks and proper operation.
- Check all thru-hull fittings, valves and hoses for leaks.
- Check bilge pump manual and automatic switches.
- When each engine starts, check the cooling system port below the engine cowling for a strong stream of water. This ensures that the cooling pump is operating.
- Carefully monitor the gauges and check for leakage and abnormal noises.
- Operate the boat at slow speeds until the engine temperature stabilizes and all systems are operating normally.

NOTES

Appendix A:
SCHEMATICS

NOTES

Appendix B:

MAINTENANCE LOG

Date	Hours	Dealer	Service/Repairs

Date	Hours	Dealer	Service/Repairs

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION **U.S. COAST GUARD** CG-3865 (Rev. 9/95)	**BOATING ACCIDENT REPORT** STATE ASSIGNED CASE NO._____	FORM APPROVED OMB NO. 2115-0010

THE OPERATOR/OWNER OF A VESSEL USED FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES IS REQUIRED TO FILE A REPORT IN WRITING WHENEVER AN ACCIDENT RESULTS IN: LOSS OF LIFE OR DISAPPEARANCE FROM A VESSEL; AN INJURY WHICH REQUIRES MEDICAL TREATMENT BEYOND FIRST AID; OR PROPERTY DAMAGE IN EXCESS OF $2000 OR COMPLETE LOSS OF THE VESSEL. REPORTS IN DEATH AND INJURY CASES MUST BE SUBMITTED WITHIN 48 HOURS. REPORTS IN OTHER CASES MUST BE SUBMITTED WITHIN 10 DAYS. REPORTS MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE REPORTING AUTHORITY IN THE STATE WHERE THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED. THIS FORM IS PROVIDED TO ASSIST THE OPERATOR IN FILING THE REQUIRED WRITTEN REPORT.

COMPLETE ALL BLOCKS (INDICATE THOSE NOT APPLICABLE BY "NA")

ACCIDENT DATA

DATE OF ACCIDENT	TIME AM PM	NAME OF BODY OF WATER	LOCATION (GIVE LOCATION PRECISELY)

NUMBER OF VESSELS INVOLVED	NEAREST CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY	STATE	ZIP CODE

WEATHER (CHECK ALL APPLICABLE)	WATER CONDITIONS	TEMPERATURE (ESTIMATE)	WIND	VISIBILITY
[ ] CLEAR [ ] RAIN [ ] CLOUDY [ ] SNOW [ ] FOG [ ] HAZY	[ ] CALM (WAVES LESS THAN 6") [ ] CHOPPY (WAVES 6" TO 2') [ ] ROUGH (WAVES 2' TO 6') [ ] VERY ROUGH (GREATER THAN 6') [ ] STRONG CURRENT	AIR_____°F WATER_____°F	[ ] NONE [ ] LIGHT (0-6 MPH) [ ] MODERATE (7-14 MPH) [ ] STRONG (15-25 MPH) [ ] STORM (OVER 25 MPH)	DAY NIGHT [ ] GOOD [ ] [ ] FAIR [ ] [ ] POOR [ ]

NAME OF OPERATOR	OPERATOR ADDRESS

OPERATOR TELEPHONE NUMBER ( )	DATE OF BIRTH MO DAY YR	OPERATOR'S EXPERIENCE	INSTRUCTION IN BOATING SAFETY
[ ] MALE [ ] FEMALE		[ ] NONE [ ] UNDER 100 HOURS [ ] > 100 HOURS	[ ] STATE COURSE [ ] U.S. POWER SQUADRON [ ] USCG AUXILIARY [ ] AMERICAN RED CROSS [ ] NONE

NAME OF OWNER	OWNER ADDRESS

OWNER TELEPHONE NUMBER ( )	NUMBER OF PEOPLE ON BOARD	NUMBER OF PEOPLE BEING TOWED	RENTED BOAT?
			[ ] YES [ ] NO

BOAT NO. 1 (THIS VESSEL)

