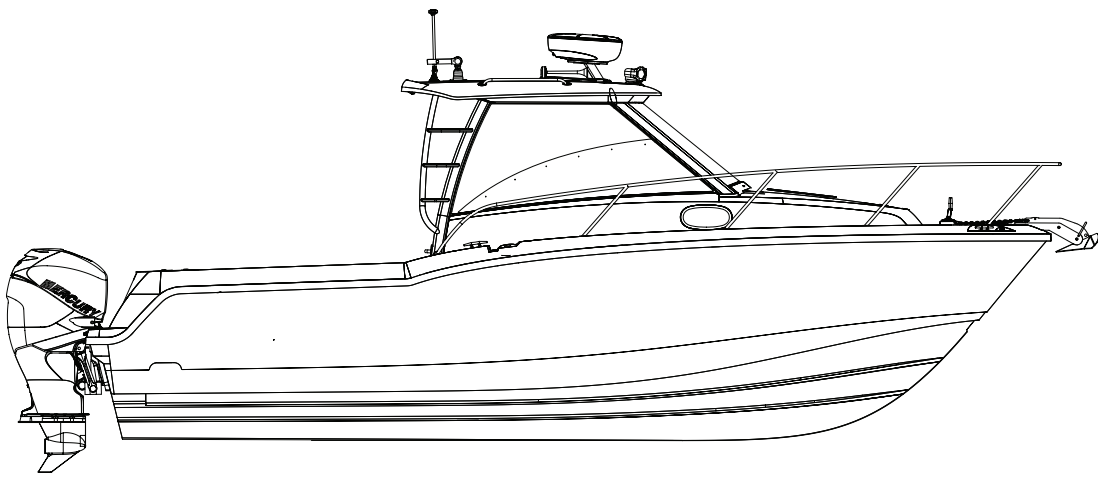


**285 Conquest**  
**285 Pilothouse**  
*Owner's Manual*



T H E   U N S I N K A B L E   L E G E N D

# ***285 Conquest*** ***285 Pilothouse***



**The mission of Boston Whaler® is to provide consumers with the  
safest, highest quality, most durable boats in the world.**



## WARNING

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.P65warnings.ca.gov/marine](http://www.P65warnings.ca.gov/marine)**.



## T H E   U N S I N K A B L E   L E G E N D™

Welcome to the Boston Whaler® family and congratulations on your purchase!

For over six decades, Boston Whaler has engineered the most reliable and forward-thinking boats on the water. Every chapter of our history starts with a belief in pushing the limits of what's possible, and this heritage is cause for both reflection and celebration.

Standing behind every Whaler is an extremely qualified network of dealers to provide you with a truly exceptional boating experience. Information and assistance is also available at [bostonwhaler.com](http://bostonwhaler.com), where you'll find customer resources including how-to videos, maintenance tips, and other technical content. While there, don't forget to sign up to receive Boston Whaler's lifestyle magazine, Whaler.

Since Boston Whaler's inception in 1958, we are committed to providing customers with the safest, highest-quality, most-durable boats in the world. We are confident that as a Whaler owner you will love the quality and pride that is built into every boat.

From all of us here at Whaler, thank you for selecting one of our a legendary and innovative boats. May that choice bring you a lifetime of boating enjoyment.


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## HISTORY

Since our founding Boston Whaler® has conceived and built peerless designs that meet boaters' diverse and changing needs. It all began in Braintree, Massachusetts with founder Richard Fisher's inspired new construction method featuring two significant innovations: first, a twin sponson hull design that resulted in superior stability and a remarkably dry ride, and second, a unique foam core construction that made the boat not only durable, but unsinkable as well. So for people whose livelihood and lives depend on their boat, Boston Whaler is the right choice because of our seaworthiness, dependability, and the inherent safety of a hull that won't sink even if severely damaged. Plain and simple, Boston Whaler boats are built to last.

In 1961, Fisher's demonstration of that unsinkability was captured by *Life* magazine in photos showing a Whaler® boat being sawed in half and Fisher then motoring away in the remaining half. True to Fisher's vision, Boston Whaler's world class team has consistently pushed the envelope, furthering advances in manufacturing, design, navigation, and propulsion technologies.

In 1996, Richard Fisher was posthumously inducted into the National Marine Manufacturer's Association (NMMA) hall of fame for accomplishments made in marine engineering and construction.



*In 1958, the legend is born as company founder Dick Fisher demonstrates a Boston Whaler's total unsinkability.*

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## Preface

**READ AND RETAIN this manual. If the boat is sold, ensure all documentation is transferred to the new owner.**

Information in this publication is based on the latest product specifications available at the time of printing. Boston Whaler reserves the right to make changes at any time without prior notice. Boston Whaler is not responsible for specification changes to parts or accessories manufactured by other companies.

*NOTE: Equipment may vary depending on options selected.*

If needed in connection with selling your boat, service history or warranty records on vessels should be requested from the original selling dealer, the servicing dealer and/or the previous owner (where applicable). Information regarding open safety recalls is maintained by the United States Coast Guard, and can be obtained by visiting [uscgboating.org](http://uscgboating.org).

Brunswick Corporation trademarks: Mercury Marine, Mercury Racing, Optimax, Skyhook, SmartCraft, Verado, Vantage, VesselView, VesselView Mobile, Fathom.

Boston Whaler, Inc. trademarks: Boston Whaler, Boston Whaler with harpoon and hull logo, Conquest, Dauntless, Montauk, Outrage, Realm, Unibond, Whaler.

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## **BOSTON WHALER LIMITED MANUFACTURER WARRANTY (US AND CANADA)**

Boston Whaler, Inc. ("Boston Whaler") provides the following Limited Manufacturer Warranty to the original retail owner of its 2025 model year Boats, if purchased from an authorized Boston Whaler Dealer and operated under normal, non-commercial use, subject to the remedies, exclusions, and limitations set out below.

1. **Ten-Year Structural Hull Limited Warranty:** Any Structural Hull Defect in material or workmanship which is reported within ten (10) years from the date of sale to the original retail owner will be repaired or replaced at Boston Whaler's sole discretion. The "Hull" shall mean the single fiberglass molded shell and integral structural components. A Structural Hull Defect shall mean a substantial defect in the Boat's Hull which causes the Boat to be unfit or unsafe for general use as a pleasure craft under normal operating conditions.
2. **Three-Year Limited Warranty on Components Manufactured or Installed By Boston Whaler: (not applicable to 13 Super Sport or 16 Super Sport models):** Boston Whaler will repair or replace, at its sole discretion, any components manufactured or installed by Boston Whaler that are defective in factory materials and/or workmanship, which are reported within three (3) years from the date of delivery to the first retail purchaser, and are not addressed in the specific warranties listed in paragraphs 1 or 4 or set out in the Exclusions paragraph below.
3. **One-Year Limited Warranty on Accessory Components for the 13 Super Sport and 16 Super Sport Models:** Boston Whaler provides the following Limited Warranty to the original retail owner of any factory-authorized accessory for the 2025 model year 13 Super Sport and 16 Super Sport, if purchased from an authorized Boston Whaler Dealer, authorized Boston Whaler website or any Boston Whaler affiliate and utilized under normal, non-commercial use ("Accessory"), subject to the remedies, exclusions, and limitations set out below. Boston Whaler will repair or replace, at its sole discretion, any Accessory that is defective in material or workmanship, which is reported within one (1) year from the date of delivery to the first retail purchaser. Boston Whaler is not responsible for any defect and/or damage to the Accessory and/or the Boat caused by improper installation, whether performed by the retail owner, dealer or any other third party.
4. **One-Year Limited Warranty on Upholstered Items, Canvas, Teak, and Powder Coating:** Boston Whaler will repair or replace, at its sole discretion, any upholstered items, canvas, teak, and powder coating manufactured or installed by Boston Whaler that are defective in factory materials and/or workmanship and are reported within one (1) year from the date of delivery to the first retail purchaser.
5. **Limited Engine Warranty:** Retail owners will be entitled to the limited engine warranty as provided in the warranty manual from the engine manufacturer that was delivered to the retail owner with his or her Boston Whaler Boat.

### **EXCLUSIONS**

This Limited Manufacturer Warranty does not apply to any Boat which has been salvaged or declared a total loss or constructive total loss for any reason not covered in this limited warranty. This Warranty also does not apply to the following items:

- 1) Expenses for hauling out or transportation to and from the dealer or Boston Whaler factory for warranty service.
- 2) Equipment or accessories which are not installed by Boston Whaler or which carry their own individual warranties, including but not limited to engines, engine components, batteries, propellers, controls, steering mechanisms, and electronics.
- 3) Damage, deterioration, discoloration or mold of cushions or cosmetic surface finishes, including scratches, gouges, chips, chalking, blistering, cracking, crazing, fading or oxidation of gel coat, stress lines, plated or

painted metal and stainless steel finishes, plastics or acrylic materials, or anti-fouling bottom paint.

4) Windshield breakage and leakage.

5) Any Boat initially sold at retail by a party other than an authorized Boston Whaler dealer.

6) Damage resulting from abuse, misuse, improper rigging and installation by an owner or any other person or entity that is not an authorized dealer, accidents, or overloading or powering in excess of the recommended maximum horsepower.

7) Failure of the owner to use, maintain, or store the Boat as specified in the Boston Whaler owner's manual; and any other failure to provide reasonable care and maintenance. Normal wear and tear maintenance items are excluded from warranty coverage including but not limited to filters, bulbs, batteries, bungees, wiper blades, anchor rope, trailer finishes, tires, brakes, bearings, and lights.

8) Any Boston Whaler Boat which has been altered or modified from Boston Whaler factory specifications, including penetration of the hull by anyone other than Boston Whaler factory personnel or Boston Whaler authorized dealer service personnel following factory specified procedures.

9) Damages resulting from use of improper trailer, improperly placed supporting bunks or slings, incorrect bunks placement, or improper boat lift or sling.

10) Damages due to failure to properly tow the Boat. For those Boats for which Boston Whaler offers a yacht tender package, damages due to towing when the package has not been installed.

11) Any Boston Whaler Boat used for commercial purposes, which includes, but is not limited to, any for-profit or other revenue-generating uses.

12) Any representation or implication relating to speed, range, fuel consumption or estimated performance characteristics.

13) Any failure or defect caused by an act of nature resulting in damage, cost, or expense.

14) Any failure or defect arising from a previous repair made by a non-authorized service provider.

15) Any item exceeding the expressed coverage limits specified in any Boston Whaler Limited Manufacturer Warranty.

16) Failure of the owner to use, maintain, or store an Accessory in reasonable fashion; and any other failure to provide reasonable care and maintenance.

17) Any accessory which has been altered or modified from Boston Whaler factory specifications.

18) Any accessory not purchased from an authorized Boston Whaler Dealer, authorized Boston Whaler website, or authorized Boston Whaler affiliate. For a list of Boston Whaler's affiliates, please refer to [www.brunswick.com](http://www.brunswick.com).

19) Any accessory used for commercial purposes, which includes but is not limited to, any for-profit or other revenue generating uses.

20) Any defect or repair requiring redesign of the Boat, except pursuant to the recall provisions of the United States Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971 or the recall laws of any other foreign jurisdiction.

#### **SOLE REMEDY**

THE REMEDY OF REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF PARTS OR MATERIALS THAT ARE FOUND TO BE DEFECTIVE IN FACTORY MATERIALS OR WORKMANSHIP COVERED BY THIS LIMITED MANUFACTURER WARRANTY SHALL CONSTITUTE THE OWNER'S SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AGAINST BOSTON WHALER FOR ANY CLAIMS WHATSOEVER OF ECONOMIC LOSS RESULTING FROM PRODUCT FAILURE.

## ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

In keeping with environmental policies and practices, Boston Whaler reserves the right to utilize reconditioned, refurbished, repaired or remanufactured products or parts in the warranty repair or replacement process. Such products and parts will be comparable in function and performance to an original product or part and warranted for the remainder of the original warranty period. In no event shall any repair or replacement under this Limited Manufacturer Warranty exceed the fair market value of the product as of the date of the owner's claim. Acceptance of any product returned or any refund provided by Boston Whaler shall not be deemed an admission that the product is defective. Products that are replaced become the property of Boston Whaler.

## OTHER LIMITATIONS

EXCEPT AS SET FORTH HEREIN, THERE ARE NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, PROVIDED BY BOSTON WHALER ON THIS BOAT. ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF FITNESS AND MERCHANTABILITY, ARE EXPRESSLY EXCLUDED. BOSTON WHALER FURTHER DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY FOR ECONOMIC LOSS ARISING FROM CLAIMS OF PRODUCT FAILURE, NEGLIGENCE, DEFECTIVE DESIGN, MANUFACTURING DEFECT, FAILURE TO WARN AND/OR INSTRUCT, LACK OF SEAWORTHINESS, AND ANY OTHER THEORY OF LIABILITY NOT EXPRESSLY COVERED UNDER THE TERMS OF THIS LIMITED MANUFACTURER WARRANTY.

ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE IS DISCLAIMED. TO THE EXTENT THE IMPLIED WARRANTY CANNOT BE DISCLAIMED, IT IS LIMITED TO THE SHORTER OF ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE OF DELIVERY TO THE FIRST RETAIL OWNER OR THE DURATION OF THE RESPECTIVE EXPRESS LIMITED WARRANTIES STATED HEREIN. TO THE EXTENT ALLOWED BY LAW, NEITHER BOSTON WHALER, NOR THE SELLING DEALER, SHALL HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOSS OF THE BOAT, LOSS OF TIME, INCONVENIENCE, COMMERCIAL LOSS OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES. SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW LIMITATIONS ON HOW LONG AN IMPLIED WARRANTY LASTS, SO THE ABOVE LIMITATION MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE. SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW THE EXCLUSION OR LIMITATION OF INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, SO THE ABOVE LIMITATIONS OR EXCLUSIONS MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE. THIS WARRANTY GIVES THE OWNER SPECIFIC LEGAL RIGHTS, AND THE OWNER MAY ALSO HAVE OTHER RIGHTS WHICH VARY FROM STATE TO STATE OR COUNTRY TO COUNTRY.

## STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Any action for rescission or revocation against Boston Whaler shall be barred unless it is commenced within one (1) year from the date of accrual of such cause of action. This provision does not grant any consumer a right of rescission or revocation against Boston Whaler, where such right does not otherwise exist under applicable law. Some states may not allow the applicable statute of limitations for rescission or revocation to be reduced, so this provision may not apply to each retail owner.

## OWNER'S OBLIGATIONS

To initiate a warranty claim, it is the responsibility of the owner to contact an authorized Boston Whaler dealer immediately after discovery of any defect, describe the nature of the problem, and provide a hull serial number, date of purchase, and name of selling dealer. The authorized dealer will notify Boston Whaler, who is solely responsible for determining and authorizing in writing the remedial action(s) to be performed at

either an authorized Boston Whaler dealership chosen by Boston Whaler or at the Boston Whaler factory. The owner should notify Boston Whaler of any Boat being repaired by an authorized Boston Whaler dealer which has been at the dealership for fifteen (15) days, or of any claimed defect which was not corrected after one repair attempt. The owner must provide Boston Whaler with a reasonable opportunity to repair, and reasonable access to the Boston Whaler Boat for warranty service and the owner shall pay for all related transportation charges and/or travel time. If the owner cannot deliver the product to such a dealer, written notice must be given to Boston Whaler. Boston Whaler will then arrange for the inspection and any covered repair and the owner shall pay for all related transportation charges and/or travel time. Our privacy policies are available at [www.bostonwhaler.com](http://www.bostonwhaler.com).

#### **ASSIGNMENT OF COMPONENT WARRANTIES**

Except as expressly set out herein, all warranties provided by the manufacturers and distributors of components, equipment, and parts on the Boat (collectively "Component Manufacturers") are hereby assigned to the owner to the extent permitted by the Component Manufacturers, as the owner's sole and exclusive remedy with respect to such items.

#### **REGISTRATION & WARRANTY TRANSFER POLICY**

The limited warranty coverage is activated by the authorized selling dealer registering the sale of a new Boat with Boston Whaler.

The Ten-Year, Three-Year, and One-Year limited warranties are transferable to a subsequent owner, except the one-year Accessory warranty which is not transferrable and this Limited Manufacturer Warranty will not transfer to any new owner of a Boat which has been salvaged and resold, or resold after a declaration of a total loss or a constructive total loss, i.e., the cost of repair exceeds the value of the Boat. The new owner must fill out and submit the online Boston Whaler warranty transfer form, accessible from [www.bostonwhaler.com](http://www.bostonwhaler.com). A copy of the bill of sale will be required to submit with the form. The warranty transfer must be completed within 30 days of purchase. Notwithstanding anything in this Limited Manufacturer Warranty to the contrary, Boston Whaler reserves the right to reject any warranty transfer request for a Boston Whaler Boat that has been damaged, neglected, or otherwise previously excluded from warranty.

#### **MODIFICATIONS & SEVERABILITY**

**The terms and conditions contained herein, as well as those of any documents prepared in conjunction with the sale of this vessel may not be modified, altered or waived by any action, inaction, or representations, whether oral or in writing, except upon the expressed, written authority of a management level employee of Boston Whaler. The invalidity or unenforceability of any one or more of the provisions herein shall not affect the validity and enforceability of the other provisions.**

#### **GOVERNING LAW AND VENUE**

This Warranty shall be interpreted and construed according to and governed by the laws of the State of Tennessee, without regard to conflict of law principles. Venue for any and all disputes arising out of or related to this Warranty, including without limitation the interpretation, performance or breach of this Warranty, shall be solely and exclusively before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of the State of Tennessee. The parties consent to the in personam jurisdiction of said court for the purposes of any such litigation and waive, fully and completely, any right to dismiss and/or transfer any action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1404 or 1406 (or any successor statutes) or the doctrine of forum non conveniens. If the United States District Court does not have subject matter jurisdiction of said matter, then such matter shall be litigated solely and exclusively before the appropriate state court of competent jurisdiction located in Knox County, Tennessee, and the parties consent to the personal jurisdiction of such court for the purpose of such litigation.

### **SAFETY**

It is your responsibility (as well as the responsibility of any other operator of this Boat) to be familiar with and observe all local, state and federal laws, rules and regulations regarding boating, navigation and boating safety. You and any other operator of this Boat should take a course in boating and boating safety before operation of this Boat and should be completely familiar with all systems regarding safe operation of this Boat. Personal flotation devices should be worn by each passenger in accordance with U.S. Coast Guard standards and state and federal law.

**World Headquarters**  
**100 Whaler Way, Edgewater, FL 32141**  
**(386) 428-0057**  
**[www.bostonwhaler.com](http://www.bostonwhaler.com)**

## **BOSTON WHALER LIMITED MANUFACTURER WARRANTY (Outside the U.S. or Canada)**

Boston Whaler, Inc. ("Boston Whaler") provides the following Limited Manufacturer Warranty to the original retail owner of its 2025 model year Boats, that if purchased from an authorized Boston Whaler dealer and operated under normal, non-commercial use, the authorized dealer will repair or replace, at its sole discretion, any defect in material or workmanship in the Boston Whaler Boat that is reported within the applicable Limited Manufacturer Warranty periods and within the scope as set out below.

Mandatory warranty rights, including a consumer's mandatory statutory rights, by law are not affected by this Limited Manufacturer Warranty and in particular not limited or excluded. These mandatory legal rights exist regardless of whether a warranty claim occurs or rights are asserted under this Limited Manufacturer Warranty.

### **SCOPE**

This Limited Manufacturer Warranty applies only to Boston Whaler Boats purchased outside of the US and Canada, including the territory of the European Union and Australia, and to recreational use customers only (not commercial users). Commercial use, which voids the Limited Manufacturer Warranty, is defined as any use of the product which generates income, even if the product is only occasionally used for such purposes.

Routine maintenance outlined in the Operation and Maintenance Manual must be timely performed in order to maintain Limited Manufacturer Warranty coverage. This Limited Manufacturer Warranty applies to the following items:

- 1. Ten-Year Structural Hull Limited Warranty:** Any Structural Hull Defect in material or workmanship which is reported within ten (10) years from the date of sale to the original retail owner will be repaired or replaced at Boston Whaler's sole discretion. The "Hull" shall mean the single fiberglass molded shell and integral structural components. A Structural Hull Defect shall mean a substantial defect in the Boat's Hull which causes the Boat to be unfit or unsafe for general use as a pleasure craft under normal operating conditions
- 2. Three-Year Limited Warranty on Components Manufactured or Installed By Boston Whaler (not applicable to 13 Super Sport or 16 Super Sport models):** Boston Whaler will repair or replace, at its sole discretion, any components manufactured or installed by Boston Whaler that are defective in factory materials and/or workmanship, which are reported within three (3) years from the date of sale to the original retail owner, and are not addressed in the specific warranties listed in paragraphs 1 or 4 or set out in the Exclusions paragraph below.
- 3. One-Year Limited Warranty on Accessory Components for the 13 Super Sport and 16 Super Sport Models:** Boston Whaler provides the following Limited Warranty to the original retail owner of any factory-authorized accessory for the 2025 model year 13 Super Sport and 16 Super Sport, if purchased from an authorized Boston Whaler Dealer, authorized Boston Whaler website or any Boston Whaler affiliate and utilized under normal, non-commercial use ("Accessory"), subject to the remedies, exclusions, and limitations set out below. Boston Whaler will repair or replace, at its sole discretion, any Accessory that is defective in material or workmanship, which is reported within one (1) year from the date of sale to the original retail owner. Boston Whaler is not responsible for any defect and/or damage to the Accessory and/or the Boat caused by improper installation, whether performed by the retail consumer, dealer or any other third party.
- 4. One-Year Limited Warranty on Upholstered Items, Canvas, Teak, and Powder Coating:** Boston Whaler will repair or replace, at its sole discretion, any upholstered items, canvas, teak, and powder coating manufactured or installed by Boston Whaler that are defective in factory materials and/or workmanship and are reported within one (1) year from the date of sale to the original retail owner.

- 5. Limited Engine Warranty:** Retail owners will be entitled to the limited engine warranty as provided in the warranty manual from the engine manufacturer that was delivered to the original retail owner with his or her Boston Whaler Boat.

### EXCLUSIONS

This Limited Manufacturer Warranty does not apply to any Boat which has been salvaged or declared a total loss or constructive total loss for any reason not covered in this limited warranty. This warranty also does not apply to the following items:

- 1) Expenses for hauling out, transportation to and from the dealer or the Boston Whaler factory for warranty service.
- 2) Equipment or accessories which are not installed by Boston Whaler or which carry their own individual warranties, including but not limited to engines, engine components, batteries, propellers, controls, steering mechanisms, and electronics.
- 3) Damage, deterioration, discoloration or mold of cushions or cosmetic surface finishes, including scratches, gouges, chips, chalking, blistering, cracking, crazing, fading or oxidation of gel coat, stress lines, plated or painted metal and stainless steel finishes, plastics or acrylic materials, or anti-fouling bottom paint.
- 4) Windshield breakage and leakage.
- 5) Any Boston Whaler Boat initially sold at retail by a party other than an authorized Boston Whaler dealer.
- 6) Damage resulting from abuse, misuse, improper rigging and installation by an owner or any other person or entity not being an authorized dealer, accidents, overloading or powering in excess of the recommended maximum horsepower.
- 7) Failure of the owner to use, maintain, or store the Boat as specified in the Boston Whaler owner's manual; and any other failure to provide reasonable care and maintenance. Normal wear and tear maintenance items are excluded from warranty coverage including but not limited to filters, bulbs, batteries, bungees, wiper blades, anchor rope, trailer finishes, tires, brakes, bearings and lights.
- 8) Damages due to failure to properly tow the Boat. For those Boats for which Boston Whaler offers a yacht tender package, damage due to towing when the package has not been installed.
- 9) Any Boston Whaler Boat which has been altered or modified from Boston Whaler factory specifications, including penetration of the hull by anyone other than Boston Whaler factory personnel or Boston Whaler authorized dealer service personnel following factory specified procedures.
- 10) Damage resulting from use of improper trailer, improperly placed supporting bunks or slings, incorrect bunks placement and improper Boat lift or sling.
- 11) Any Boston Whaler Boat used for commercial purposes, which includes, but is not limited to, any for-profit or other revenue-generating uses.
- 12) Any representation or implication relating to speed, range, fuel consumption or estimated performance characteristics.
- 13) Any failure or defect caused by an act of nature resulting in damage, cost, or expense;
- 14) Any failure or defect arising from a previous repair made by a non-authorized service provider.
- 15) Any item exceeding the expressed coverage limits specified in any Boston Whaler Limited Manufacturer Warranty.
- 16) Failure of the owner to use, maintain, or store an Accessory in reasonable fashion; and any other failure to provide reasonable care and maintenance.
- 17) Any Accessory which has been altered or modified from Boston Whaler factory specifications.
- 18) Any Accessory not purchased from an authorized Boston Whaler Dealer, authorized Boston Whaler

website, or authorized Boston Whaler affiliate. For a list of Boston Whaler's affiliates, please refer to [www.brunswick.com](http://www.brunswick.com).

19) Any Accessory used for commercial purposes, which includes but is not limited to, any for-profit or other revenue generating uses.

20) Any defect or repair requiring redesign of the Boat, except pursuant to the recall provisions of the United States Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971 or the recall laws of any other foreign jurisdiction.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES**

In keeping with environmental policies and practices, Boston Whaler reserves the right to utilize reconditioned, refurbished, repaired or remanufactured products or parts in the warranty repair or replacement process. Such products and parts will be comparable in function and performance to an original product or part and warranted for the remainder of the original warranty period.

### **ACCESS FOR SERVICE**

The owner must provide Boston Whaler with a reasonable opportunity to repair, and reasonable access to the Boston Whaler Boat for warranty service. Warranty claims shall be made by delivering the Boston Whaler Boat for inspection to a Boston Whaler dealer authorized to service the product. If the owner cannot deliver the product to such a dealer, written notice must be given to Boston Whaler. Boston Whaler will then arrange for the inspection and any covered repair and the owner shall pay for all related transportation charges and/or travel time.

### **STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS**

Without prejudice to your mandatory statutory rights, any action for rescission or revocation against Boston Whaler shall be barred unless it is commenced within one (1) year from the date of accrual of such cause of action, unless a longer period is prescribed by local law. This section shall not apply to Boston Whaler Boats purchased in Australia.

### **ASSIGNMENT OF COMPONENT WARRANTIES**

Except as expressly set out herein, all warranties provided by the manufacturers and distributors of components, equipment, and parts on the Boat (collectively "Component Manufacturers") are hereby assigned to the owner to the extent permitted by the Component Manufacturers, as the owner's sole and exclusive remedy with respect to such items.

### **OWNER'S OBLIGATIONS**

To initiate a warranty claim, it is the responsibility of the owner to contact an authorized Boston Whaler dealer immediately after discovery of any defect, describe the nature of the problem, and provide a hull serial number, date of purchase, and name of selling dealer. The authorized dealer will notify Boston Whaler, who is solely responsible for determining and authorizing in writing the remedial action(s) to be performed at either an authorized Boston Whaler dealership chosen by Boston Whaler or at the Boston Whaler factory. The owner should notify Boston Whaler of any Boat being repaired by an authorized Boston Whaler dealer which has been at the dealership for fifteen (15) days, or of any claimed defect which was not corrected after one repair attempt. Our privacy policies are available at [www.bostonwhaler.com](http://www.bostonwhaler.com).

### **REGISTRATION & WARRANTY TRANSFER POLICY**

The limited warranty coverage is activated by the authorized selling dealer registering the sale of a new Boat with Boston Whaler.

The Ten-year, Three-year, and One-year Limited Warranties are transferable to a subsequent owner, except

the One-year Accessory Warranty which is not transferrable, and this Limited Manufacturer Warranty will not transfer to any new owner of a Boat which has been salvaged and resold, or resold after a declaration of a total loss or a constructive total loss, i.e., the cost of repair exceeds the value of the Boat. The new owner must fill out and submit the online Boston Whaler warranty transfer form, accessible from [www.bostonwhaler.com](http://www.bostonwhaler.com). A copy of the bill of sale will be required to submit with the form. The warranty transfer must be completed within 30 days of purchase. Notwithstanding anything in this Limited Manufacturer Warranty to the contrary, Boston Whaler reserves the right to reject any warranty transfer request for a Boston Whaler Boat that has been damaged, neglected, or otherwise previously excluded from warranty.

#### **MODIFICATIONS & SEVERABILITY**

The terms and conditions contained herein, as well as those of any documents prepared in conjunction with the sale of this vessel may not be modified, altered or waived by any action, inaction, or representations, whether oral or in writing, except upon the expressed, written authority of a management level employee of Boston Whaler. The invalidity or unenforceability of any one or more of the provisions herein shall not affect the validity and enforceability of the other provisions.

#### **SAFETY**

It is your responsibility (as well as the responsibility of any other operator of this Boat) to be familiar with and observe all local, state and federal laws, rules and regulations regarding Boating, navigation and Boating safety. You and any other operator of this Boat should take a course in Boating and Boating safety before operation of this Boat and should be completely familiar with all systems regarding safe operation of this Boat. Personal flotation devices should be worn by each passenger in accordance with applicable standards and state and federal law.

#### **THE FOLLOWING SECTION IS APPLICABLE TO EMEA CONSUMERS ONLY**

Boston Whaler Boats come with guarantees that cannot be excluded under EU and/or local Consumer Law. For the avoidance of doubt, the Boston Whaler Limited Manufacturer Warranty does not in any way adversely affect any possible right and/or protection the retail owner may have under said applicable legislation.

#### **THE FOLLOWING SECTION IS APPLICABLE TO AUSTRALIAN CONSUMERS ONLY**

Boston Whaler Boats come with guarantees that cannot be excluded under the Australian Consumer Law. Retail owners are entitled to a replacement or refund for a major failure and compensation for any other reasonably foreseeable loss or damage. Retail owners are also entitled to have the goods repaired or replaced if the goods fail to be of acceptable quality and the failure does not amount to a major failure.

This Limited Manufacturer Warranty does not cover any expenses that retail owners may incur claiming the warranty.

The benefits to retail owners given by this Limited Manufacturer Warranty are in addition to other rights and remedies of the consumer under a law in relation to the goods or services to which the Limited Manufacturer Warranty relates.

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**011 1 (386) 428-0057**  
**[bostonwhaler.com](http://bostonwhaler.com)**

## **CALIFORNIA EVAPORATIVE EMISSIONS CONTROL SYSTEM WARRANTY STATEMENT**

### **YOUR WARRANTY RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS**

The California Air Resources Board and Boston Whaler, Inc. are pleased to explain the evaporative emission control system's warranty on your 2025 MY spark-ignition marine watercraft (SIMW). In California, new spark-ignition marine watercraft must be designed, built, and equipped to meet the State's stringent anti-smog standards. Boston Whaler, Inc. must warrant the evaporative emission control system on your spark ignition marine watercraft for the period listed below provided there has been no abuse, neglect, or improper maintenance of your spark-ignition marine watercraft.

Your evaporative emission control system may include parts such as: carburetors, fuel tanks, fuel lines, fuel caps, valves, canisters, filters, vapor hoses, clamps, connectors, and other associated components.

### **MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY COVERAGE:**

This evaporative emission control system is warranted for three years. If any evaporative emission-related part on your spark-ignition marine watercraft is defective, the part will be repaired or replaced by Boston Whaler, Inc.

### **OWNER'S WARRANTY RESPONSIBILITIES:**

- As the spark ignition marine watercraft owner, you are responsible for performance of the required maintenance listed in your owner's manual. Boston Whaler, Inc. recommends that you retain all receipts covering maintenance on your SIMW, but Boston Whaler, Inc. cannot deny warranty solely for the lack of receipts.
- As the SIMW owner, you should however be aware that the Boston Whaler, Inc. may deny you warranty coverage if your spark-ignition marine watercraft or a part has failed due to abuse, neglect, or improper maintenance or unapproved modifications.
- You are responsible for presenting your spark-ignition marine watercraft to a Boston Whaler, Inc. distribution center or service center as soon as the problem exists. The warranty repairs should be completed in a reasonable amount of time, not to exceed 30 days. If you have a question regarding your warranty coverage, you should contact Boston Whaler, Inc. at 1- 877-294-5645.

### **SIMW EVAPORATIVE EMISSIONS WARRANTY PARTS:**

Fuel tank	Grade Valves
Fuel feed hoses	Fuel Fill Deck Plate w/Cap and Pressure Relief Valve
Fuel Line Fittings	Hose Clamps on Fuel System Components
Fuel Demand Valves	Fuel Level Vent Valve

All other parts not listed that may affect the evaporative emissions control system.

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## PRIVACY STATEMENT

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Thank you for purchasing a boat or requesting information from Boston Whaler. This Privacy Statement is to inform you how we collect, use, disclose, and safeguard the personal information you provide to us through your purchases, requests for brochures, product registration cards, promotions, surveys, call centers, or other customer contacts. To see our full Privacy Policy and any updates, please visit [www.bostonwhaler.com](http://www.bostonwhaler.com) and select the Privacy Policy link. "Personal information" may include your name, age, mailing address, residential phone number, or e-mail address. It may also include income ranges, marital status, product or lifestyle preferences, and information concerning dealer service.

**How we collect personal information:** Our authorized dealer provided Boston Whaler or our company in the European Union with personal information collected at the time of your boat order/purchase with other product registration data and will continue to provide warranty and servicing information on your boat. We will send you customer satisfaction surveys which you may elect to return to provide us with information on your boat purchase and your servicing needs. Your personal information may be gathered by or shared with Boston Whaler's marketing providers and affiliated companies, who have comparable levels of privacy protection, for the purposes described in this statement. Boston Whaler, your dealer, and our marketing providers collect personal information when you request information about our companies and from surveys, promotions, contests, correspondence, your e-mails, telephone inquiries, web forms, and other communications. **How We Use and Disclose Personal Information:** Unless you advise us otherwise, Boston Whaler, our authorized dealers, affiliated companies, and our marketing providers may generally collect, use, disclose, hold, and file your personal information for the following purposes: (1) Providing goods, brochures, information, incentives, and/or services to you or on your behalf; (2) Fulfilling the terms of our limited warranty or other service obligation; (3) Facilitating recalls or service campaigns if necessary; (4) Reviewing goods and/or services provided to you in product, services, and marketing analyses; (5) Ensuring your satisfaction through surveys or other contacts; (6) Administration, billing, accounting, and collections; and protecting against fraud and error; and (7) Investigating a breach or a contravention of a law, complying with a subpoena, warrant, court order, or as required or otherwise permitted by law. Boston whaler will not sell your personal information or subject you to telemarketing or unsolicited e-mail.

**Safeguards:** We use security safeguards appropriate to the sensitivity of personal information to protect it from loss or theft, as well as prohibiting unauthorized access, disclosure, copying, use or modification of your personal information. These safeguards include restricted access to offices and equipment, security clearances, the use of passwords and/or encryption, publishing our privacy policy to appropriate personnel with instructions to act in accordance with its principles, and contractual provisions with our marketing agents and authorized dealers to follow the principles of our privacy policy.

**Access and correction to your personal information:** Subject to the exceptions provided by applicable law, we will provide, upon written request, your specific personal information collected in a form which is generally understandable. Your Personal Information is held by us and for us by our marketing agency, Rollick Company, who has contractually agreed to protect your information according to our privacy policies at the following addresses: Boston Whaler Inc., 100 Whaler Way, Edgewater, FL 32141. Please direct corrections, withdrawal of consent for specific purpose, complaints or other inquiries regarding personal information to: Rollick Company, 1078 Headquarters Park Drive, Fenton, MO, 63026; phone: (636) 343-9988, fax: (636) 326-3282. You can withdraw consent for us to use your personal information at any time or provide corrections upon providing to us a 30-day notice, unless withdrawing consent would impede the performance of legal obligations. We are required by law to provide you with information for product recall and other product safety relates purposes. The withdrawal of your consent may also adversely affect our ability to provide products and services to you and to maintain our relationship. Please note, notifying us will not result in withdrawing consent from your dealer, who should be contacted separately.

**Obtaining consent:** If any supplementary disclosure is required, we will obtain your consent for disclosure to other persons or organizations and for other purposes than stated herein, unless otherwise permitted by law.

Thank you for your business. We hope you have many years of wonderful boating experiences!

### Owner's Manual

The material here and in the rest of the Owner's Manual Packet:

- Gives you basic safety information;
- Describes the features of your boat;
- Describes the equipment on your boat;
- Describes the fundamentals of boat use; and
- Contains service and maintenance information.

You must learn to operate this boat as well as read, understand and use this manual.

What this manual does not give you is a course in boating safety, or how to navigate, anchor or dock your boat. Operating a power boat safely requires more skills, knowledge and awareness than is necessary for a car or truck.

### Operator Responsibilities

For your safety, the safety of your passengers, other boaters and people in the water, you must:

- Take a boating safety course;
- Get instruction in the safe and proper handling of your boat;
- Understand and follow the "rules of the road";
- Learn how to navigate.

### Source of Information

In North America, contact one of the following for boating courses:

- U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary
- U.S. Power Squadron
- Canadian Power and Sail Squadrons
- Red Cross
- State Boating Offices
- Yacht Club

Contact the Boat/U.S. Foundation at 800-336-2628 or go to [www.boatus.com/foundation](http://www.boatus.com/foundation)

Outside of North America, contact your boat dealer and/or your governmental boating agency for assistance.

A comprehensive background in boating can be found in the book, *Chapman - Piloting, Seamanship and Small Boat Handling*, by Elbert S. Maloney, published by Hearst Marine.

### Warranties

In addition to the Boston Whaler® Limited Warranty for your boat, each component and/or system on your boat has its own warranty that will be found with the specific information and manual for that component. The manuals are included with your Owner's Manual Packet. Locate and read the individual warranties, then keep them together for easy future reference.

### Contact Information

#### Boston Whaler, Inc.

877-294-5645  
[www.bostonwhaler.com](http://www.bostonwhaler.com)

#### United States Coast Guard

800-368-5647  
[www.uscgboating.org](http://www.uscgboating.org)

#### Boat US Foundation

800-336-2628  
[www.boatus.com/foundation](http://www.boatus.com/foundation)

#### Canadian Coast Guard

800-267-6687  
[www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca/](http://www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca/)

## Explanation of Safety Labels

The most important aspect of boating is safety. Although every effort is made to address the numerous issues regarding the safe usage of your boat, it is strongly recommended that you avail yourself of the training and knowledge available through boating safety courses, etc.

### Warning Labels

Mounted at key locations throughout your boat are warning labels which advise the owner/operator of imperative safety precautions to follow when operating and/or servicing equipment.

The examples below indicate the level of hazard by color and explanation.