BOAT REGISTRATION OR DOCUMENTATION NUMBER	STATE	HULL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	BOAT NAME

BOAT MANUFACTURER	LENGTH	MODEL	YEAR BUILT

TYPE OF BOAT	HULL MATERIAL	ENGINE	PROPULSION	PERSONAL FLOTATION DEVICES (PFDS): WAS BOAT ADEQUATELY EQUIPPED WITH COAST GUARD APPROVED PFDS?
[ ] OPEN MOTORBOAT [ ] CABIN MOTORBOAT [ ] AUXILIARY SAIL [ ] SAIL (ONLY) [ ] ROWBOAT [ ] CANOE/KAYAK [ ] PERSONAL WATERCRAFT [ ] PONTOON BOAT [ ] HOUSEBOAT [ ] OTHER (SPECIFY)	[ ] WOOD [ ] ALUMINUM [ ] STEEL [ ] FIBERGLASS [ ] RUBBER/VINYL/CANVAS [ ] RIGID HULL INFLATABLE [ ] OTHER (SPECIFY)	[ ] OUTBOARD [ ] INBOARD [ ] INBOARD-STERNDRIVE (I/O) [ ] AIRBOAT	[ ] PROPELLER [ ] WATER JET [ ] AIR THRUST [ ] MANUAL [ ] SAIL	[ ] YES [ ] NO WERE PFDS ACCESSIBLE? [ ] YES [ ] NO

FUEL	NUMBER OF ENGINES	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
[ ] GASOLINE [ ] DIESEL [ ] ELECTRIC	TOTAL HORSEPOWER	ON BOARD? [ ] YES [ ] NO USED? [ ] YES [ ] NO

OPERATION AT TIME OF ACCIDENT (CHECK ALL APPLICABLE)	ACTIVITY AT TIME OF ACCIDENT (CHECK ANY IF APPLICABLE)	TYPE OF ACCIDENT	WHAT CONTRIBUTED TO ACCIDENT? (CHECK ALL APPLICABLE)
[ ] CRUISING [ ] CHANGING DIRECTION [ ] CHANGING SPEED [ ] DRIFTING [ ] TOWING [ ] BEING TOWED [ ] ROWING/PADDLING [ ] SAILING [ ] LAUNCHING [ ] DOCKING/UNDOCKING [ ] AT ANCHOR [ ] TIED TO DOCK/MOORED [ ] OTHER (SPECIFY)	[ ] FISHING [ ] TOURNAMENT [ ] HUNTING [ ] SWIMMING/DIVING [ ] MAKING REPAIRS [ ] WATERSKIING/TUBING/ETC. [ ] RACING [ ] WHITEWATER SPORTS [ ] FUELING [ ] STARTING ENGINE [ ] NON-RECREATIONAL [ ] OTHER (SPECIFY)	[ ] GROUNDING [ ] CAPSIZING [ ] FLOODING/SWAMPING [ ] SINKING [ ] FIRE OR EXPLOSION (FUEL) [ ] FIRE OR EXPLOSION (OTHER) [ ] SKIER MISHAP [ ] COLLISION WITH VESSEL [ ] COLLISION WITH FIXED OBJECT [ ] COLLISION WITH FLOATING OBJ. [ ] FALLS OVERBOARD [ ] FALLS IN BOAT [ ] STRUCK BY BOAT [ ] STRUCK BY MOTOR/PROPELLER [ ] STRUCK SUBMERGED OBJECT [ ] OTHER (SPECIFY) [ ] HIT AND RUN	[ ] WEATHER [ ] EXCESSIVE SPEED [ ] IMPROPER LOOKOUT [ ] RESTRICTED VISION [ ] OVERLOADING [ ] IMPROPER LOADING [ ] HAZARDOUS WATERS [ ] ALCOHOL USE [ ] DRUG USE [ ] HULL FAILURE [ ] MACHINERY FAILURE [ ] EQUIPMENT FAILURE [ ] OPERATOR INEXPERIENCE [ ] OPERATOR INATTENTION [ ] CONGESTED WATERS [ ] PASSENGER/SKIER BEHAVIOR [ ] DAM/LOCK [ ] OTHER (SPECIFY)

ESTIMATED SPEED [ ] NONE [ ] UNDER 10 MPH [ ] 10 - 20 MPH [ ] 21 - 40 MPH [ ] OVER 40 MPH

Boating Accident Report

BLACKFIN

DECEASED (IF MORE THAN 2 FATALITIES, ATTACH ADDITIONAL FORMS)