#### **DANGER**

Denotes an immediate hazard exists that **WILL** result in severe personal injury or death.

#### **WARNING**

Denotes hazards or unsafe practices that **MAY** result in severe personal injury or death.

#### **CAUTION**

Denotes hazards or unsafe practices that **COULD** result in minor personal injury, product or property damage.

#### **NOTICE**

Denotes information that is important to know prior to operation and/or maintenance, but is not hazard related.

## Safety Precautions

The examples below are of precautions which appear throughout this manual and must be observed when operating or servicing your boat. Learn to recognize the degree of hazard and understand the explanations of safety prior to reading this manual.

Always use common sense in the operation and servicing of your boat.

#### **DANGER**

Denotes an immediate hazard exists that **WILL** result in severe personal injury or death.

#### **WARNING**

Denotes hazards or unsafe practices that **MAY** result in severe personal injury or death.

#### **CAUTION**

Denotes hazards or unsafe practices that **COULD** result in minor personal injury, product or property damage.

#### **NOTICE**

Denotes information that is important to know prior to operation and/or maintenance, but is not hazard related.

#### **ATTENTION**

Denotes information found in the owner's manual to call attention to the safe operation or certain features of this vessel.

### SAFE Boating means:

- Knowing the limitations of your boat
- Following the “RULES of the ROAD”
- Keeping a sharp lookout for people and objects in the water.
- Not boating in water or weather conditions that are beyond the boat’s and operator’s capability.
- Never operating the boat while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- Being aware of your passengers safety at all times.
- Reducing speed when there is limited visibility, rough water, people in the water nearby , boats or structures.

### In Addition:

- Maintain your boat and its safety and other systems as recommended in this manual.
- Have the boat inspected by a qualified mechanic or dealer, at least annually.
- Ensure that the Coast Guard required safety equipment is on board and functioning.

## NOTICE

**As a boat owner or operator, YOU are responsible for your safety and the safety of your passengers and other boaters.**

Boating in beautiful weather and calm water conditions can be a wonderful experience. Boating however requires considerably greater skills than operating a land vehicle. Taking a boating course is the best way to prepare for a safe and enjoyable experience on the water.

- Take a Coast Guard, U.S. Power Squadron or equivalent boating safety course. (Call the Boat/U.S. Foundation at 1-800 336-2628 for information on available courses, or go to: “[www.boatus.com/foundation](http://www.boatus.com/foundation)” on the internet.)
- Get hands-on training on how to operate your boat properly.

### Safe Boating Checklist

#### Before Departure

- ☐ Update checklists when equipment is added or modified.
- ☐ Weather-forecast safe
- ☐ Required documents-on board
- ☐ Navigation charts & equipment-on board
- ☐ Safety equipment-on board
- ☐ Safety training-passengers & crew instructed on procedures, location, and use of safety equipment.
- ☐ Drain plugs-installed
- ☐ Bilge pumps-working & clean
- ☐ Blower-working
- ☐ Navigation lights-working
- ☐ Horn-working
- ☐ Fuel system-no leaks or fumes
- ☐ Fuel filter-tight & clean
- ☐ Power steering fluid-filled(if applicable)
- ☐ Steering system-working smoothly & properly
- ☐ Battery-electrolyte level within range
- ☐ Float plan-filed with friend or relative

#### Trailer (if applicable)

- ☐ Boat position-secure on trailer
- ☐ Tiedowns-tight
- ☐ Winch-locked
- ☐ Trailer hitch-connected
- ☐ Engine clearance-in trailering position
- ☐ Safety chains-attached
- ☐ Electrical-Lights, brake lights, turn signals working
- ☐ Mirrors-adjusted for trailering

#### After Return

- ☐ PFD’s & other safety gear-dry, stowed for next use
- ☐ Fuel tanks-filled (allow for expansion) to prevent condensation
- ☐ Fuel system-no leaks
- ☐ Bilge pump-operating properly
- ☐ Bilge-clean, no leaks
- ☐ Float plan-notify person with whom you filed plan

## General Considerations

- Know how your boat handles under different conditions. Recognize your limitations and the boat's limitations. Modify speed in keeping with weather, sea and traffic conditions.
- Instruct passengers on location and use of safety equipment and procedures.
- Instruct passengers on the fundamentals of operating your boat in case you are unable to do so.
- You are responsible for passenger's actions. If they place themselves or the boat in danger, immediately correct them.
- **Remember the "Rule of Thirds"**: Use one third of the fuel for the trip outbound, one third for the return trip, and keep one third for reserve.

## Maintain Control

High performance boats require intimate knowledge of their handling characteristics for safe high speed operation.

- Learn the effects of trim, steering and throttle changes at gradually increasing levels of speed.
- Approach full throttle while adjusting trim for safe handling of the vessel.

On the water there are no marked traffic lanes, no traffic signs or lights, and boats have no turn signals. The boat operator must keep her or his attention focused not only on what's ahead but what's on the left, right and behind the boat.

The operator must always be alert to approaching boats (from the rear, right and left sides, as well as those ahead). There can be people in the water, partially submerged debris, and other navigational hazards such as rocks, sand bars or dangerous currents, to name a few.

Your passengers are relying on you to operate and maneuver the boat safely so that they are not in danger of going overboard. If you turn too quickly,

increase or decrease speed abruptly, your passengers are at risk of being thrown overboard or thrown about the boat.

When visibility becomes impaired because of weather or time of day, use navigational lights to ensure other boats can see you. In addition, if high bow angle causes reduced visibility, slow down to allow sufficient time to react if an emergency occurs.

## Boarding

- Board only one person at a time.
- Never jump into boat. Step or climb into cockpit.
- Load gear after you are aboard. Carrying gear while boarding can cause you to lose balance.
- Distribute weight evenly.
- Instruct passengers where to sit during on-plane operation to reduce the possibility of falling overboard during high speed maneuvers.
- If gear is not immediately needed, stow it in secure areas.
- Safety gear must be immediately accessible at all times.

## Impaired Operation



### WARNING

**CONTROL HAZARD-Federal laws prohibit operating a boat while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. These laws are vigorously enforced.**

The detrimental effects of alcohol and drugs are increased by wind, waves and sun, and will decrease your response time and ability to act in critical situations. Give special attention to the effects of alcohol and drugs while boating. No other single factor causes as many marine accidents and deaths. Death or serious injury and damage to personal and private property can result from being impaired while operating a boat.

### Operator's Responsibility

Your degree of enjoyment on the water depends on you, your equipment and other people who, like yourself boat responsibly. As a boat operator you should:

- Make sure that all occupants always wear a U.S. Coast Guard-approved life jacket while on the water.
- All boat operators should complete a boating safety course (a requirement in many states).
- All boat operators must become familiar with the proper operation of all vessel features prior to departure.
- Always maintain a safe speed.
- Be aware of conditions in every direction always when underway.
- Mind your wake. It can capsize a small boat or damage moored boats or other property. You are responsible for damage caused by your wake.
- Reduce speed and post a lookout to identify hazards when:
  - Visibility is impaired
  - In rough water
  - In congested waterways
- Display navigation lights between sunset and sunrise and during periods of restricted visibility, such as rain, fog, etc.

### WARNING

**A qualified operator must be in control of the boat at all times. Do not operate the boat while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Never operate your boat at speeds which exceed the operator's ability to react if an emergency develops. At night, turn on the appropriate navigation lights and cruise at a reduced speed that will allow you plenty of time to avoid dangerous situations.**

### WARNING

#### STABILITY HAZARD

- **Load boat properly. The manufacturer's load rating is the maximum allowed under normal conditions. Adjust downward if weather, water or other conditions are adverse.**
- **Allow passengers to ride only in areas that do not pose a hazard to themselves or the boat.**

**DO NOT allow passengers to ride on the bow of a closed bow boat.**

**DO NOT allow several passengers to ride in the bow of a small open-bow boat, causing the boat to "plow" into the water.**

**DO NOT allow passengers to ride on the stern cushion or gunwales.**

**DO NOT overload the stern.**

- **Observe manufacturer's recommended on-plane seating locations.**
- **Passengers should remain seated while boat is moving.**

**PERSONAL INJURY HAZARD-Stay alert. Use of drugs, alcohol, or other substances which impair judgement poses a serious threat to yourself and others. The boat operator is responsible for the behavior of passengers.**

**DROWNING HAZARD-Boats must carry one wearable personal flotation device (PFD) for every passenger on board. Boats must have at least one throwable life preserver.**

**SLIPPING HAZARD-Wet decks are slippery. Wear proper footwear and use extreme caution on wet surfaces.**

### Legally Mandated Equipment (Minimum Required)

Consult your National Boating Law Enforcement Agency. The following equipment is the minimum required by the U.S. Coast Guard for a boat which is more than 26 ft. (7.9M) in length but less than 40 ft. (12.2M) in length.

### Personal Flotation Devices (PFD's)

One (1) Coast Guard approved Type I, II or III is mandatory for each person aboard.

One (1) throwable Type IV device is also required to be onboard.

A Type V device is acceptable (See page 1-8) if worn for approved use. **ALWAYS WEAR A PFD WHEN BOATING**

### WARNING

**There is rarely time to reach stowed life jackets in time of emergency. Boaters should always wear a properly fitting, approved life jacket when on the water.**

**Children and non-swimmers MUST wear PFDs at all times when aboard.**

### NOTICE

**Depending on the state or country of operation, the operator of a vessel may be fined for failure to comply with local or national rules regarding PFD usage.**

### Fire Extinguishers (Portable)

If there is no fixed fire extinguishing system installed, two size 5-B or one 20-B fire extinguisher(s) must be on board. If a fixed system is installed one 5-B is required. The American Boat & Yacht Council (ABYC) recommends three 5-B type ABC fire extinguishers be on board and located within easy reach of helm, outside of engine compartment(s), galley, and passenger area.

You must have on board, some means of making a loud sound signal. Navigation rules require that a sound made by any audible device be capable of a four (4) second blast, and be audible for 1/2 mi. (.80 Km).

### Visual distress Signals

If you operate your boat in coastal waters or on the Great Lakes, you must have a visual distress signals for day and night use on board. At least three (3) U.S.C.G. approved pyrotechnic devices marked with date showing service life must be carried, be readily accessible, in serviceable condition and not be expired.

**Store all pyrotechnic signals in a well marked, waterproof container.**

### Additional Recommended equipment for safe operation

In addition to the legally mandated equipment, the following items are necessary for safe boating, especially if your boat will be out of sight of land.

- First Aid kit
- Charts/Maps
- Visual distress signals (for day or night use)
- Marine VHF radio
- Moisture repellent
- Mooring Lines
- Fenders
- Waterproof flashlights
- High power spotlight
- Spare propeller
- Tool kit:
  - Screwdrivers, (Phillips & flat)
  - Pliers, (regular, vise-grip, tongue & groove)
  - Wrenches, (box, open end, Allen & adjustable)
  - Socket set, (metric and U.S.)
  - Electrical tape & duct tape
  - Hammer
  - Spare parts kit, (spark plugs, fuses, etc.)
- Compass
- Manual bilge pump
- GPS or LORAN
- Spare keys
- EPIRB-Emergency positioning-indicating radio beacon
- Boat hook
- Extra batteries
- Instruction manuals
- Lubricating oil
- Anchor

### Whistle, Horn

### Carbon Monoxide (CO)

#### **DANGER**

- **Fumes from the engine(s), Generator(s) and other equipment and appliances that burn fuel contain Carbon Monoxide. Carbon Monoxide can kill you. Open all doors, hatches, curtains and windows to allow fresh air to circulate and dissipate the amounts of Carbon Monoxide present in enclosed spaces, especially when the boat is moored or anchored.**
- **Proper ventilation must be maintained, even during inclement weather to prevent dangerous levels of Carbon Monoxide build-up.**
- **Sleeping aboard a boat will require a working Carbon monoxide detection system, preferably in each sleeping quarter.**

Carbon Monoxide is an odorless, colorless, and tasteless, extremely toxic gas produced by engines, heaters, stoves or generators. When inhaled it combines with hemoglobin in the blood, preventing absorption of oxygen and is unlikely to be noticed until the person is overcome.

Prolonged exposure to low concentration or very short exposure to high concentrations can result in asphyxiation and death.

Symptoms of Carbon Monoxide poisoning include:

- Dizziness
- Headaches
- Ringing in the ears
- Nausea
- Unconsciousness

**GET MEDICAL ATTENTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.**

Symptoms of CO poisoning are often confused with seasickness or intoxication, so those affected may not receive the medical attention they need.

The poisoning victim's skin often turns cherry red. If CO poisoning is suspected, have the victim breathe fresh air deeply. If breathing stops, resuscitate. A victim often revives, then relapses because organs are damaged by lack of oxygen.

Carbon Monoxide can accumulate in dangerous concentrations anywhere in or around your boat including on back decks, swim platforms, or in water around generator exhausts. CO can remain in or around your boat at dangerous levels even if your engine is no longer running.

#### **Remember:**

- If you can smell engine exhaust, you are inhaling CO.
- Changing course and speed to place boat heading into the wind can improve ventilation.

To minimize the danger of Carbon Monoxide accumulation when the Engine is running (or by use of fuel burning equipment.):

- Do not idle the engine without moving the boat for more than 15 minutes at a time.
- Inspect the exhaust system regularly.
- Operate all fuel burning appliances, such as charcoal, propane, LPG, CNG or alcohol cooking devices in areas where fresh air can circulate.

### **Carbon Monoxide Detector**

The Carbon Monoxide Detector located on the forward galley cabinet will sound an alarm when dangerous levels of CO are detected. The detector is very sensitive and will notify you before dangerous amounts of Carbon Monoxide can accumulate which will allow you to take measures to dissipate the gas from the affected areas. Read and understand the warnings and recommendations presented in this section to help keep yourself and your passengers safe from carbon monoxide.

#### **Testing:**

**At least once a week** depress the “Test/Mute” button until the green LED turns on and release to determine if the detector is working properly.

The alarm will simulate 2 alarm cycles (2 sets of 4 beeps, 5 sec. silence between). The Red LED will flash once every 5 seconds.

### Maintenance:

Avoid spraying liquids directly on alarm.

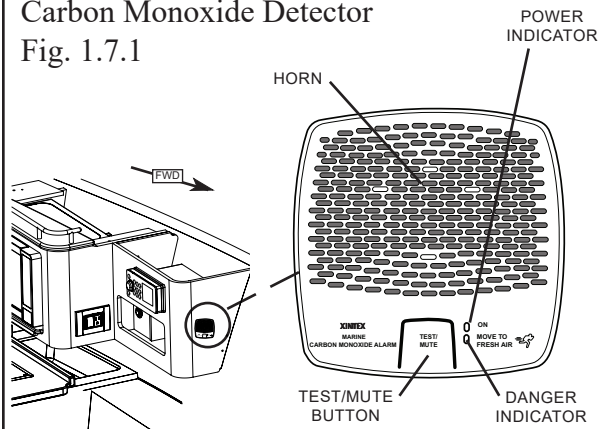
### End Of Life signal (EOL)

Your CO detector is equipped with an End Of Life (EOL) signal indicating the sensor used in the unit has reached the end of its service life and must be replaced. The detector contains an electrochemical sensor that will last approximately 7 years. Refer to your unit's operation manual for EOL signal indication and further information and instructions.

The EOL signal can be deactivated so that it does not alarm. **DEACTIVATING THE CO ALARM IS PERMANENT. REACTIVATING IS NOT POSSIBLE. DO NOT DEACTIVATE UNLESS YOU HAVE A REPLACEMENT ALARM AVAILABLE TO INSTALL!**

#### Carbon Monoxide Detector

Fig. 1.7.1



### ⚠ DANGER

Even in rainy cold weather, ventilation must be maintained to avoid Carbon Monoxide poisoning. You will get wet and/or cold.

### ⚠ DANGER

Never ignore an alarm.

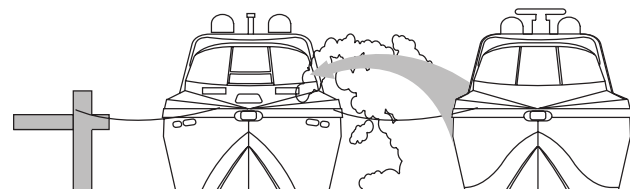
### In the event the CO alarm activates:

- Evacuate enclosed areas immediately.
- Shut OFF any fuel burning equipment or appliances.

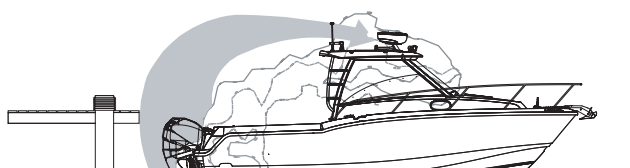
- Open hatches, doors, portlights, etc. to improve ventilation.
- If making way, head boat into the wind.

#### Carbon Monoxide Accumulation Scenarios

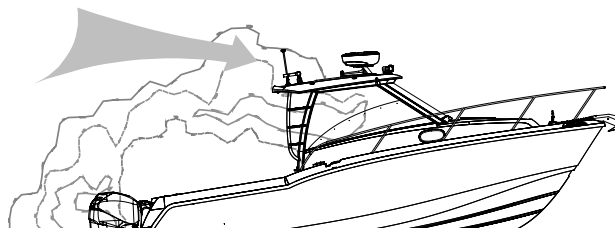
Fig. 1.7.2



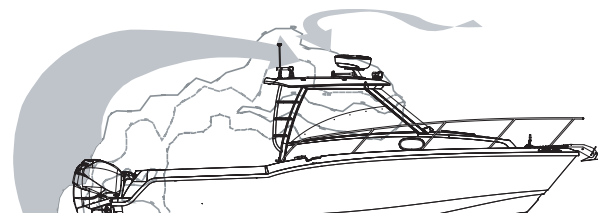
EXHAUST FROM OTHER BOATS



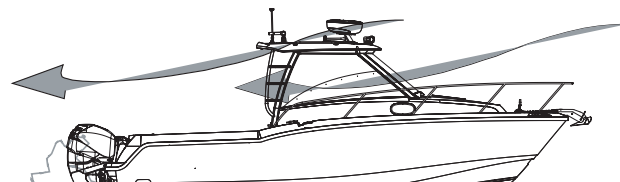
BLOCKAGE OF EXHAUST BY OBSTRUCTION



OPERATING AT A HIGH BOW ANGLE



OPERATING AT SLOW SPEED OR WHILE IDLING  
(STATION WAGON EFFECT)



GOOD AIR FLOW

OPEN ALL HATCHES, PORTLIGHTS OR CANVAS OPENINGS TO LET FRESH AIR CIRCULATE.

REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

### Lifesaving Equipment

Even strong swimmers can tire quickly in the water and drown due to exhaustion, hypothermia, or both. The buoyancy provided by a personal flotation device (PFD) will allow the person who has fallen overboard to remain afloat with far less effort and body heat loss, extending survival time necessary to find and retrieve them.

### PFD Requirement

One (1) Coast Guard approved PFD, Type I, II or III for each person aboard or being towed on water skis, tubes, etc.

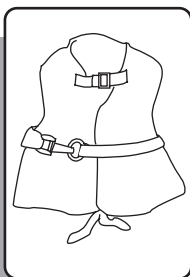
The law requires that PFDs must be readily accessible, if not worn. “Readily Accessible” means removed from storage bags and unbuckled.