NAME OF VICTIM		ADDRESS OF VICTIM	WAS PFD WORN? [ ] YES [ ] NO
DATE OF BIRTH	[ ] MALE [ ] FEMALE	DEATH CAUSED BY [ ] DROWNING [ ] OTHER	[ ] DISAPPEARANCE
NAME OF VICTIM		ADDRESS OF VICTIM	WAS PFD WORN? [ ] YES [ ] NO
DATE OF BIRTH	[ ] MALE [ ] FEMALE	DEATH CAUSED BY [ ] DROWNING [ ] OTHER	[ ] DISAPPEARANCE

INJURED (IF MORE THAN 2 INJURIES, ATTACH ADDITIONAL FORMS)

NAME OF VICTIM		ADDRESS OF VICTIM	
DATE OF BIRTH	MEDICAL TREATMENT BEYOND FIRST AID? [ ] YES [ ] NO ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL? [ ] YES [ ] NO		DESCRIBE INJURY
WAS PFD WORN? [ ] YES [ ] NO PRIOR TO ACCIDENT? [ ] YES [ ] NO AS A RESULT OF ACCIDENT? [ ] YES [ ] NO WAS IT INFLATABLE? [ ] YES [ ] NO			
NAME OF VICTIM		ADDRESS OF VICTIM	
DATE OF BIRTH	MEDICAL TREATMENT BEYOND FIRST AID? [ ] YES [ ] NO ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL? [ ] YES [ ] NO		DESCRIBE INJURY
WAS PFD WORN? [ ] YES [ ] NO PRIOR TO ACCIDENT? [ ] YES [ ] NO AS A RESULT OF ACCIDENT? [ ] YES [ ] NO WAS IT INFLATABLE? [ ] YES [ ] NO			

OTHER PEOPLE ABOARD THIS BOAT (IF MORE THAN 2 PEOPLE, ATTACH ADDITIONAL FORMS)

NAME		ADDRESS	
DATE OF BIRTH	WAS PFD WORN? [ ] YES [ ] NO AS A RESULT OF ACCIDENT [ ] YES [ ] NO		PRIOR TO ACCIDENT? [ ] YES [ ] NO WAS IT INFLATABLE? [ ] YES [ ] NO
NAME		ADDRESS	
DATE OF BIRTH	WAS PFD WORN? [ ] YES [ ] NO AS A RESULT OF ACCIDENT [ ] YES [ ] NO		PRIOR TO ACCIDENT? [ ] YES [ ] NO WAS IT INFLATABLE? [ ] YES [ ] NO

BOAT NO. 2 (IF MORE THAN 2 VESSELS, ATTACH ADDITIONALIDENTIFYING INFORMATION)

NAME OF OPERATOR	OPERATOR ADDRESS
OPERATOR TELEPHONE NUMBER ( )	BOAT REGISTRATION OR DOCUMENTATION NUMBER STATE
NAME OF OWNER	OWNER ADDRESS
OWNER TELEPHONE NUMBER ( )	

PROPERTY DAMAGE

ESTIMATED AMOUNT:	THIS BOAT AND CONTENTS:	OTHER BOAT(S) AND CONTENTS:	OTHER PROPERTY:
	$	$	$
DESCRIBE PROPERTY DAMAGED			

WITNESSES NOT ON THIS VESSEL

NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER ( )
NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER ( )

PERSON COMPLETING REPORT

NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER ( )
SIGNATURE	QUALIFICATION [ ] OPERATOR [ ] OWNER [ ] INVESTIGATOR [ ] OTHER	DATE SUBMITTED

FOR AGENCY USE ONLY

CAUSES BASED ON (CHECK ONE): [ ]THIS REPORT [ ] INVESTIGATION [ ] INVESTIGATION AND THIS REPORT [ ] OTHER	
NAME OF REVIEWING OFFICE DATE RECEIVED	RECREATIONAL [ ] NON-REPORTABLE [ ] COMMERCIAL [ ]
PRIMARY CAUSE	SECONDARY CAUSE

Call the Coast Guard Infoline 1-800-368-5647 for information on **Federal Requirements for Recreational Boats**

ACCIDENT DESCRIPTION

DESCRIBE WHAT HAPPENED (SEQUENCE OF EVENTS. INCLUDE FAILURE OF EQUIPMENT. INCLUDE A DIAGRAM IF NEEDED. CONTINUE ON ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY. INCLUDE ANY INFORMATION REGARDING THE INVOLVEMENT OF ALCOHOL AN/OR DRUGS IN CAUSING OR CONTRIBUTING TO THE ACCIDENT. INCLUDE ANY DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION ABOUT THE USE OF PFD'S.)

NOTES

Appendix D:
FLOAT PLAN

Blackfin recommends filling out a float plan each time you use your boat for an offshore day trip or a long cruise. Leave this information with a responsible person ashore, like a close friend or relative that you know well.

1. Name of person reporting and telephone number.

   _____

2. Description of boat.
   Type _____ Color _____ Trim _____
   Registration No. _____ Length _____
   Name _____ Make _____ Other Info _____

3. Engine type _____ H.P. _____
   No. of Engines _____ Fuel Capacity _____

4. Survival equipment: (Check as appropriate)

☐ PFDS	☐ Flares	☐ Mirror
☐ Smoke Signals	☐ Flashlight	☐ Food
☐ Paddles	☐ Water	☐ Others
☐ Anchor	☐ Raft or Dinghy	☐ EPIRB

5. Radio ☐ Yes ☐ No Type _____

6. Automobile license _____
   Type _____ Trailer License _____
   Color _____ and make of auto _____

7. Persons aboard _____
   Name _____ Age _____ Address & telephone No. _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

8. Do any of the persons aboard have a medical problem?
   ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, what? _____

9. Trip Expectations: Leave at _____
   From _____ Going to _____
   Expect to return by _____ (time)
   and no later than _____

10. Any other pertinent info. _____

11. If not returned by _____ (time)
    call the COAST GUARD or (Local authority) _____

12. Telephone Numbers.

    _____ _____
    _____ _____
    _____ _____
    _____ _____

NOTES

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Aft: In, near, or toward the stern of a boat.

Aground: A boat stuck on the bottom.

Amidships: In or toward the part of a boat midway between the bow and stern.

Anchor: A specially shaped heavy metal device designed to dig efficiently into the bottom under a body of water and hold a boat in place.

Anchorage: An area specifically designated by governmental authorities in which boats may anchor.

Ashore: On shore.

Astern: Behind the boat, to move backwards.

Athwartship: At right angles to the center line of the boat.

Barnacles: Small, hard-shelled marine animals which are found in salt water attached to pilings, docks and bottoms of boats.

Beam: The breadth of a boat usually measured at its widest part.

Bearing: The direction of an object from the boat, either relative to the boat's direction or to compass degrees.

Berth: A bunk or a bed on a boat.

Bilge: The bottom of the boat below the flooring.

Bilge Pump: A pump that removes water that collects in the bilge.

Boarding: Entering or climbing into a boat.

Boarding Ladder: Set of steps temporarily fitted over the side of a boat to assist persons coming aboard.

Boat Hook: Short shaft of wood or metal with a hook fitting at one end shaped to aid in extending one's reach from the side of the boat.

Bow: The front end of a boat's hull.

Bow Line: A line that leads forward from the bow of the boat.

Bow Rail: Knee high rails of solid tubing to aid in preventing people from falling overboard.

Bridge: The area from which a boat is steered and controlled.

Bridge Deck: A deck forward and usually above the cockpit deck.

Broach: When the boat is sideways to the seas and in danger of capsizing; a very dangerous situation that should be avoided.

Bulkhead: Vertical partition or wall separating compartments of a boat.

Cabin: Enclosed superstructure above the main deck level.

Capsize: When a boat lays on its side or turns over.

Chock: A deck fitting, usually of metal, with inward curving arms through which mooring or anchor lines are passed so as to lead them in the proper direction both onboard and off the boat.

Cleat: A deck fitting, usually of metal with projecting arms used for securing anchor and mooring lines.

Closed Cooling System: A separate supply of fresh water that is used to cool the engine and circulates only within the engine.

Coaming: A vertical piece around the edges of cockpit, hatches, etc. to stop water on deck from running below.

Cockpit: An open space, usually in the aft deck, outside of the cabin.

Companionway: Opening in the deck of a boat to provide access below.

Compartment: The interior of a boat divided off by bulkheads.

Cradle: A framework designed to support a boat as she is hauled out or stored.

Cutlass Bearing: A rubber bearing in the strut that supports the propeller shaft.