### NOTICE

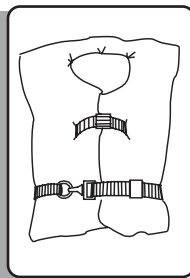
**Children and non-swimmers MUST wear PFDs at all times when aboard.**

### PFD Classifications

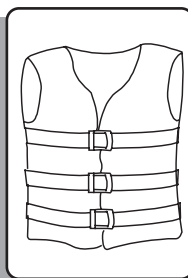
Listed below are the several different types of PFDs, each life jacket has different purposes, choose one that will suit your purpose.



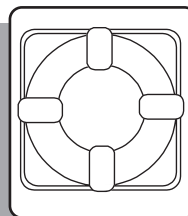
**Type I**, The off-shore Life Jacket is considered the most buoyant, it is designed to turn an unconscious person face up. Use in all types of waters where rescue may be slow, particularly in cold or rough water conditions.



**Type II**, Near-shore Life Vest, “keyhole” vest with flotation filled head and neck support is also designed to turn a person face up, but the turning action is not as pronounced. Use in calm inland waters or where quick rescue is likely.



**Type III**, Flotation-aid Life vest is designed so that conscious wearers can turn face-up. Designed for comfort while engaged in water skiing or other forms of water activities.



**Type IV**, Throwable Devices, horseshoe buoys, ring buoys and buoyant cushions are designed to be grasped, not worn.



**Type V**, Special-Use devices, sailboat harnesses, white water vests, float coats, and hybrid vests which have minimum inherent buoyancy and an inflatable chamber.

Before purchasing PFDs, ensure that there is an attached tag indicating they are approved by the U.S.Coast Guard or by your National Boating Law Enforcement Agency.

The operator is responsible for instructing everyone onboard on their location and use. **The best precaution is to wear the PFD at all times while on the boat.**

## Emergency Situations

### NOTICE

**The law requires the owner/operator to assist any person or boat in distress as long as rendering assistance does not endanger the owner/operator, the passengers or the boat.**

Prevention is the safest approach. We hope that you are never involved in an emergency situation, but if you are it is imperative that you react.

### Medical Emergency

You may be far from professional medical help when you are boating. At least two (2) persons on board your boat should be CPR certified, and should have taken a first aid course. Your boat should have a well stocked first aid kit on board. In many situations your radio will be your only link to reaching medical assistance. Keep the radio in working order and understand which channels are used for emergencies, these channels are constantly monitored and will be useful when situations arise. Cell phones are becoming more common and can help in some areas, but they are limited and unreliable and should not be used in the place of a good VHF radio.

### Water Rescue

In most situations a person that has fallen overboard will succumb to hypothermia if not rescued immediately. Life expectancy decreases as rescue time increases in water temperatures below 70° (21.1°C).

There are three (3) steps that must be taken when a person has fallen overboard:

#### 1. Returning to the victim:

- Immediately make everyone onboard aware that someone is overboard and keep the victim in sight.
- Slow the boat and keep pointing toward the person overboard. At night or in low light, point the best available light source at the person.
- Throw a life ring/preserver to the victim, even if they are wearing one it will serve as another marker.

#### 2. Making contact:

- Stop or slow the boat and circle toward the person overboard.
- Try to approach heading into the wind or into the waves.
- Keep person overboard constantly in sight.
- When almost alongside, stop the engine in gear to prevent propeller “windmilling”.

#### 3. Getting back on board:

- Try to reach the person overboard with a pole, or by throwing a life preserver. NEVER swim to them except as a last resort.
- Assist the person in boarding. Boarding should be done at the stern of the boat.
- If the person is injured or incapable of boarding by themselves, a rescuer should don a life preserver with a safety line and enter the water to assist the person onto the boat.
- Handle the person carefully, spinal injuries might have occurred and could be worsened by rough handling.
- Check for other injuries, render medical assistance immediately.

### Unassisted Reboarding

The transom ladder (See figure 3.25.1) can be deployed to accommodate a person reboarding the boat without assistance.

### Fire

Fire is a serious boating hazard. Boats will burn quickly. Do not remain onboard and fight a fire for more than a few minutes. If the fire is out of control and cannot be put out with the fire suppression equipment onboard, abandon ship immediately.

The fumes released during a fire are toxic and should be avoided. Even after the fire has been extinguished, proper ventilation of the area is required to minimize exposure to harmful fumes.

### **DANGER**

- **Fires can spread quickly. Your reaction to the fire is important. Have the proper fire fighting equipment close at hand, and in good working order to respond quickly.**
- **Small fire extinguishers have small discharge times. Aim at the base of the fire with a sweeping motion to maximize the use of the fire extinguisher contents.**

#### **To lessen the danger of fire:**

- Extinguish all smoking materials, shut off blowers, stoves, engine(s) and generator(s).
- Keep bilge area clean, oil and fuel spills should be cleaned immediately.
- If possible throw burning materials overboard.
- If fire is accessible, release the contents of the fire extinguisher(s) into the base of the fire.
- If the fire is in an enclosed compartment, and you have an automatic extinguisher for the compartment, wait 15 min. before opening the compartment. Have an extinguisher handy in case of a flare up.
- If possible, signal for help. Radio, visual, and audible signal should be used as needed. You must render assistance to any boater requesting help.
- If fire is out of control, grab all necessary survival gear, distress signals, don your PFD's and prepare to abandon ship.
- If you do abandon ship, make sure the passengers have PFD's. Take a head count before entering the water and take another head count when in the water. **STAY TOGETHER.**

#### **Flooding, Swamping and Capsizing**

In the event of Flooding, Swamping or Capsizing:

##### **Flooding**

- Always wear your PFD, or have it within reach.

- If the bilge pump(s) have not automatically turned ON, switch them ON immediately.
- Find the source of the flooding and determine the best fix.
- Keep the bilge pumps running until the flooding is under control.
- Call for assistance if the source of the flooding cannot be controlled.
- Head back to port if possible.

##### **Swamping**

- Always wear your PFD, or have it within reach.
- Swamping is usually a result of wave action, immediately get control of the helm and turn the boat into the waves.
- Swamping can also be caused by an overloaded boat.
- If the bilge pump(s) have not automatically turned ON, switch them ON immediately.
- The deck scuppers on your boat are designed to drain the deck of water.
- Keep the bilge pumps running until the flooding is under control.
- Take a head count of all passengers.

##### **Capsizing**

- “Capsized” is when a boat is on its side or completely upside-down (usually as a result of wave action, improper loading or load shifting).
- If the boat will not right itself, get out of the water and climb onto the exposed hull.
- Do a head count for all passengers
- **STAY TOGETHER**
- Usually a capsizing will happen quickly and without warning.
- Use whatever is at hand to signal for help.

The chances of flooding, swamping or capsizing can be reduced by being aware of:

- Weather
- Water Conditions
- Proper boat handling techniques
- Proper loading of the boat

### Collision

In the event of collision:

- Cut the engine(s)
- Check on passengers
- If the bilge pump(s) have not automatically turned ON, switch them ON immediately.
- Determine the amount of damage to your boats structure.
- Call for assistance
- In the event of collision you are required to file an accident report. Contact a state enforcement agency or the nearest U.S. Coast Guard office. If you are boating outside U.S. waters, consult the nation you are visiting for accident reporting requirements.

### Propulsion, Control or Steering failure:

If there is a propulsion, control or steering failure:

- Stop the engine, (shut off at Ignition or pull on the engine emergency stop switch.)
- Drop anchor to prevent drifting.
- Determine if the problem can be fixed or will assistance be needed.
- Call for assistance if needed.

When loss of propulsion or steering is noticed, your quick reaction is required to prevent further damage to your boat or injuries to your passengers.

Outboard engines require propulsion to control the direction the boat will take. Without propulsion, the steering is virtually useless. If you are in a congested waterway you will need to react quickly to warn

others that you have lost power, propulsion or steering control and that assistance will be needed.

### Grounding

Running aground may be avoided by paying attention to marker buoys or indicated by waves as they form into breakers when passing over a sand bar.

If you do run aground, the course of action depends on how hard the boat hits bottom and whether the boat remains stranded. If it is a simple touch, you may need only to inspect the lower drive of the engine and the hull of the boat. If possible do a thorough inspection before trying to get loose, throwing the boat into reverse before this is done may do more damage.

### Distress Signals

#### Visual Distress Signals, (VDS)

- U.S. Coast Guard regulations require boats in coastal waters and the Great Lakes to carry a Visual Distress Signal (VDS) for day and night use, as well as appropriate for the time of operation. Exempt from the day signals requirement, but not night signals, are boats less than 4.8 meters (16 feet), open sailboats less than 7.9 meters (26 feet), boats participating in organized events and manually propelled boats.
- If you are required to have visual distress signals, at least three safety approved pyrotechnic devices in serviceable condition must be readily accessible. They must be marked with a date showing the service life which must not be expired.
- Carry three signals for day use and three for night use. Some pyrotechnic devices such as red flares, meet both day and night use requirements.
- Store pyrotechnic signals in a cool, dry location. An orange or red watertight container prominently marked "DISTRESS SIGNALS" is recommended.

Other recognized visual distress signals include:

- Flames in a bucket
- Code flags November & Charlie
- Black square & ball on orange background flag.
- Orange flag (certified)
- Electric distress light (certified)-for night use
- Dye marker (any color)
- Person waving arms (slowly)
- U.S. ensign flown upside down

### Audible Distress Signals, (ADS)

U.S. Coast Guard regulations require one hand, mouth or power operated whistle or horn, audible for at least 1/2 mile.

Other recognized audible distress signals include:

- Radio communication (see **Radio Communication** below)
- Radio-telegraph alarm
- Position indicating radio beacon
- Morse Code S-O-S (3 short 3 long 3 short) sounded by any means.
- Fog horn sounded continuously.

### Radio Communication

A radio is the boat operator's main method of receiving safety information and summoning aid. VHF-FM radio is the primary means of short range communication. Single sideband radio (SSB) is used for longer range communication.

VHF-FM channel 16 and SSB 2182 kHz are designated for emergency use. Such situations can be categorized as:

- **EMERGENCY-**  
“MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY,”- used when life or vessel is in imminent danger.

- **URGENCY-**

“PAN-PAN, PAN-PAN, PAN-PAN” (pronounced PAHN-PAHN)-used when a person or vessel is in some jeopardy less than indicated by a “MAYDAY” call.

- **SAFETY-**

“SECURITY, SECURITY, SECURITY” (pronounced SAY-CURE-IT-AY)-used for navigational safety or weather warning.

An emergency situation will be hectic and there will not be time to learn proper radio procedure. **LEARN WHAT TO DO BEFORE YOU NEED TO DO IT.** If you hear a distress call, stop all radio transmissions. If you can directly assist, respond on the emergency frequency. If you cannot assist, do not transmit on that frequency. However, continue to monitor until it is obvious that help is being provided.

### Weather

#### **DANGER**

**DO NOT attempt to boat in severe weather conditions. Death or serious injury can occur. Get to shore before the weather turns bad.**

Getting caught in severe weather is hazardous. Bad weather and/or rough sea or water conditions can cause an unsafe situation. Consult local weather services for up-to-date forecasts on weather and sea conditions. Television, Radio, Internet can give you access to NOAA weather reports that will help you make a determination on where and when to get underway.

Following are some weather related rules:

- Understand the design limitations of your boat.
- Check the weather forecast and water conditions before leaving and while underway.
- Wear a Personal Flotation Device, (PFD)



## WARNING

**A sudden change in wind direction or speed or an increase in wave height indicates deteriorating weather.**

## NOTICE

**Check the weather forecast and water conditions before leaving and while underway**

Weather Warning Pennants  
Fig. 1.13.1



Red flag-  
winds to 33 knots  
(38 mph).



**Gale**  
2 Red flags  
winds 34 - 47 knots  
(38 - 54 mph)



**Storm**  
Square Red flag  
w/Black box  
winds 48 - 63 knots  
(55 - 73 mph)



**Hurricane**  
Two (2) Square Red flags  
w/Black box  
winds 64+ knots  
(74+ mph)

- If a storm approaches, immediately seek a safe harbor.
- If a storm hits have everyone sit in the cabin or cockpit deck in the boat. Head the bow into the wind with enough power to maintain slow headway.

- If you encounter fog, determine your position, set a safe course, slow down and alert other boats of your presence using the appropriate sound signal for your situation at intervals of not more than two minutes apart
- If a lightning storm approaches, the safest action is to dock and disembark. If you cannot return to shore, have passengers go inside the cabin and remain there until the storm passes.
- Stay out of the water during a lightning storm. If caught swimming during a storm, get back into the boat and remain there until the storm passes. (Remember that lightning can strike several miles away from the storm itself. Be aware of the storm's location relative to your location and the direction the storm is moving).

## Swimming, Diving & Water Skiing

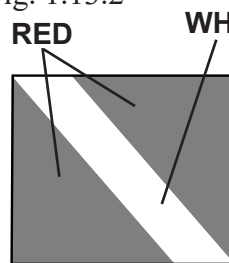
### Swimming

- Do not swim from a moving boat.
- Many areas prohibit swimming from a boat except in designated areas.
- Turn off engine in gear (to prevent propeller "windmilling") before picking up swimmer.

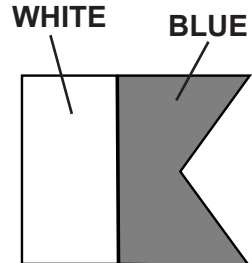
### Diving

Recognize and respect diving flags. Keep at least 30 meters (100 ft.) away.

Diver's Flags  
Fig. 1.13.2



**SPORT DIVER'S  
FLAG**



**CODE ALPHA  
FLAG**

**SPORT DIVERS FLAG**-Red flag with diagonal white stripe marks a diver in the water.

**CODE ALPHA FLAG**-Blue and white pennant designates boat being used in dive operations.

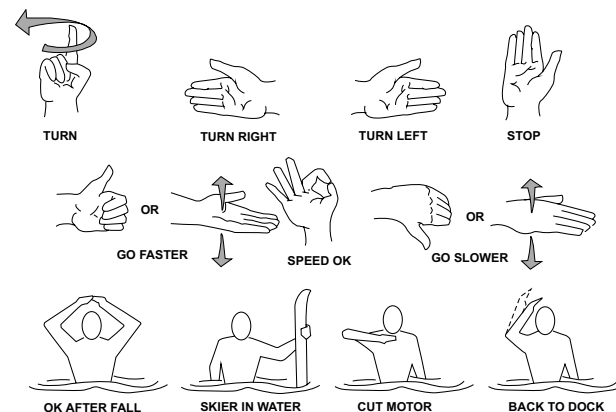
## Water Skiing

- Always have two persons in the boat, one at the controls and one who can easily and continuously look at the skier.
- Insist that anyone who water skis must know how to swim.
- Insist that skiers wear approved Personal Flotation Devices (PFD's)
- Ski only in daylight when visibility is good.
- Never drive the boat directly behind a water skier. At 22 knots (25 m.p.h.), it takes only 5 seconds to overtake a fallen skier who was 60 meters (200 feet) in front.
- Ski only in areas where skiing is permitted.
- Observe local restrictions on length of tow line.
- Learn the signals to communicate with a skier. The skier is to control the boat through hand signals (Figure 1.14.1).
- Your boat will handle differently while towing a skier. Experiment carefully to learn the difference.
- Skiers may start from the shore or dock, if boat traffic allows. When returning, pick up skiers from water. Do not ski back to shore or dock.
- Give immediate attention to fallen skiers.
- Keep a downed skier in sight and on the operator's side of the boat when approaching the skier. **Never back up to anyone in the water.**
- Turn off engine in gear (to prevent propeller "windmilling") before picking up skier.
- If the skier suddenly releases the tow rope, it can backlash into cockpit. Spotters who are watching the skier must be aware of this fact and be prepared to take appropriate action to avoid injury.

## Water Skiing Signals

### Skiing Signals

Fig. 1.14.1



**Turn** – Arm raised, circle with index finger extended.

**Turn Right** – Extend arm out from body to the right.

**Turn Left** – Extend arm out from body to the left.

**Stop** – Raise arm with palm vertical and facing forward.

**Faster** – Thumb pointed up or palm up, move hand up and down.

**Speed OK** – Raise arm and form a circle with thumb and index finger.

**Slow Down** – Thumb pointed down or palm down, move hand up and down.

**OK After a Fall** – Clasp hands together overhead.

**Skier in Water** – Extend one ski vertically out of water.

**Cut Motor** – Draw finger across throat.

**Back to Dock** – Pat top of head.

### **WARNING**

#### **SWIMMING/DIVING HAZARD**

- Keep clear of areas designated only for swimmers and skin divers. Recognize markers used for such areas.
- Never swim when there is lightning in the area.

#### **SKIING HAZARDS**

- Skiers must use a safety approved Personal Flotation Device (PFD).
- Ski only during daylight and in good visibility.
- Avoid shallow water, other boats, navigational aids and other obstructions.
- Keep at least 30 meters (100 ft.) from other objects.
- Never drive directly behind a water skier.
- A competent observer must watch the skier at all times. A competent observer is a person that has the ability to assess when a skier is in trouble, knows or understands water skiing hand signals and is capable of helping a skier.
- Keep a downed skier in constant sight.
- Turn off engine in gear before you get close to person in the water.
- Never back up to anyone in the water.
- Use caution in boat when skier is being towed. Sudden release of tow rope can cause it to backlash into the cockpit.

#### **PERSONAL INJURY HAZARD**

Use transom tow ring only to pull water skiers. Unless specified by the manufacturer, any other use, such as parasailing, kite flying, towing other boats, etc. may create too much stress on the tow ring, resulting in personal injury and/or equipment damage.

### **DANGER**

#### **PROPELLER SAFETY**

- Before starting your boat, walk to the stern and look in the water to assure there is no one near your propeller.

People near propeller may not be visible from helm.

- NEVER allow passengers to board or exit your boat from the water when engines are on.
- Educate passengers about the dangers of propellers
- Be especially alert when operating in congested areas. NEVER enter swimming zones.
- Take extra precautions near boats that are towing skiers or tubers.
- NEVER permit passengers to ride on the bow, gunwale, transom, seatbacks, or other locations where they may fall overboard.
- STOP! If someone falls overboard. Slowly turn the boat around, and keep the person in sight as you approach. Turn your engine off FIRST and then bring the person aboard.
- NEVER reverse your boat to pick someone up out of the water.

## Towed Inflatables

Towed inflatable types, aka tubes, produce tremendous stress on the tow point and rope, far greater than devices like water skis, kneeboards or wake boards. When pulling a tube use both stern eye strong points in combination with a proper tube harness and tow rope. Parasails and kites should never be used with a recreational boat.

### ATTENTION

#### Personal Injury/Equipment Damage

**Ski tow pylons/tower/hardtop/ski eye tow points are not designed for use with tubes. The added stress of the tube may cause a dangerous recoil or damage the equipment. Damage to the pylon/tower/hardtop/ski tow eye is not covered by the boat or equipment manufacturer's warranty. When towing inflatables/tubes, use both stern eye strong points with a tube tow harness to attach the tube tow rope.**

## Engine Emergency Stop Switch

### ! WARNING

**Wear the lanyard at all times when operating the boat. Use it to stop only in an emergency. DO NOT use it to shut off the engine during normal operation**

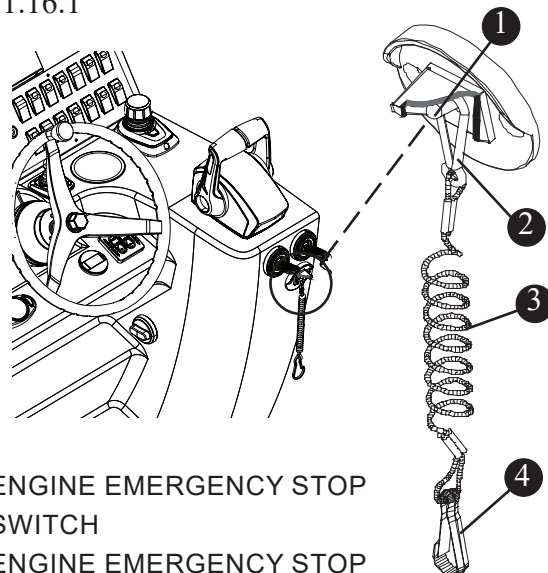
Your boat is equipped with an engine emergency stop switch. The switch is located aft of the gear shift/throttle control unit. The switch incorporates a shut-off switch, switch clip, lanyard and lanyard clip, which is clipped to the operator when running.

If an emergency arises and the engine must be shut down, a pull on the cord to release the clip from the shut-off will shut off the engine.

This switch is designed to shut the engine off when the operator of the boat leaves the control station, either accidentally by falling into the boat, or by being ejected overboard. This would most likely occur as a result of poor operating practices.

## Engine Emergency Stop Switch

Fig. 1.16.1



- ① ENGINE EMERGENCY STOP SWITCH
- ② ENGINE EMERGENCY STOP SWITCH CLIP, (ATTACHED TO SWITCH)
- ③ LANYARD
- ④ ENGINE EMERGENCY STOP SWITCH CLIP, (ATTACH TO OPERATOR)

The lanyard should be long enough to prevent inadvertent activation. Do not let the lanyard become entangled.

Accidental loss of power can be hazardous, particularly while docking or in heavy seas, strong current or high winds. Passengers and crew may lose balance and the boat may lose steering control.

Should the operator fall out of the boat at planing speed, it may take several seconds for the engine and propeller to stop turning. The boat may continue to coast for several hundred feet, causing injury to anyone in its path.

## 1st Mate™ Safety and Security System

The 1st Mate™ mobile app and wearable device integrate with Mercury systems to provide alerts, alarms, and distress communications designed to keep the captain and passengers safe. The system accommodates a captain and up to seven passengers. Features includes:

- Captain overboard event turns engine(s) off.
- Captain or passenger overboard event sounds alarm on the boat and via the app.

- Distress message capabilities to alert emergency contact(s) including location, heading, date and time of incident.
- Theft deterrent against boat-and-engine theft.

REFER TO THE OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY INFORMATION.

### Float Plan

Float plans are important to you should you encounter problems on the water. A float plan should contain a description of your boat along with any distinguishing features. It should describe where you will be boating, your departure time and estimated return. The number and names of passengers, and destination should also be noted.

The float plan should be given to a friend or relative, so they can give the information to a national boating agency like the U.S. Coast Guard, in the event you do not return at the time specified on the float plan.

If there are any changes to the float plan they should be conveyed to the person holding the float plan. Once you return you should contact the person holding the float plan to let them know you are back.

### Chart Your Course

To avoid boating in unsafe areas where there are underwater obstructions, shallow water, unnavigable conditions such as dangerous currents, and others, you must chart a course. This means having and using National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) charts for coastal waters, observing and understanding all navigational aids, using the knowledge and guidance of experienced boaters, and being aware of the tides and times where appropriate. If you are boating in an area you are unfamiliar with, proceed with caution and post a lookout to watch for hazards.



## WARNING

**Hitting an object in or under the water or boating in dangerous currents can cause serious injury or death to occupants in the boat.**

**You must know where the hazards are and avoid them. In uncharted waters, boat very slowly and post a lookout.**

**If an object is struck or if you run aground:**

- **Shut the engine OFF**
- **Check the hull for damage**
- **Check propeller for damage**
- **If aground, consider the bottom grade before moving off, (damage to the hull and propellers could be worsened).**
- **Determine the tides and whether it will help or hinder you from the grounding.**
- **Do not have anyone other than a trained and competent service tow your boat.**

## Environmental Considerations

### Fuel & Oil Spillage

Regulations prohibit discharging fuel or oily waste in navigable waters. Discharge is defined as any action which causes a film, sheen or discoloration on the water surface, or causes a sludge or emulsion beneath the water surface. A common violation is bilge discharge. Use rags or sponges to soak up fuel or oily waste, then dispose of it properly ashore. If there is much fuel or oil in the bilge, contact a knowledgeable marine service to remove it. Never pump contaminated bilge overboard. Help protect your waters.

### Excessive Noise

Many areas regulate noise limits. Even if there are no laws, courtesy demands that boats operate quietly.

### Wake / Wash

Power boat wakes can endanger people and vessels. Each power boat operator is responsible for injury or damage caused by the boat's wake. Be especially careful in confined areas such as channels or marinas. Observe "no wake" warnings.

#### **WARNING**

**SPEED HAZARD - Watch your wake. It might capsize a smaller craft. You are responsible for damage caused by your wake.**

#### **CAUTION**

**Reduce speed in congested waterway. Be alert for No Wake markers.**

### Homeland Security Restrictions

Recreational boaters have a role in keeping our waterways safe and secure. Violators of the restrictions below can expect a quick and severe response.

- **DO NOT** approach within 100 yards, and slow to minimum speed within 500 yards of any U.S. Naval vessel. If you need to pass within 100 yards of a U.S. Naval vessel for safe passage, you must contact the U.S. Naval vessel or the Coast Guard escort vessel on VHF-FM channel 16.

#### **DANGER**

**DO NOT approach within 100 yards of any U.S. Naval vessel without first contacting the vessel on VHF-FM channel 16. To do so will result in a quick and severe response.**

- Observe and avoid all security zones. Avoid commercial port areas, especially those that involve military, cruise line or petroleum facilities. Observe and avoid other restricted areas near dams, power plants, etc.
- **DO NOT** stop or anchor beneath bridges or in channels.

### America's Waterway Watch

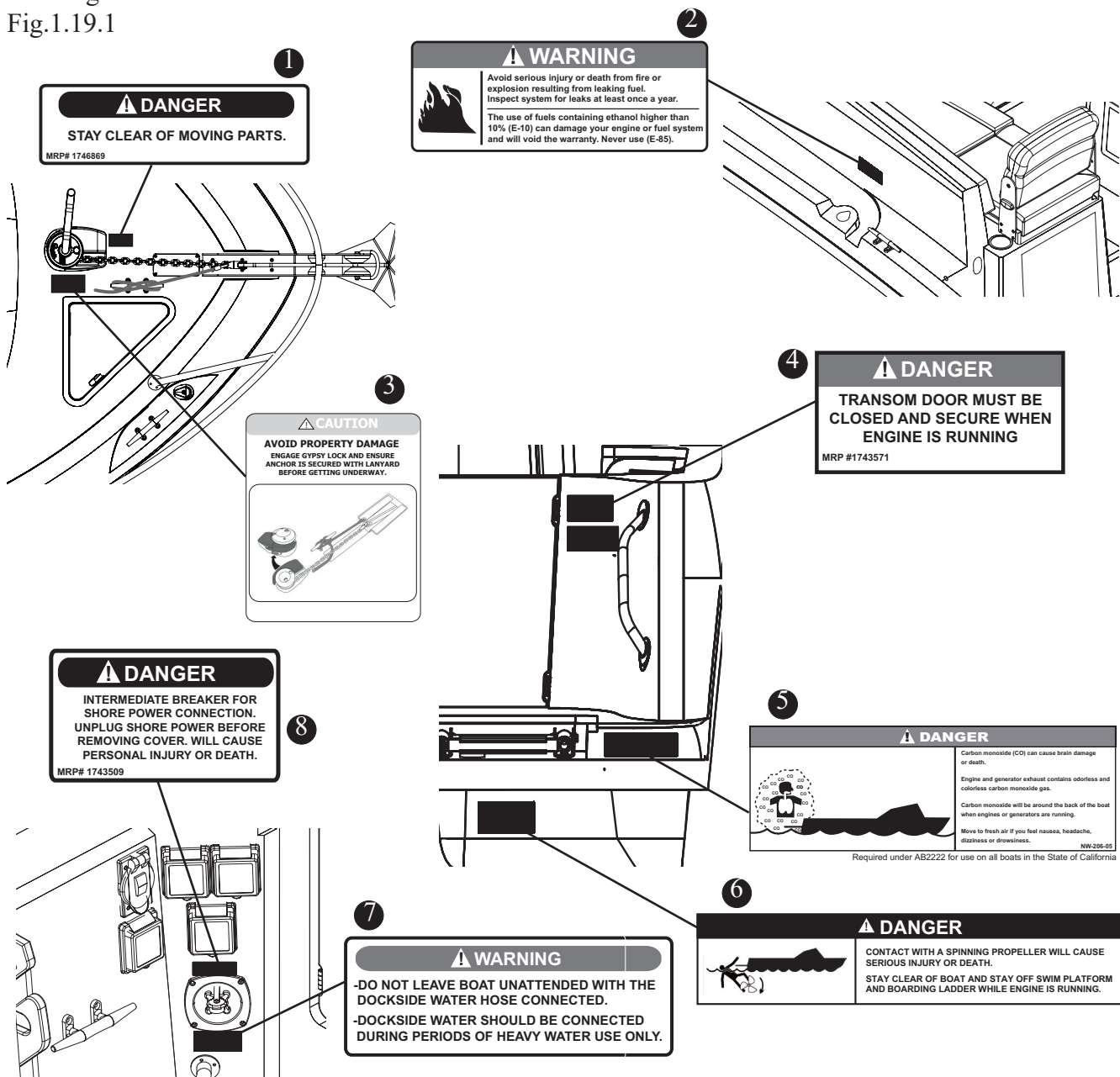
In March, 2005, the U.S. Coast Guard officially launched *America's Waterway Watch* to encourage the boating public to report suspicious activities in our nation's ports and waterways. *America's Waterway Watch* simply asks anyone who works, lives, or recreates on the water to keep an eye out for suspicious activities. Anyone who spots such activity is asked to call the National Response Center's 24-hour hotline, 800-424-8802 or 877-24WATCH (877-249-2824).

### Warning Label Locations

Mounted at key locations throughout the boat, warning labels advise the owner/operator of imperative safety precautions to follow when operating and/or servicing equipment. **DO NOT REMOVE OR OBSTRUCT ANY WARNING LABEL.** Replace any label which becomes illegible.

## Warning Label Locations

Warning Label Locations  
Fig.1.19.1



### Replacement Part No.

<b>1</b>	STAY CLEAR OF MOVING PARTS.....	2028932
<b>2</b>	FUEL HAZARD WARNING .....	2096004
<b>3</b>	CAUTION, AVOID PROPERTY DAMAGE .....	2147835
<b>4</b>	DANGER TRANSOM DOOR .....	1743571
<b>5</b>	DANGER CO TRANSOM .....	1811367
<b>6</b>	DANGER, ROTATING PROPELLER.....	2417276
<b>7</b>	WARNING DOCKSIDE WATER .....	2028931
<b>8</b>	WARNING INTERMEDIATE BREAKER .....	2029122

### NOTICE

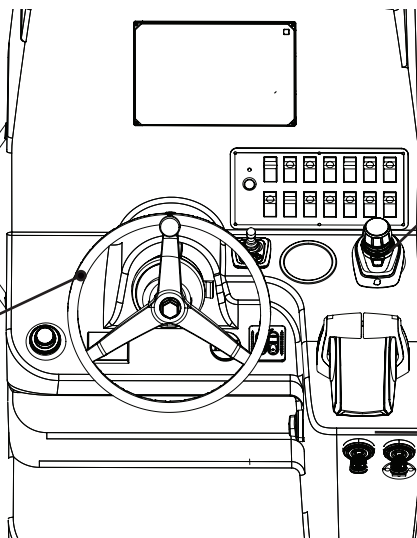
It is important to replace any damaged or unreadable label. Call your Boston Whaler dealer for replacement labels.

## Warning Label Locations

Fig.1.20.1



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.P65warnings.ca.gov/marine](http://www.P65warnings.ca.gov/marine).



- The joystick is for boat docking and low speed maneuvers.
- Use the joystick only when the ERC controls are in neutral.
- When the ERC controls are shifted into gear, the joystick disengages.
- To limit engine power during docking and maneuvering, engage the dock feature by pressing the DOCK button.
- To prevent the boat from being shifted into gear during operation and to disengage the joystick, engage the throttle-only feature by pressing the THROTTLE ONLY button.
- For complete details of features and operation, please refer to the operation, maintenance, and warranty manual.



### Before activating Skyhook:

1. Check that no one is in the water.
  2. Tell passengers not to enter water.
- Skyhook makes the propellers spin.  
This can injure swimmers.



## Save Our Seas

It is illegal to dump plastic trash anywhere into the ocean or navigable waters of the United States. Violation of these requirements may result in civil penalty up to \$25,000, a fine of \$50,000 and imprisonment for up to five years.

**PLASTIC** - Includes but is not limited to: plastic bags, styrofoam cups and lids, sixpack holders, stirrers, straws, milk jugs, egg cartons, synthetic fishing nets, ropes, lines, and bio or photo degradable plastics.

**INSIDE 3 MILES**  
(and in U.S. Lakes, Rivers,  
Bays and Sounds)  
**PLASTICS**  
UNWORN RUBBER AND LEATHER  
LINING AND PACKING  
MATERIALS THAT FLOAT  
ANY GARBAGE EXCEPT DISHWATER  
DRAINAGE  
WATER FRESH FISH PARTS

**DUNNAGE**- Material used to block and brace cargo, and is considered a cargo associated waste.

**DISHWATER**- Means the liquid residue from the manual or automatic washing of

**GARBAGE.** - Means paper, rags, glass, metal, crockery (generated in living spaces aboard the vessel-what we normally call trash), and all kinds of food, maintenance and cargo-associated waste. "Garbage" does not include fresh fish or fish parts, dish-water, and gray water.

**3 TO 12 MILES**  
PLASTICS  
LUNNAGE, LINING AND PACKING  
MATERIALS THAT FLOAT  
GARBAGE NOT GROUND TO LESS  
THAN ONE SQUARE INCH

**12 TO 25 MILES**  
PLASTICS  
LUNNAGE, LINING AND PACKING  
MATERIALS THAT FLOAT

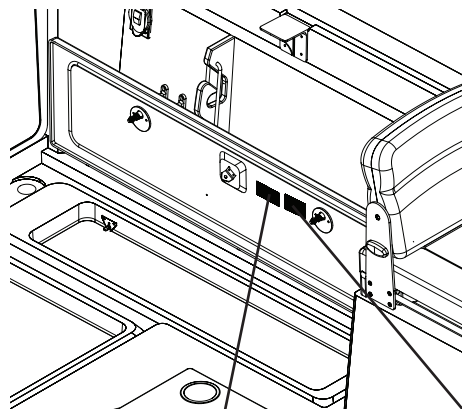
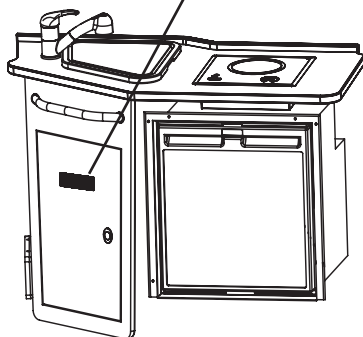
**GRAYWATER** - Means drainage from a dishwasher, shower, laundry, bath, and

114

12 TO 25 MILES  
PLASTICS

washbasin, and does not include drainage from toilets, urinals, hospitals, and cargo spaces.

ON BACKSIDE OF DOOR



**CAUTION**

**ENSURE PROPER DRAIN PLUG INSTALLATION.  
REMOVAL OF FISHWELL DRAIN PLUGS COULD  
RESULT IN SWAMPING.**

MRP# 1743504



**CAUTION**

**AVOID INJURY**  
**BOAT MOVEMENT MAY CAUSE LID TO FALL**  
**KEEP HANDS AND FEET CLEAR OF EDGES WHEN**  
**HATCH IS OPEN**

MRP# 1836858

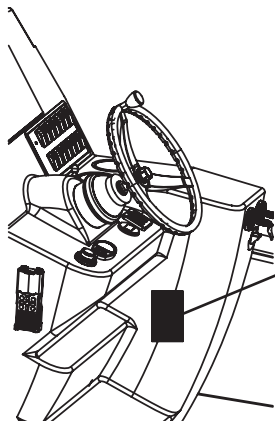
### Replacement Part No.

- |   |                                               |         |
|---|-----------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | PROP 65 HANG TAG.....                         | 2415942 |
| 2 | HANG TAG W/JOYSTICK LABEL KIT (OPTION ) ..... | 2121785 |
| 3 | WARNING W/JOYSTICK LABEL KIT (OPTION ) .....  | 2121785 |
| 4 | CAUTION, AVOID INJURY, BOAT MOVEMENT (P&S)    | 1836858 |
| 5 | CAUTION, FISHWELL DRAIN PLUGS .....           | 2049272 |
| 6 | DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE.....                      | 2029125 |

## NOTICE

**It is important to replace any damaged or unreadable label. Call your Boston Whaler dealer for replacement labels.**

Warning Label Locations  
Fig.1.21.1



1

**WARNING**

Failure to follow these warnings could cause SEVERE INJURY or DEATH.

- CHECK WEATHER FORECAST BEFORE DEPARTING DOCK and heed all weather advisories.
- WEAR SAFETY LANYARD at all times while operating boat to prevent unmanned boat operation.
- NEVER OPERATE WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE of drugs or alcohol.
- DO NOT OVERLOAD THE BOAT. ENSURE THAT WEIGHT IS PROPERLY AND EVENLY DISTRIBUTED fore and aft and on both sides of the boat to avoid poor handling, sudden loss of control, swamping and/or capsizing.
- PASSENGERS SHOULD WEAR U.S. COAST GUARD APPROVED LIFE JACKETS.
- MAKE SURE THAT ALL PASSENGERS ARE PROPERLY SEATED WHILE UNDERWAY. To avoid passengers falling overboard or being ejected from the boat, do not allow passenger to sit on seat backs, gunwales or outermost deck edges while boat is moving.
- REDUCE SPEED BEFORE ATTEMPTING SUDDEN OR SHARP TURNS, AND MAINTAIN SAFE SPEEDS for water conditions and environment at all times. Maneuverability at high speeds is limited, and sudden turns may cause loss of boat control.
- KEEP PROPER LOOKOUT AND SAFE DISTANCE for the conditions at all times to avoid collisions.
- OBEY APPLICABLE NAVIGATION RULES AND BOATING LAWS.
- USE CAUTION AND PROPER LIGHTING during nighttime boating and boating in adverse weather.
- READ THE OWNER'S MANUAL AND COMPLETE THE BOATER'S PRE-OPERATION CHECKLIST prior to boat operation.