Deck: The floor-like platform of a boat that covers the hull.

Displacement: The volume of water displaced by the hull. The displacement weight is the weight of this volume of water.

Draft: The depth of water a boat needs to float.

Dry Rot: A fungus attack on wood areas.

Dry-dock: A dock that can be pumped dry during boat construction or repair.

Electrical Ground: A connection between an electrical connector and the earth.

Engine Beds: Sturdy structural members running fore and aft on which the inboard engines are mounted.

EPIRB: Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon. Operates as a part of a worldwide satellite distress system.

Even Keel: When a boat floats properly as designed.

Fathom: A measure of depth. One Fathom = 6 feet.

Fender: A soft object of rubber or plastic used to protect the topsides from scarring and rubbing against a dock or another vessel.

Fend off: To push or hold the boat off from the dock or another boat.

Flying Bridge: A control station above the level of the deck or cabin.

Flukes: The broad portions of an anchor which dig into the ground.

Fore: Applies to the forward portions of a boat near the bow.

Foundering: When a boat fills with water and sinks.

Freeboard: The height from the waterline to the lowest part of the deck.

Galley: The kitchen of a boat.

Grab Rail: Hand hold fittings mounted on cabin tops or sides for personal safety when moving around the boat, both on deck and below.

Ground Tackle: A general term including anchors, lines, and other gear used in anchoring.

Grounds: A boat touches the bottom.

Gunwale: The upper edge of a boat's side.

Hand Rail: Rail mounted on the boat, for grabbing with your hand, to steady you while walking about the boat.

Harbor: An anchorage which provides reasonably good protection for a boat, with shelter from wind and sea.

Hatch: An opening in the deck with a door or lid to allow for access down into a compartment of a boat.

Head: A toilet on a boat.

Heat Exchanger: Used to transfer the heat that is picked up by the closed cooling system to the raw cooling water.

Helm: The steering and control area of a boat.

Hull: The part of the boat from the deck down.

Inboard: A boat with the engine mounted within the hull of the boat. Also refers to the center of the boat away from the sides.

Inboard/outboard: Also stern drive or I/O. A boat with an inboard engine attached to an outboard drive unit.

Keel: A plate or timber plate running lengthwise along the center of the bottom of a boat.

Knot: Unit of speed indicating nautical miles per hour. 1 knot = 1 nautical mile per hour (1.15 miles per hour). A nautical mile is equal to one minute of latitude: 6076 feet. Knots times 1.15 equals miles per hour. Miles per hour times .87 equals knots.

Lay-up: To decommission a boat for the winter (usually in northern climates).

Leeward: The direction toward which the wind is blowing.

Length On The Waterline (l.w.l.): A length measurement of a boat at the waterline from the stern to where the hull breaks the water near the bow.

Limber Hole: A passage cut into the lower edges of floors and frames next to the keel to allow bilge water to flow to the lowest point of the hull where it can be pumped overboard.

Line: The term used to describe a rope when it is on a boat.

Lists: A boat that inclines to port or starboard while afloat.

L.O.A.: Boat length overall.

Locker: A closet, chest or box aboard a boat.

Loran: An electronic navigational instrument which monitors the boat's position using signals emitted from pairs of transmitting stations.

Lunch hook: A small light weight anchor typically used instead of the working anchor. Normally used in calm waters with the boat attended.

Midships: The center of the boat.

Marina: A protected facility primarily for recreational small craft.

Marine Ways or Railways: Inclined planes at the water's edge onto which boats are hauled.

Moored: A boat secured with cables, lines or anchors.

Mooring: An anchor permanently embedded in the bottom of a harbor that is used to secure a boat.

Nautical Mile: A unit of measure equal to one minute of latitude. (6076 feet)

Nun Buoy: A red or red-striped buoy of conical shape.

Outboard: A boat designed for an engine to be mounted on the transom. Also a term that refers to objects away from the center line or beyond the hull sides of a boat.

Pad Eye: A deck fitting consisting of a metal eye permanently secured to the boat.

Pier: A structure which projects out from the shoreline.

Pile or Piling: A long column driven into the bottom to which a boat can be tied.

Pitching: The fore and aft rocking motion of a boat as the bow rises and falls.

Pitch: The measure of the angle of a propeller blade. Refers to the theoretical distance the boat travels with each revolution of the propeller.