3

**WARNING**

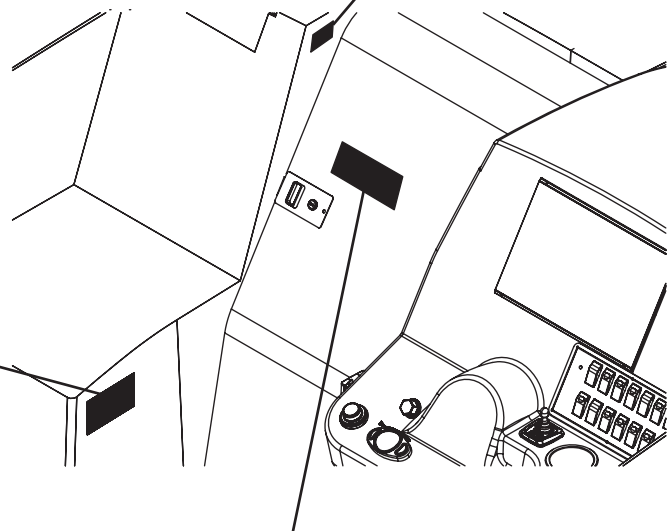
RUNNING BOAT WITH DOOR OPEN COULD INDUCE EXHAUST FUMES INTO CABIN. SEE OWNERS MANUAL FOR INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING CARBON MONOXIDE.

2

**WARNING**

Failure to follow these warnings could cause SERIOUS INJURY or DEATH.

- REMAIN PROPERLY SEATED AND HOLD ON to available handrails while boat is moving to avoid falling overboard or being ejected from the boat. Do not sit on seat backs, gunwales or outermost deck edges.
- WEAR U.S. COAST GUARD APPROVED LIFE JACKETS.
- DO NOT OVERLOAD THE BOAT. OCCUPANTS AND GEAR MUST BE PROPERLY AND EVENLY DISTRIBUTED fore and aft, and on both sides of the boat. Improper loading and/or overloading may result in poor handling, sudden loss of control, swamping and/or capsizing.
- REFER TO AND OBEY THE DESIGNATED OCCUPANT SEATING POSITIONS that are indicated by the manufacturer for your specific model.
- OBEY THE OPERATOR at all times.
- DO NOT RESTRICT THE OPERATOR'S VISION.
- DO NOT DEPART THE VESSEL without informing the operator.



## Replacement Part No.

- |                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 5px;">1</div> | <b>LABEL, MULTI HAZARD HELM</b> .....2420526             |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 5px;">2</div> | <b>LABEL, MULTI HAZARD OCCUPANT DECK</b> .....2420527    |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 5px;">3</div> | <b>WARNING, RUNNING BOAT WITH DOOR OPEN</b> .....2028922 |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 5px;">4</div> | <b>DANGER, CO CABIN</b> .....1812911                     |

4

**WARNING**

Carbon monoxide (CO) can cause brain damage or death.

Carbon monoxide can be present in the cabin

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.

Get fresh air if carbon monoxide detector alarm sounds

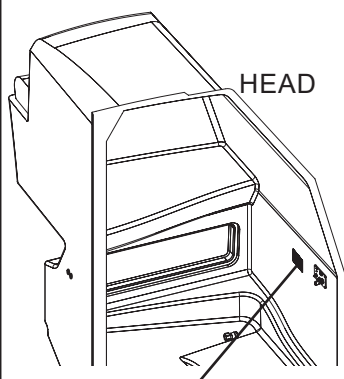
Carbon monoxide detector must be functioning at all times.

On interior surface of door

NW 205-05

Warning Label Locations  
Fig.1.22.1

Required under AB2222 for use on all boats in the State of California



HEAD

## NOTICE

THIS BOAT IS EQUIPPED WITH AN OPTIONAL DIRECT OVERBOARD DISCHARGE VALVE. DISCHARGING OF SEWAGE DIRECTLY OVERBOARD IS FOR USE WHERE APPROVED ONLY

MRP# 1745156

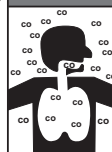
## ⚠ DANGER

- CONTACT WITH A SPINNING PROPELLER WILL CAUSE SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.
- SHUT OFF ENGINES while people are in the water near the boat, on the swim platform, or on the boarding ladder.
- NEVER OPERATE IN REVERSE TOWARD A PERSON in the water.



1

## ⚠ 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.

NW-204-05

4

5

6

THIS BOAT HAS BEEN DESIGNED FOR A MAXIMUM OUTBOARD ENGINE WEIGHT OF  
**1400 Lb / 635 kg**

THIS LABEL DELETED WHEN  
WHEN AUSTRALIAN CERTIFICATION IS USED

## EMISSIONS CONTROL SYSTEM INFORMATION

MEETS 2025 MY CALIFORNIA EVAP EMISSIONS REGULATIONS FOR SPARK-IGNITION MARINE WATERCRAFT (SIMW)  
MANUFACTURER: **BOSTON WHALER**  
CALIFORNIA EVAP FAMILY: **SBNWPVSSLNT1**  
EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM: **SP**

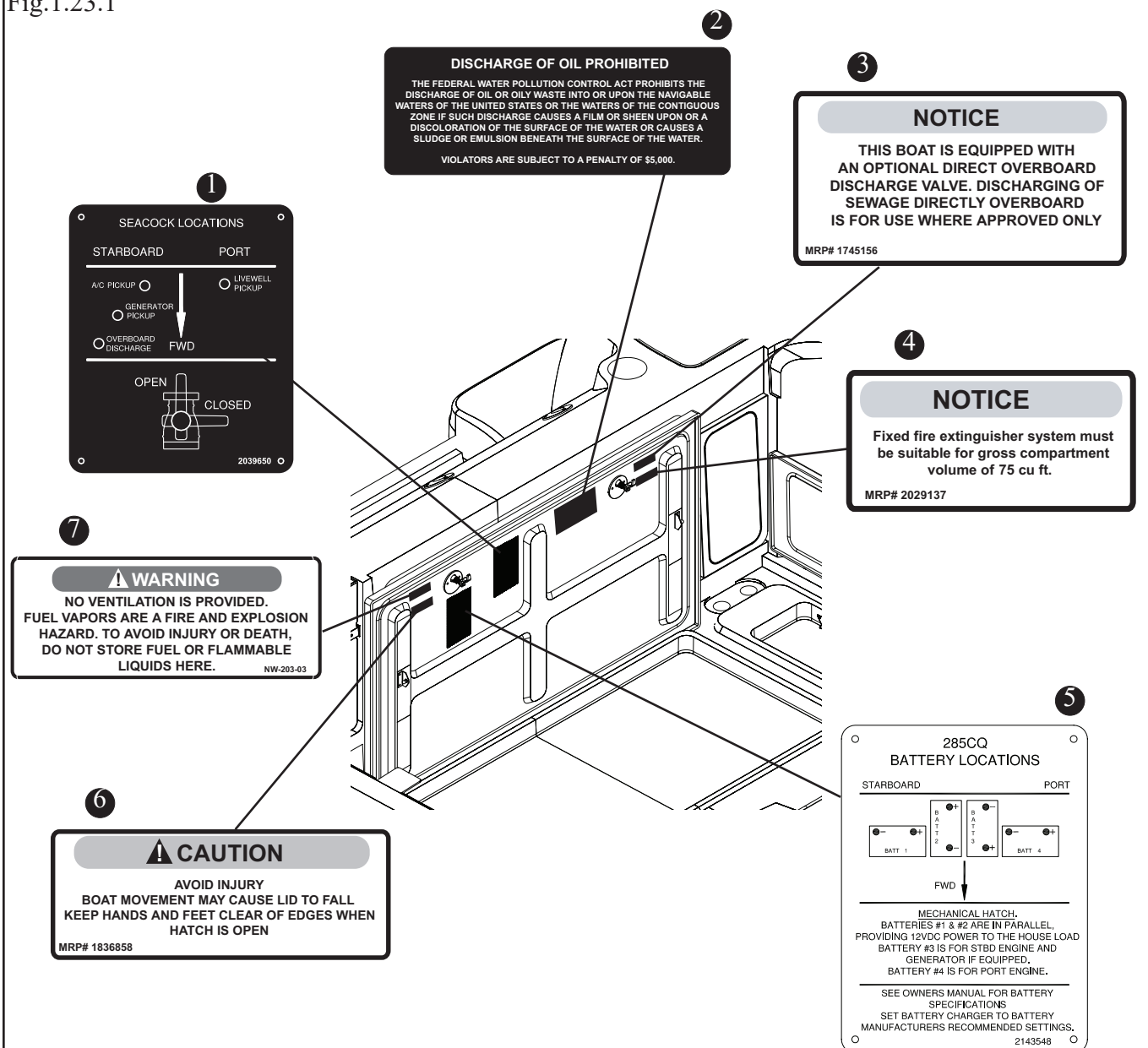
## Replacement Part No.

- |   |                                             |               |
|---|---------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | DANGER CO HELM .....                        | 1811368       |
| 2 | DANGER, ROTATING PROPELLER.....             | 2417275       |
| 3 | OVERBOARD DISCHARGE .....                   | 1745156       |
| 4 | CERTIFICATION PLATE .....                   | SEE CHAPTER 2 |
| 5 | MAXIMUM ENGINE WEIGHT 1400 LBS/635 KG ..... | 1774308       |
| 6 | LABEL, CALIFORNIA CARB COMPLIANCE .....     | 2431706       |

## NOTICE

It is important to replace any damaged or unreadable label. Call your Boston Whaler dealer for replacement labels.

Warning Label Locations  
Fig.1.23.1



## Replacement Part No.


1	SEACOCK LOCATIONS .....	2039650
2	DISCHARGE OF OIL .....	2063375
3	NOTICE, OVERBOARD DISCHARGE .....	1745156
4	NOTICE, BILGE VOLUME .....	2029137
5	PLATE, BATTERY LOCATIONS .....	2143548
6	CAUTION, AVOID INJURY, BOAT MOVEMENT .....	1836858
7	WARNING, DO NOT STORE FUEL .....	1691003

## NOTICE

It is important to replace any damaged or unreadable label. Call your Boston Whaler dealer for replacement labels.

## Key to Symbols on Controls

Although not used in this manual, some of these symbols may be found on the controls, gauges, and hardware on this vessel. This page is to help you understand what the symbols mean.

				 WARNING ELECTRICAL HAZARD	 FIRE RISK
 ENGINE EXHAUST CONTROL	 ENGINE	 ENGINE START	 ENGINE STOP	 ENGINE COOLANT WATER JACKET TEMPERATURE	 ENGINE OIL PRESSURE
 FUEL GENERAL	 FUEL LEVEL	 LEADED FUEL	 UNLEADED FUEL	 FUEL FILTER	 ENGINE ROTATIONAL SPEED
 BILGE PUMP	 OUTBOARD DRIVE	 OUTBOARD DRIVE TILT	 PROPELLER	 SEAWATER	 SEWAGE
 BILGE BLOWER	 SINGLE LEVER CONTROL	 LIFT POINT / SLING LOCATION	 LIFT POINT	 RUNNING LIGHTS UNDER POWER	 ROTARY CONTROL (WIDTH OF SYMBOL INDICATES INCREASE)
 ANCHOR	 ANCHOR LIGHT	 INTERIOR LIGHT	 HORN	 WINDSHIELD WIPER AND WASHER	 MAGNETIC COMPASS
 PROPULSION SYSTEM TRIM BOW UP	 PROPULSION SYSTEM TRIM BOW DOWN	 PROPULSION SYSTEM TRIM	 TRIM TAB TRIMMING OPERATION	 FRESH WATER	 GRAY WATER
 OIL	 BATTERY	 CONTROL LEVEL OPERATION DIRECTIONS	 WATER PUMP	 ACCESSORY	 NO OPEN FLAME NO SMOKING

### Construction Standards

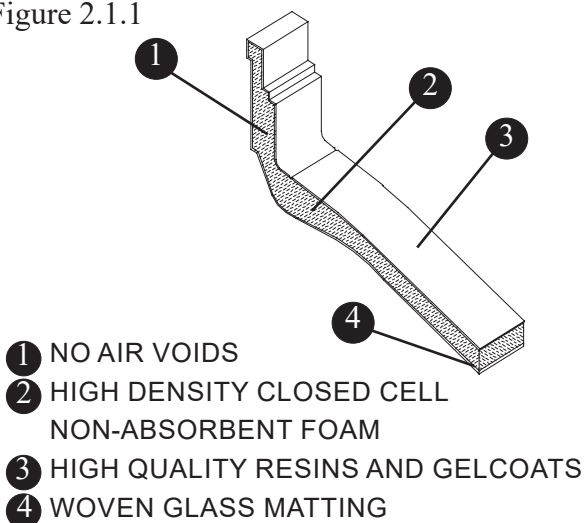
Boston Whaler® is dedicated to creating a superior product which will provide comfort, performance, safety and dependability. All of our boats comply with the safety standards set by the United States Coast Guard and are designed, engineered and manufactured in accordance with applicable recommendations and guidelines of the American Boat and Yacht Council (A.B.Y.C.) and certified by the National Marine Manufacturers Association (N.M.M.A.).

### Our Hull

Boston Whaler® hulls are constructed with our patented Unibond™ construction process. This involves foam injection into a closed mold system where the foam expands to fill all voids in the hull. When the finished product is pulled from the mold, the hull and deck are chemically bonded to form a solid, inseparable unit.

#### Hull Construction

Figure 2.1.1



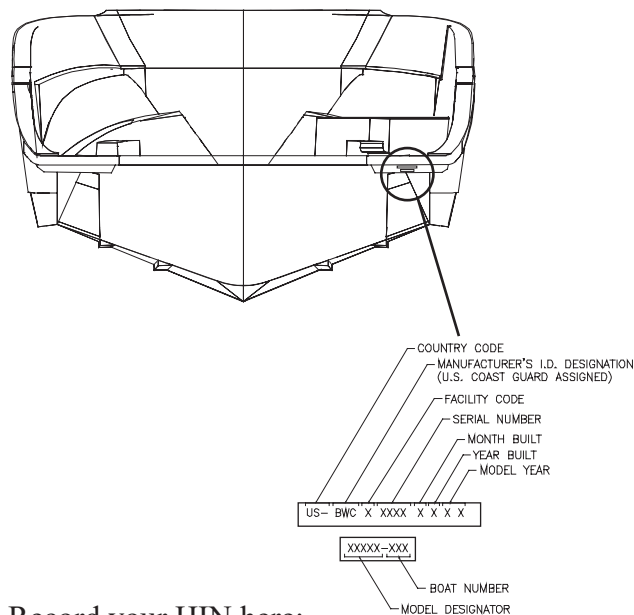
### Hull Identification Number

The “Hull Identification Number” is located on the starboard side of the transom.

**This is the most important identifying factor and must be included in all correspondence related to your vessel.** Also of vital importance are the engine serial numbers, part numbers, etc. when writing about or ordering parts for your engine.

### Hull Identification Number (HIN)

Figure 2.1.2



Record your HIN here:

### Servicing Your Boston Whaler

When your Whaler requires service or maintenance work, it should be taken to an authorized Boston Whaler® dealer.

To find a Boston Whaler® dealer in your area call:  
**1-800-942-5379** (Domestic/International).

In the unlikely event that a problem is not handled to your satisfaction, discuss any warranty related problems directly with the service manager of the dealership or your sales person. Give the dealership an opportunity to help the service department resolve the matter for you.

### Manufacturer's Certification

All boats must comply with federal regulations regarding maximum capacities. The *Specifications and Dimensions* table, listed later in this chapter, indicates the maximum weight, number of persons, and maximum horsepower this vessel is rated to handle. Do not exceed these specifications. The information on the certification plate does not relieve the operator of responsibility. Use common sense and sound judgement when placing equipment and/or passengers in this vessel. Do not load to capacity in poor weather/rough water. The number of seats does not indicate passenger capacity in poor weather/rough water. At speeds above idle, all passengers should be seated on the seats provided.



### DANGER

**Never carry more weight or passengers than indicated on the certification plate, regardless of weather or water conditions.**

### Certification Plates

**NOTE:** The type of capacity plate varies depending on the local governing authority.

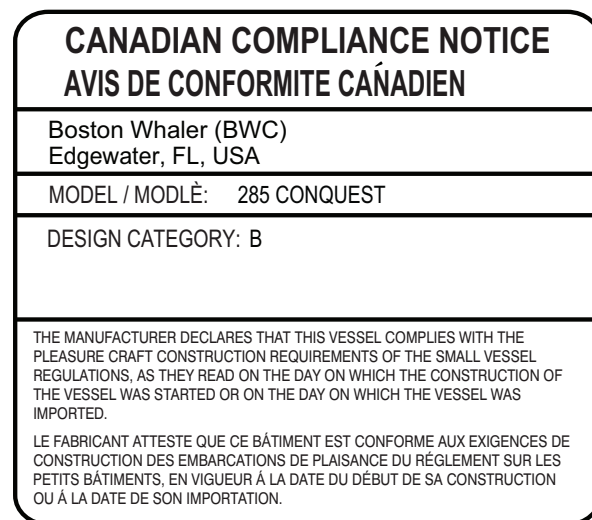
#### NMMA Plate

An NMMA Certification indicates that your boat has been verified by the National Marine Manufacturers Association (NMMA) to be in compliance with applicable federal regulations and American Boat and Yacht Council (ABYC) standards. Recreational vessels up to 20 feet (6.1 meters) have passenger and cargo weight capacities compliant with USCG regulations. Vessels 26 feet (7.9 meters) and under have passenger and cargo weight capacities compliant with ABYC standards. Vessels over 26 feet have NMMA yacht certification.



#### Canadian Conformity Plate

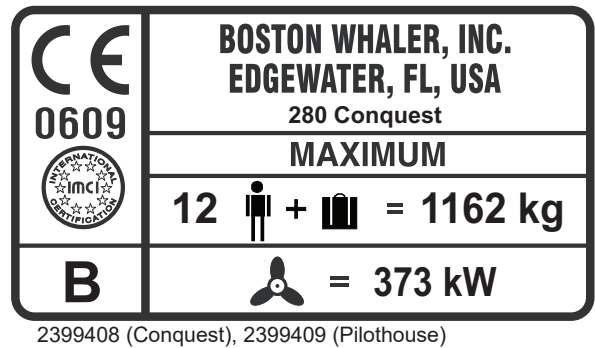
A Canada Compliance Notice indicates that your boat has been certified to comply with construction standards for small vessels by Transport Canada (TC). Recreational vessels up to 6 meters (19.7 feet) have passenger and cargo weight capacities compliant with TC regulations. Vessels over 6 meters are also compliant with TC regulations, but do not state capacities on the plate.



2039561 (Conquest), 2156513 (PilotHouse)

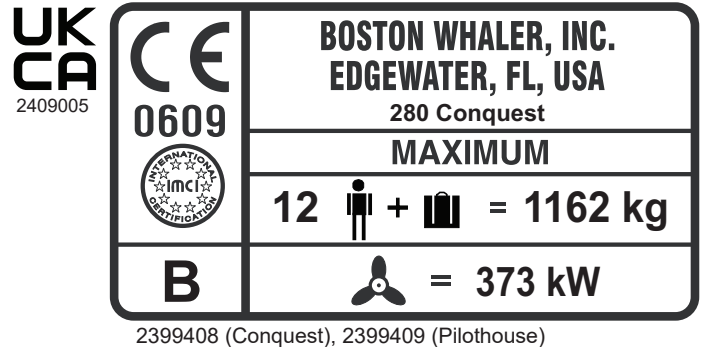
### CE Mark Builder's Plate

A CE mark indicates that your boat has been certified for the EU and the passenger and cargo weight capacities comply with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) regulations.



### UK Conformity Assessment

A UKCA mark indicates that your boat conforms to current requirements for products being placed on the market in Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales), and also complies with the passenger and cargo weight capacity regulations set by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Currently the mark is used in conjunction with the capacities listed on a CE Builder's Plate.