P.F.D: Personal Flotation Device.

Port: The left side of the boat when facing the bow.

Porthole (port): The opening in the side of a boat to allow the admittance of light and air.

Propeller: A device having two or more blades that is attached to the engine and used for propelling a boat.

Propeller Shaft: Shaft which runs from the back of the engine gear box, aft, through the stuffing box, shaft log, struts, and onto which the propeller is attached.

Pyrotechnic Distress Signals: Distress signals that resemble the brilliant display of flares or fireworks.

Raw Water Cooled: Refers to an engine cooling system that draws seawater in through a hull fitting or engine drive unit, circulates the water in the engine, and then discharges it overboard.

Reduction Gear: Often combined with the reverse gear so that the propeller turns at a slower rate than the engine.

Reverse Gear: Changes the direction of rotation of the propeller to provide thrust in the opposite direction for stopping the boat or giving it sternway.

Roll: A boat's sideways rotational motion in rough water.

Rope Locker: A locker, usually located in the bow of a boat, used for stowing the anchor line or chain.

Rubrail: Railing (often rubber or hard plastic) that runs along the boat's sheer to protect the hull when coming alongside docks, piers, or other boats.

Rudder: A moveable flat surface that is attached vertically at or near the stern for steering.

Sea anchor: An anchor that does not touch the bottom. Provides drag to hold the bow in the most favorable position in heavy seas.

Scupper: An opening in the hull side or transom of the boat through which water on deck or in the cockpit is drained overboard.

Sea cock: Safety valves installed just inside the thru-hull fittings and ahead of the piping or hose running from the fittings.

Shaft Log: Pipe through which the propeller shaft passes.

Sheer: The uppermost edge of the hull.

Sling: A strap which will hold the boat securely while being lifted, lowered, or carried.

Slip: A boat's berth between two pilings or piers.

Sole: The deck of a cockpit or interior cabin.

Spring Line: A line that leads from the bow aft or from the stern forward to prevent the boat from moving ahead or astern.

Starboard: The right side of a boat when facing the bow.

Steerageway: Sufficient speed to keep the boat responding to the rudder or drive unit.

Stem: The vertical portion of the hull at the bow.

Stern: The rear end of a boat.

Stow: To pack away neatly.

Stringer: Longitudinal members fastened inside the hull for additional structural strength.

Strut: Mounted to the hull which supports the propeller shaft in place.

Strut Bearing: See "cutlass bearing."

Stuffing Box: Prevents water from entering at the point where the propeller shaft passes through the shaft log.

Superstructure: Something built above the main deck level.

Swamps: When a boat fills with water from over the side.

Swimming Ladder: Much the same as the boarding ladder except that it extends down into the water.

Taffrail: Rail around the rear of the cockpit.

Thru-hull: A fitting used to pass fluids (usually water) through the hull surface, either above or below the waterline.

Topsides: The side skin of a boat between the waterline or chine and deck.

Transom: A flat stern at right angles to the keel.

Travel Lift: A machine used at boat yards to hoist boats out of and back into the water.

Trim: Refers to the boat's angle or the way it is balanced.

Trough: The area of water between the crests of waves and parallel to them.

Twin-Screw Craft: A boat with two propellers on two separate shafts.

Underway: When a boat moves through the water.

Wake: Disrupted water that a boat leaves astern as a result of its motion.

Wash: The flow of water that results from the action of the propeller or propellers.

Waterline: The plane of a boat where the surface of the water touches the hull when it is afloat on even keel.

Watertight Bulkhead: Bulkheads secured so tightly so as not to let water pass.

Wharf: A structure generally parallel to the shore.

Working Anchor: An anchor carried on a boat for most normal uses. Refers to the anchor used in typical anchoring situations.

Windlass: A winch used to raise and lower the anchor.

Windward: Toward the direction from which the wind is coming.

Yacht Basin: A protected facility primarily for recreational small craft.

Yaw: When a boat runs off her course to either side.