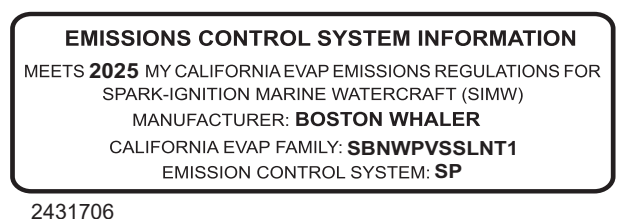
### Australian Builder's Plate

An Australian Builder's Plate indicates that your boat has been certified and the passenger and cargo weight capacities comply with either the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) regulations or American Boat and Yacht Council (ABYC) standards as noted on the capacity plate.



### Emission Control System Plate

An Emissions Control System Information plate indicates that your boat is compliant with California emissions regulations. This plate is included on all boats regardless of destination.



### Certification Design Category

A recreational craft given design category A is designed for winds that may exceed wind force 8 (Beaufort scale) and significant wave heights of 4 meters and above but excluding abnormal conditions, such as storm, violent storm, hurricane, tornado and extreme sea conditions or rogue waves. A recreational craft given design category B is designed for a wind force up to, and including, 8 and significant wave heights up to, and including 4 meters. A watercraft given design category C is designed a wind force up to, and including 6 and significant wave heights up to, and including, 2 meters. A watercraft given design category D is designed for a wind force up to, and including 4 and significant wave heights up to, and including, 0.3 meters, with occasional waves of 0.5 meters maximum height. The significant wave height is the primary factor for determining design category. Other parameters (e.g. meteorological) are descriptions of when wave heights may occur.

### NOTICE

**Your 285 Conquest is design category B**

### Power Capacity

The *Specifications and Dimensions* table (see Figure 2.5.1) indicates the maximum rated power listed for this vessel. Do not exceed this rating.

The various engine types offered are powerful and require constant maintenance to stay at optimal performance. The operator must read all information regarding the safety features, warning notices and maintenance schedules for safe operation of the engines.

The engines on this vessel has been tested and proven to be best suited for general use under normal conditions and load.

If re-powering this vessel, pay particular attention to the maximum/minimum horsepower and maximum safe engine weight load this vessel is rated for.

### NOTICE

**Always adjust the speed and direction of the craft to the varying sea conditions.**

### NOTICE

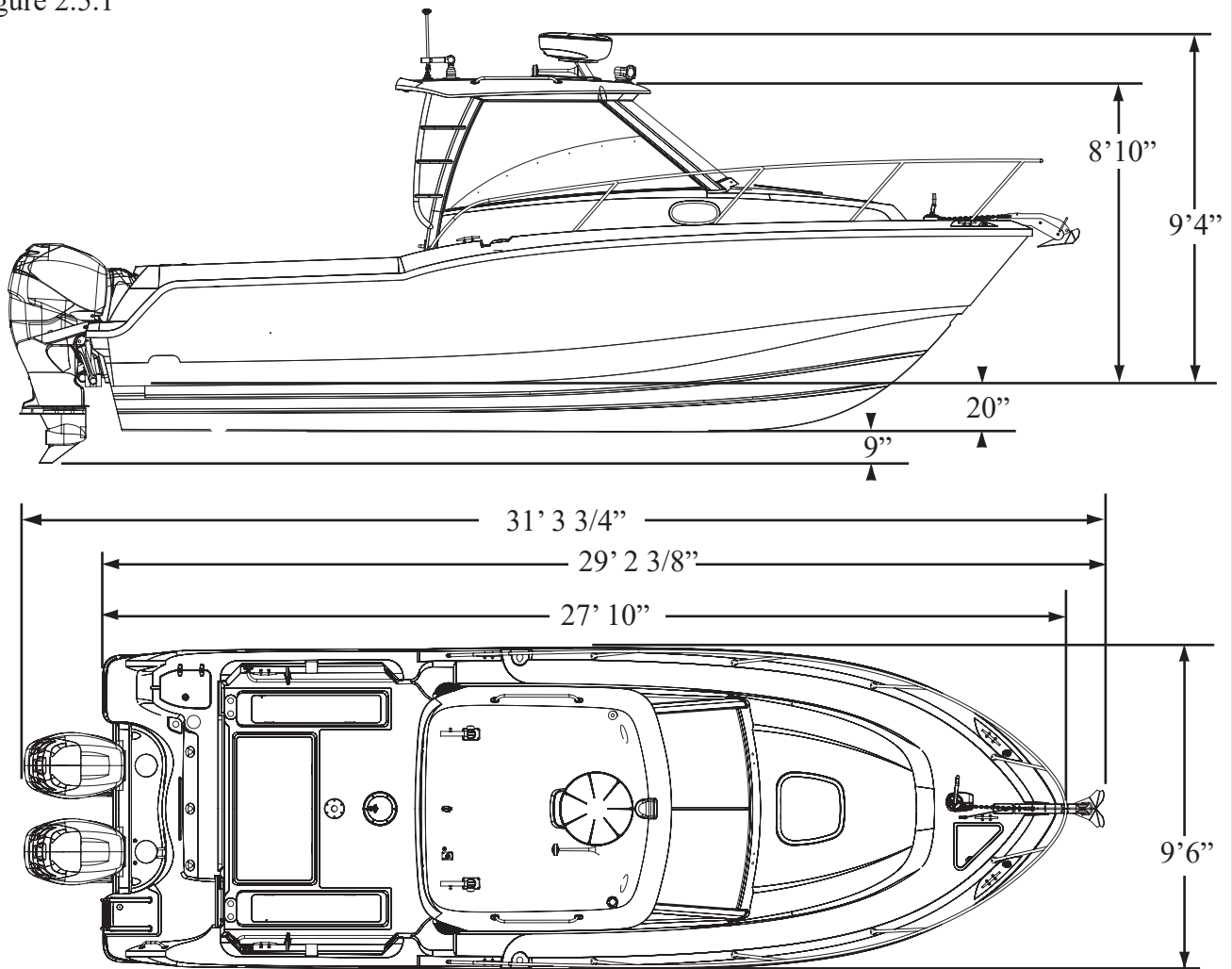
**The 285 Conquest is designed for a MAXIMUM outboard engine weight of 1400 LBS (635 kg).**

### WARNING

**Do not exceed maximum engine power rating stated on certification plate. Use caution while accelerating; ensure passengers are safely seated in designated areas and gear is stowed securely.**

### Dimensions & Clearances

Figure 2.5.1



### Specifications & Dimensions

(Specified measurements are approximations and are subject to variance.)

Overall Length	29' 2 3/8"	8.90 m	Swamped Capacity	2100 lbs	952 kg
Length of Hull (center line)	27' 10"	8.51 m	Maximum Engine Weight	1400 lbs.	635 kg
Trailerable Length	31' 3 3/4"	9.54 m	Maximum Weight, (passengers, engine(s), gear <sup>2</sup> )	3968 lbs	1800 kg
Bridge Clearance (hardtop)	8' 10"	2.69 m	Persons	12	
Bridge Clearance (radar)	9' 4"	2.85 m	Maximum Horsepower	500 HP	372 kw
Beam	9' 6"	2.90 m	Minimum Horsepower	450 HP	336 kw
Draft, (Hull only) <sup>1</sup>	20"	.50 m	Fuel Capacity	200 gal.	757 L
Weight (dry, no engine)	7300 lbs.	3311 kg			
Weight (engine, fuel, water)	10181 lbs.	4618 kg			

<sup>1</sup> Optional equipment and loading of the boat will affect the draft measurements. Follow the recommendations listed on your capacity plate regarding the maximum amount of weight your boat can safely carry.

<sup>2</sup> Exceeding this weight will affect the boat's performance. **DO NOT** Exceed the weights listed on the capacity plate.

### Passenger Areas

Deck Occupancy  
Figure 2.6.1

#### Working deck



This area is intended for occupation **ONLY** while mooring, anchoring, loading/unloading or when the boat is at rest. **NEVER** operate the engine while loading or unloading swimmers/divers from the swim platform/ladder.

#### Accommodation deck



This area of the boat is inside the cockpit & cabin and includes helm seating. Movement in this area should be done with extreme caution while the boat is underway. A sudden shift in boat direction can cause a loss of balance and lead to injury or death.



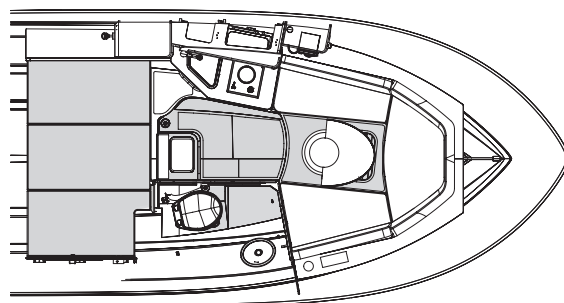
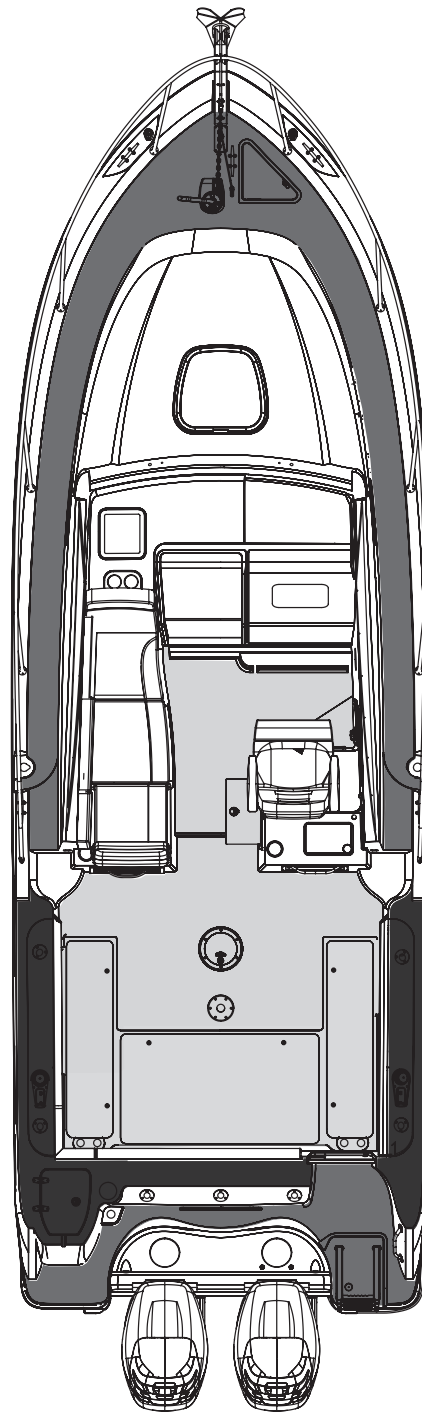
**DO NOT** stand or walk on this area. Serious injury could result.

### ⚠ DANGER

Be aware of your footing while the boat is underway, slipping or falling could result in serious injury or death, especially if the boat is in motion or in rough seas. Keep the accommodation deck clean, so if movement is necessary it will be free of obstruction.

### ⚠ WARNING

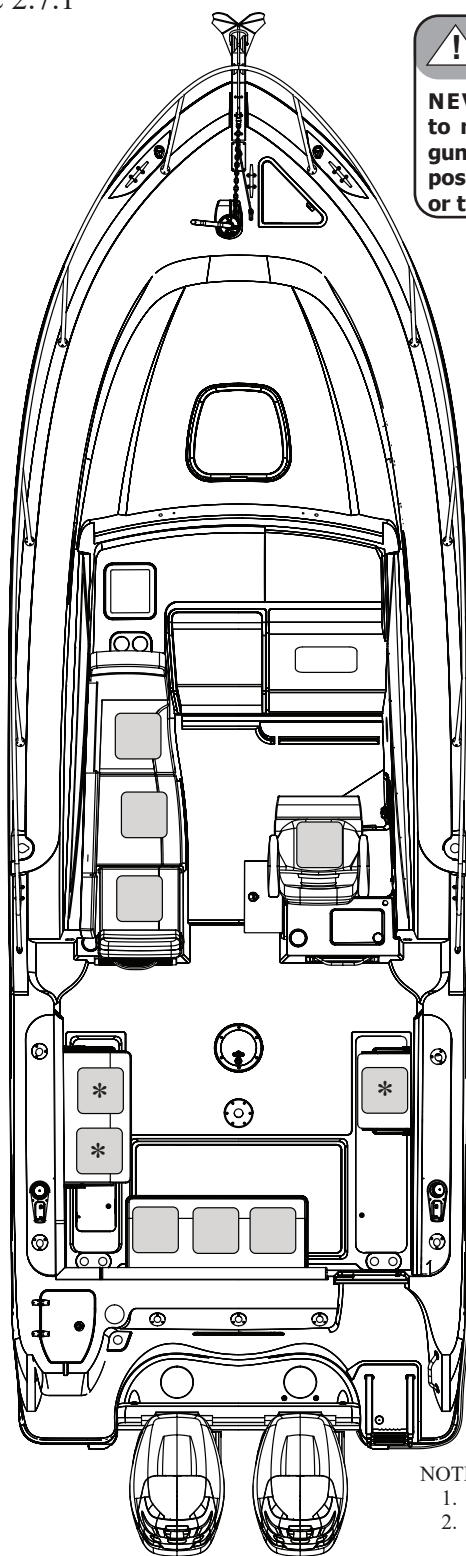
- Gelcoat surfaces are slippery when wet. Use extreme caution when walking on wet surfaces.
- Never occupy the working decks while the boat is underway.
- Use care when waxing to ensure that walkways are not made dangerously slippery.



### Recommended Passenger Locations

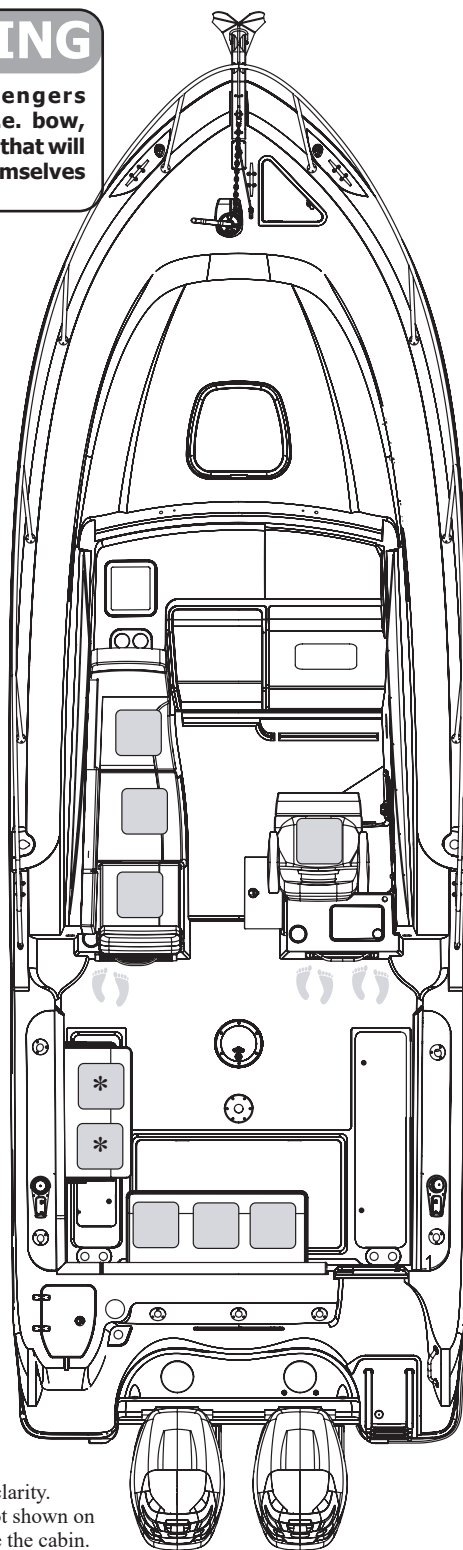
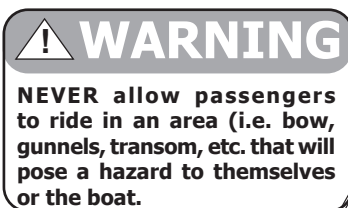
#### Recommended Seating & On-Plane Locations

Figure 2.7.1



#### RECOMMENDED SEATING

While moored, at idle or at speed under 5 mph



#### RECOMMENDED ON-PLANE LOCATIONS

#### NOTES:

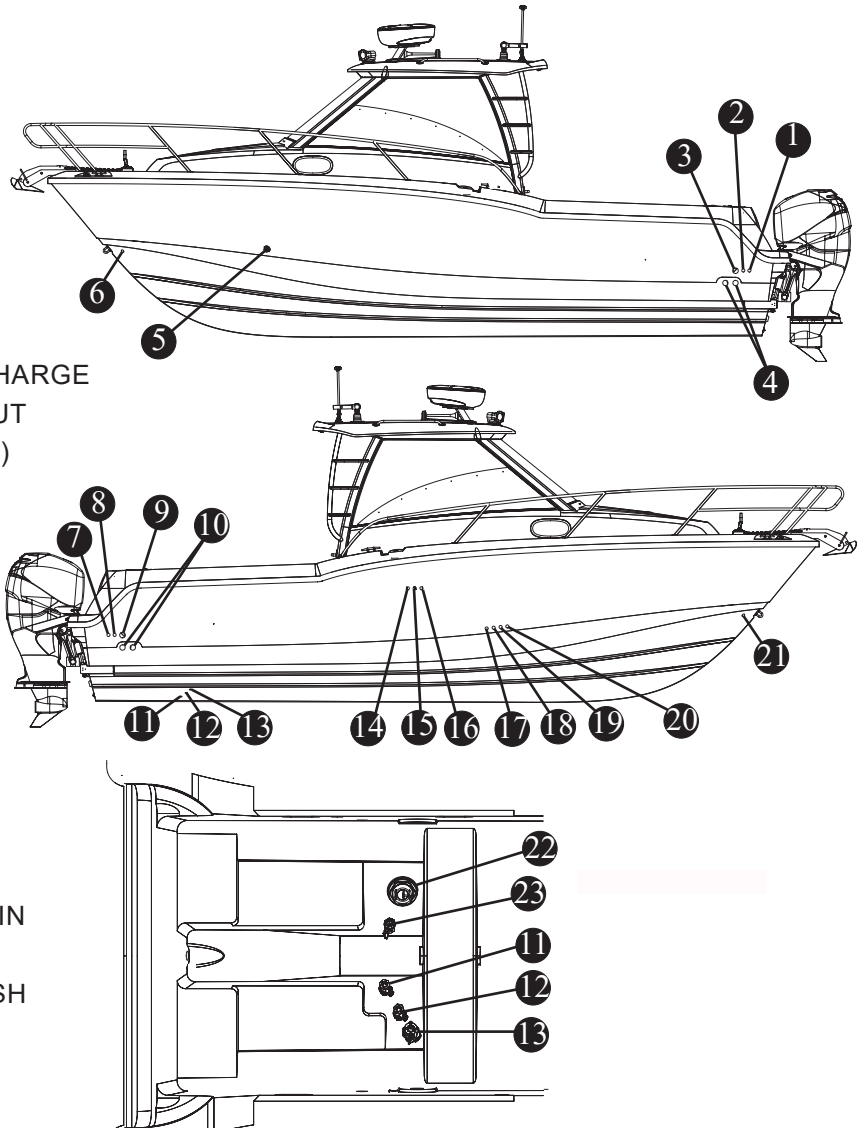
1. Hardtop removed for clarity.
  2. Passenger locations not shown on deck are located inside the cabin.
- \* Optional seating

### Location of Thru-Hull Fittings

Through Hull Fittings

Figure 2.8.1

- ① AFT BILGE PUMP DISCHARGE
- ② PORT FISH BOX PUMP OUT
- ③ AFT LIVEWELL DRAIN
- ④ PORT DECK DRAINS
- ⑤ GALLEY SINK DRAIN
- ⑥ PORT BOW LOCKER DRAIN
- ⑦ HIGH WATER BILGE PUMP DISCHARGE
- ⑧ STARBOARD FISH BOX PUMP OUT
- ⑨ GENERATOR EXHAUST (OPTION)
- ⑩ STARBOARD DECK DRAINS
- ⑪ A/C SEACOCK (OPTION)
- ⑫ GENERATOR SEACOCK (OPTION)
- ⑬ MACERATOR DISCHARGE
- ⑭ PREP STATION DRAIN
- ⑮ WATER HEATER DRAIN (OPTION)
- ⑯ HEAD SYSTEM VENT
- ⑰ SHOWER SUMP DRAIN
- ⑱ FWD BILGE PUMP DISCHARGE
- ⑲ HEAD SINK DRAIN
- ⑳ A/C DISCHARGE (OPTION)
- ㉑ STARBOARD BOW LOCKER DRAIN
- ㉒ TRANSDUCER (OPTION)
- ㉓ AFT LIVEWELL/RAW WATER WASH DOWN SEACOCK



### NOTICE

- The deck drains provide self-bailing capabilities while the boat is static in the water and no passengers on board. This feature prevents the accumulation of water in the cockpit.
- Depending on the type of boat you have, you may have underwater fittings that need drain plugs. Garboard drain plugs and fish box drain plugs need to be in place before the boat goes into the water. Any fitting that will be underwater needs to be plugged or the seacock needs to be closed.
- Through hull fittings and deck drain scupper flaps should be checked for proper seal annually. When the boat is in the water the underwater fittings can be checked for dripping. It is recommended that the underwater fittings be removed, cleaned and resealed every other year.
- If the through hull fittings need to be replaced, it is recommended that an authorized Boston Whaler® dealer perform this type of repair. Through hull fittings that are improperly installed can cause premature hull failure and may void the Boston Whaler® limited warranty.
- A standard 1" "Snap-Tite" plug can be used to replace the drain plug(s) in your boat. It is recommended that you carry spare plugs to be used in the event that the drain plug(s) become lost or damaged.