NOTES

PROBLEM	CAUSE AND SOLUTION
CONTROL SYSTEMS	
Hydraulic Steering is slow to respond & erratic.	• Steering system is low on fluid. Fill and bleed system. • Steering system has air in it. Fill and bleed system. • A component in the steering system is binding. Check and adjust or repair binding component. • Engine steering spindle is binding. Grease spindle.
The boat wanders and will not hold a course at cruise speeds.	• There could be air in the steering system. Fill & bleed the system. • The engine steering tab is corroded or out of adjustment. Replace or adjust steering tab. • Engine steering spindle is binding. Grease spindle.
Hydraulic Steering is unusually hard.	• The fuse or circuit breaker for the power steering circuit has blown or tripped. Replace the fuse or reset the breaker. • An internal fuse in the power steering pump system has blown. Refer to the steering owners manual for fuse location and replace the fuse or contact your dealer for assistance. • A steering line is kinked or collapsed. Replace kinked or collapsed line.
An engine will not start with the shift control lever in neutral.	• The control cable is out of adjustment & not activating the neutral safety cut out switch. • The shift control lever is not in the neutral detent. Try moving the shift lever slightly. • There is a loose wire on the neutral safety switch on the control. Inspect wires and repair loose connections. • The starter or ignition switch is bad. • There is a problem with the electronic control system at the helm control, module or at the engine. Have the system serviced by a qualified marine technician.
PERFORMANCE PROBLEMS	
Boat is sluggish and has lost speed & RPM.	• The boat may be need to have marine growth cleaned from hull and running gear. • Propellers may be damaged & need repair. • Weeds or line around the propellers. Clean propellers. • Boat is overloaded. Reduce load. • Check for excessive water in the bilge. Pump out bilge & find & correct the problem. • The throttle adjustment has changed and the engine is not getting full throttle. Adjust the throttle cable. • One of the throttle is not responding properly and the engine is not getting full throttle. Have the throttle control checked by a qualified marine technician.

PROBLEM	CAUSE AND SOLUTION
PERFORMANCE PROBLEMS	
The boat vibrates at cruising speeds.	• Propellers may be damaged & need repair. • A propeller or propeller shaft is bent. Repair or replace damaged components. • The running gear is fouled by marine growth or rope. Clean running gear. • The engines are not trimmed properly. Trim engines.
ENGINE PROBLEMS	
An engine is running too hot.	• The engine raw water pick up strainer is clogged with marine growth. Clean pick up. • The engine raw water pump impeller is worn or damaged. Repair the pump. • The engine thermostat is faulty and needs to be replaced.
An engine alternator is not charging properly.	• The battery cable is loose or corroded. Clean and tighten battery cables. • The alternator is not charging and must be replaced. • The battery is defective. Replace the battery.
An engine suddenly will not operate over 2000 RPM.	• The engine emergency system has been activated. The onboard computer has sensed a problem and has limited the RPM to protect the engine. Find & correct the problem. • The tachometer is bad and needs to be replaced. • A throttle control is not responding properly. Have the throttle setting checked by a qualified technician.
An engine is loosing RPM. The boat is not overloaded and the hull bottom and running gear are clean and in good condition.	• The engine may be having a problem with a sticky Anti-siphon valve, located in the fuel line near the fuel tank, that is restricting the fuel flow. Remove & clean or replace the anti-siphon valve. • The remote gasoline fuel filter could be dirty. Inspect and replace the fuel filter. • The primary fuel filter on the engine may be dirty. Inspect and replace the fuel filter. • The electronic engine control system on the engine is mal-functioning. Repair the engine control system. • The fuel injection system on the engine is malfunctioning . Repair the fuel injection system.

PROBLEM	CAUSE AND SOLUTION
ACCESSORY PROBLEMS	
A livewell pump runs, but does not pump water.	• The sea chest supply valves are not open. Open valves. • The sea chest intake strainers are clogged with weeds or debris. Clean the intake sea strainers. • The baitwell supply valve is not open. Open the valve. • There is an air lock in the system. Prime the system.
The fresh water pump runs, but will not pump water.	• The water tank is empty. Fill the tank. • The intake hose is damaged and sucking air. Replace or repair the hose. • The pump is defective. Repair or replace the pump.
The fishbox pump out pump runs, but does not pump out the fishbox.	• The drain fitting in the fishbox is clogged. Clean the fitting. • The pump has an air lock. Fill the fishbox half full of water, then turn the pump on and off several times to move the air out and prime the pump. • The pump discharge line is clogged. Clean the discharge line. • The pump is defective. Repair or replace the pump.
The fresh water pump fails to turn off after all outlets are closed.	• There is a leak in a pressure line or outlet. Repair the leak. • There is an air leak in the intake line. Repair the air leak. • The pressure switch is defective. Replace the pressure switch. • The voltage to the pump is low. Check for corroded or loose wiring connections or low battery. • The strainer is clogged. Clean strainer. • The pump is defective. Repair or replace the pump.
The washdown pump runs, but the pump will not pump water.	• The thru-hull valve is not open. Open valve. • The in-line sea strainer for the pump is clogged. Clean the sea strainer.
The washdown or fresh water pump fails to turn off after all outlets are closed.	• The intake hose is damaged and sucking air. Replace hose. • The pump is defective. Repair or replace the pump. • There is a leak in a pressure line or outlet. Repair the leak. • There is an air leak in the intake line. Repair the air leak. • The pressure switch is defective. Replace the pressure switch. • The voltage to the pump is low. Check for corroded or loose wiring connections or low battery.
Reduction in water flow from the bilge pump.	• The strainer is clogged. Clean strainer. • The pump is defective. Repair or replace the pump. • Impeller screen plugged with debris. Clean screen at the base of the pump. • The discharge hose is pinched or clogged. Check discharge hose and clean or repair. • Low voltage to the pump. Check the battery and wire connections.

PROBLEM	CAUSE AND SOLUTION
ACCESSORY PROBLEMS	
The automatic switch on the bilge pump does not activate the pump .	• The fuse or circuit breaker for the automatic switch has tripped or blown. Replace the fuse or reset the circuit breaker. • The battery is dead. Charge or replace the battery. • The pump impeller is jammed by debris. Clean pump impeller housing. • The wire connections in the bilge have corroded. Replace connectors and secure above the bilge waterline. • The automatic switch is defective. Replace the switch. • The pump is defective. Replace pump.
The bilge pump will not run when the manual switch is activated.	• The circuit breaker supplying the switch has tripped. Reset the circuit breaker. Replace if defective. • The battery switch is off. Turn on the battery switch. • The pump impeller is jammed by debris. Clean pump impeller housing. • The wire connections in the bilge have corroded. Replace connectors and secure above the bilge waterline. • The switch is defective. Replace the switch. • The pump is defective. Replace pump.
Head will not flush.	• The holding tank is full. Pump out the holding tank. • The flush valve is defective. Replace the flush valve.
Excessive odor from marine head.	• Back pressure in the holding tank. Pump out holding tank and clean the vent and vent hose. • No deodorizer in the holding tank. Add deodorizer to the holding tank each time it is pumped out. • The waste in the tank is over two weeks old. Pump the holding tank if it has contained waste for two weeks or more.
Holding tank will not empty.	• Holding tank vent is clogged. Clean the vent and vent hose. • There is a vacuum leak in the hose from the holding tank to the deck pump out fitting. Tighten loose fittings or replace damaged hoses.
No AC power to the battery charger and shore cord is properly connected.	• The breaker at the shore outlet is off. Activate breaker. • The shore power cord is damaged or defective. Replace the cord. • The shore inlet connection is corroded or defective. Replace the inlet connection.

Appendix G:

332 CC BLACKFIN SPECIFICATIONS

HULL LENGTH OVERALL W/ PLATFORM	*33' 2" / 10.11 m*
HULL LENGTH OVERALL W/ ENGINE	*35' 10" / 10.92 m*
BEAM	*10' 6" / 3.20 m*
WEIGHT DRY - NO ENGINES	*10,500 lb / 4,763 kg*
DEAD RISE	*23^0*
DRAFT WITH ENGINES UP	*23" / 58.2 cm*
DRAFT WITH ENGINES DOWN	*33" / 83.8 cm*
BRIDGE CLEARANCE W/ HARDTOP	*10' 6" / 3.2 m*
FUEL CAPACITY	*315 gal / 1192.4 l*
WATER TANK CAPACITY	*50 gal / 189.3 l*
WASTE TANK CAPACITY	*21 gal / 79.5 l*
MAXIMUM HORSEPOWER	*900 hp / 671 kw*

Notice:
Dry weight is the average weight of the base boat without engines, fuel, water, waste or gear.

Specifications and weights are approximate and may differ from boat to boat.

NOTES

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