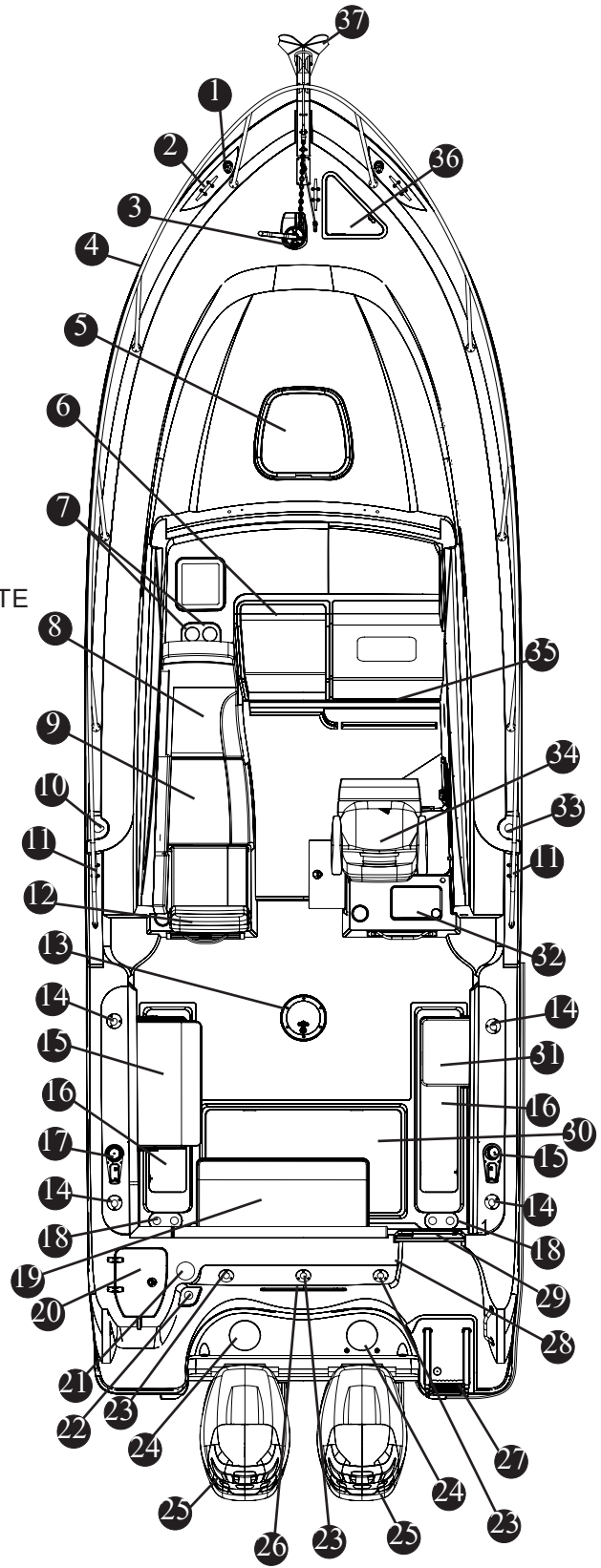
### Features

Deck features

Figure 2.9.1

- 1 NAVIGATION LIGHT (P&S)
- 2 BOW CLEAT (P&S)
- 3 LOW PROFILE WINDLASS
- 4 STAINLESS STEEL BOW RAIL\*
- 5 DECK HATCH W/SCREEN
- 6 LOCKABLE CABIN DOOR
- 7 CUP HOLDERS
- 8 PORT LOUNGE SEAT
- 9 PORT LOUNGE FILLER
- 10 FUEL FILL DECK PLATE
- 11 SPRINGLINE CLEATS (P&S)
- 12 ADJUSTABLE BACKREST
- 13 FUEL TANK SENDER & FUEL LINE ACCESS PLATE
- 14 GUNWALE-MOUNTED ROD HOLDERS (P&S) (4)
- 15 PORT FOLD-DOWN TROLLING SEAT (OPTION)
- 16 IN-DECK FISH BOX W/DRAIN & PUMP OUT (P&S)
- 17 HAWSE PIPE W/CUP HOLDER (P&S)
- 18 PORT DECK DRAINS
- 19 AFT FOLDING SEAT
- 20 LIVEWELL
- 21 DECK ACCESS TO RAW WATER WASH DOWN
- 22 DOCKSIDE PUMP OUT DECK PLATE
- 23 TRANSOM-MOUNTED ROD HOLDERS (3)
- 24 DECK ACCESS PLATES (P&S)
- 25 4-STROKE MERCURY ENGINES
- 26 GENERATOR BLOWER VENT (OPTION)
- 27 TELESCOPING SWIM LADDER W/COVER
- 28 TRANSOM SHOWER
- 29 TRANSOM DOOR
- 30 EQUIPMENT DECK ACCESS
- 31 STBD FOLD-DOWN TROLLING SEAT (OPTION)
- 32 PREP STATION
- 33 FRESH WATER FILL DECK PLATE
- 34 HELM SEAT
- 35 CONTROL CONSOLE (SEE FIGURE 2.8.2)
- 36 BOW STORAGE LOCKER
- 37 ANCHOR

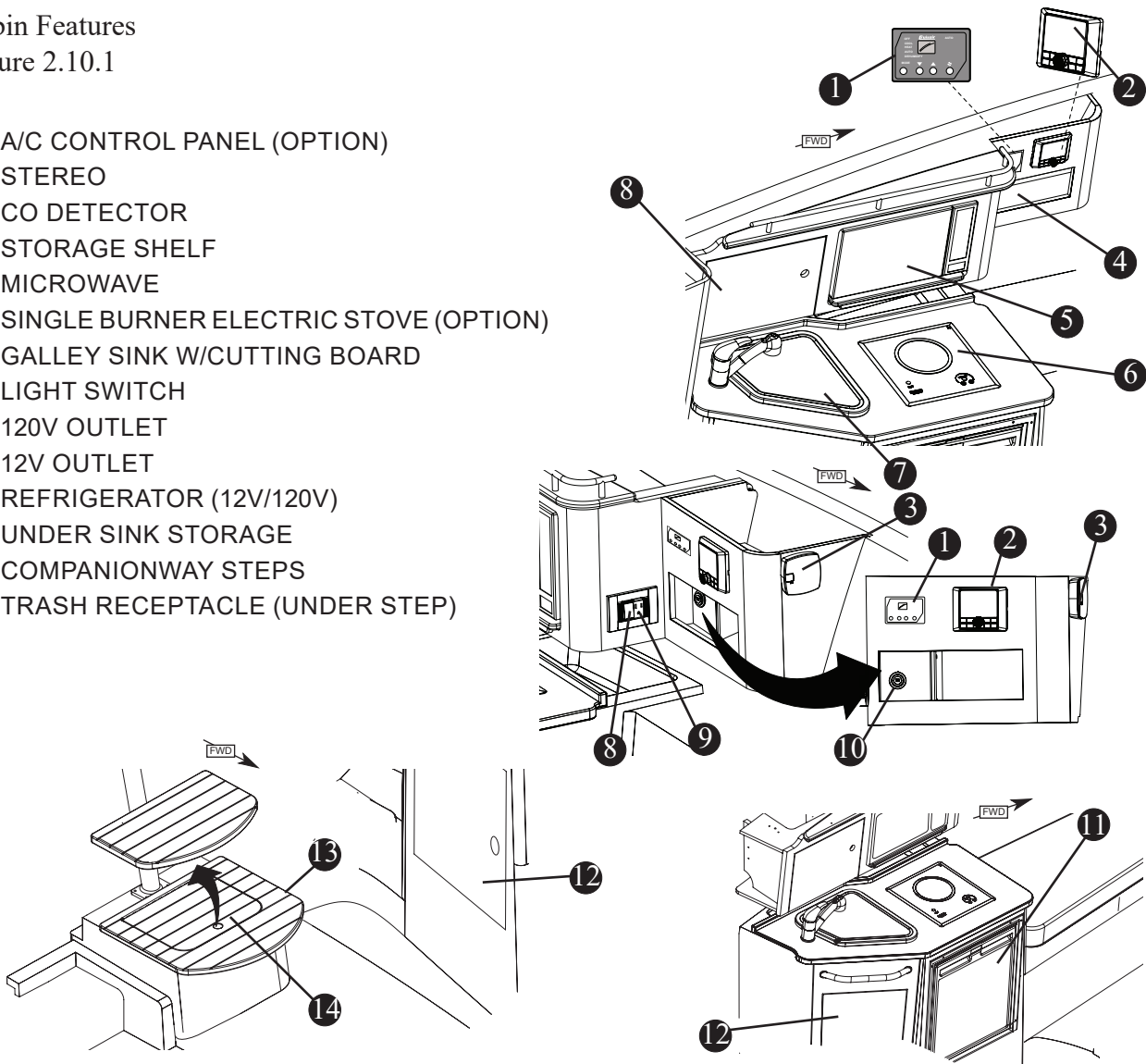
\* Split rail (Option) available



### Cabin Features

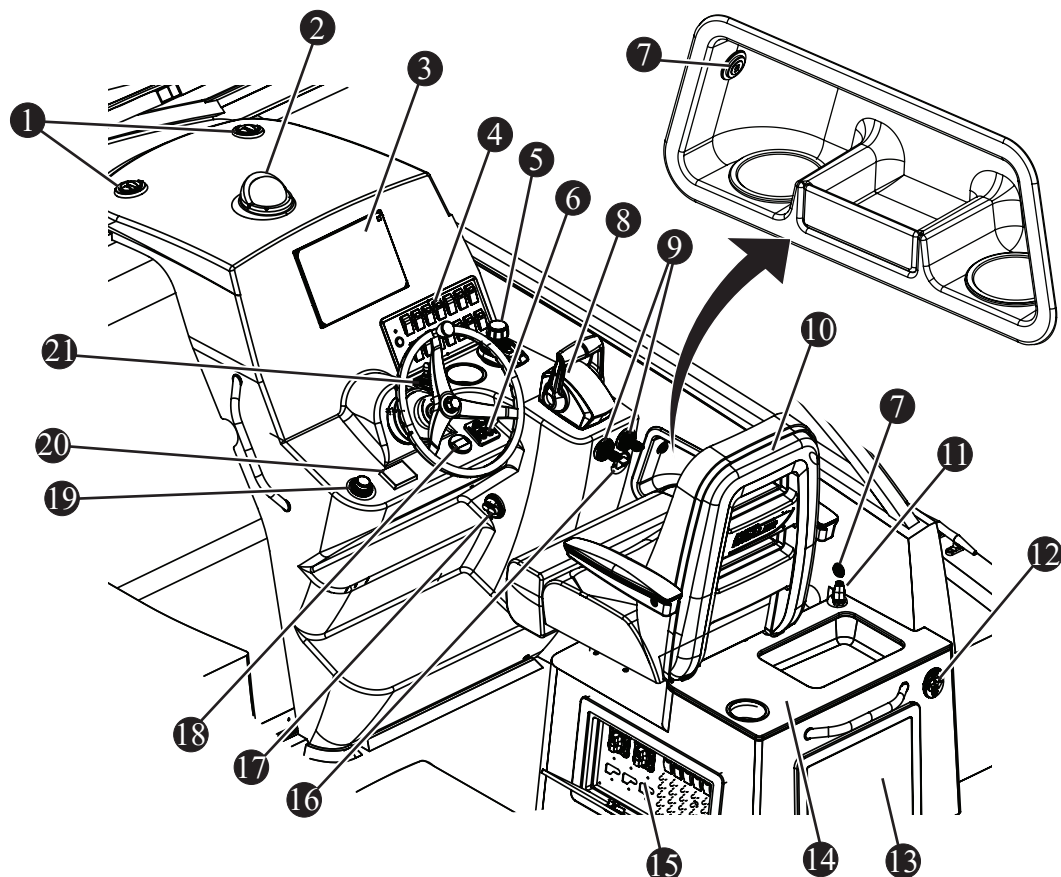
Figure 2.10.1

- ① A/C CONTROL PANEL (OPTION)
- ② STEREO
- ③ CO DETECTOR
- ④ STORAGE SHELF
- ⑤ MICROWAVE
- ⑥ SINGLE BURNER ELECTRIC STOVE (OPTION)
- ⑦ GALLEY SINK W/CUTTING BOARD
- ⑧ LIGHT SWITCH
- ⑨ 120V OUTLET
- ⑩ 12V OUTLET
- ⑪ REFRIGERATOR (12V/120V)
- ⑫ UNDER SINK STORAGE
- ⑬ COMPANIONWAY STEPS
- ⑭ TRASH RECEPTACLE (UNDER STEP)

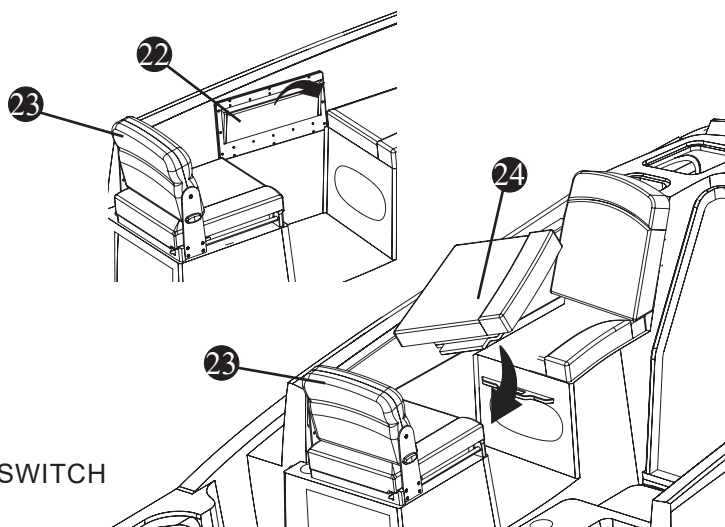




Helm Features  
Figure 2.12.1



- 1 A/C VENT
- 2 COMPASS
- 3 HELM DISPLAY
- 4 HELM SWITCH PANEL
- 5 JOYSTICK STEERING (OPTION)
- 6 TRIM TABS CONTROL PAD
- 7 12V OUTLET
- 8 THROTTLE AND SHIFT CONTROL
- 9 ENGINE IGNITION SWITCH
- 10 HELM SEAT
- 11 FRESHWATER FAUCET
- 12 STEREO REMOTE CONTROL PAD
- 13 STORAGE
- 14 PREP STATION
- 15 BATTERY SWITCH/BREAKER PANEL
- 16 EMERGENCY ENGINE SHUT DOWN SWITCH
- 17 ENGINE DIAGNOSTIC PORT
- 18 MICRO SD CARD READER
- 19 STEREO VOLUME/MUTE KNOB
- 20 SPOTLIGHT CONTROL PAD (OPTION)
- 21 BOW THRUSTER JOYSTICK (OPTION)
- 22 FOLD-AWAY TABLE (OPTION)

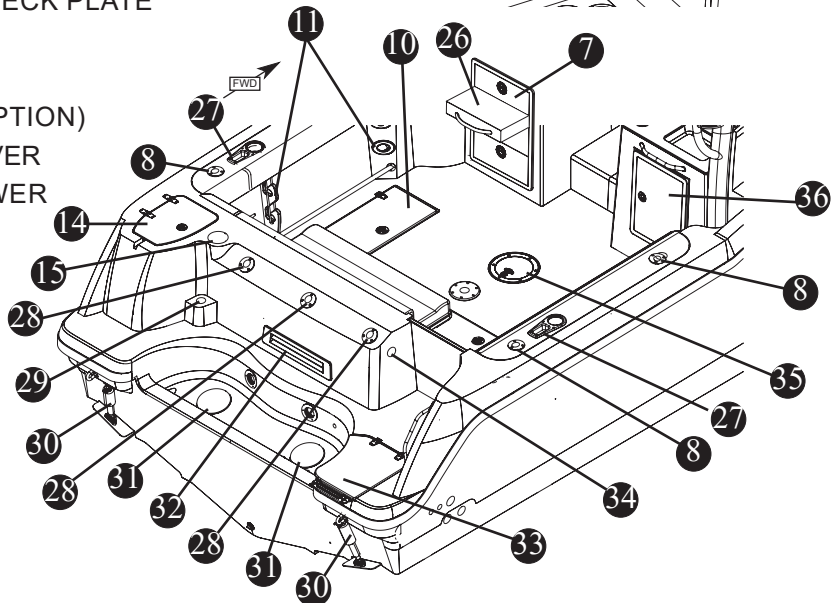
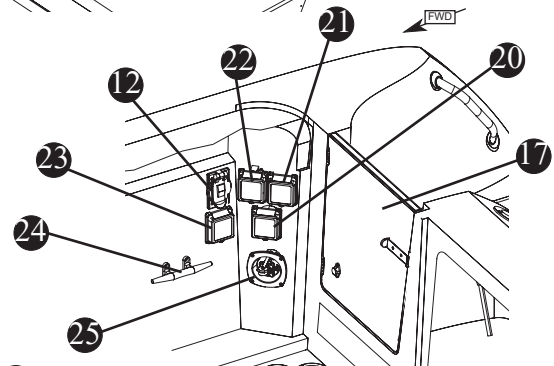
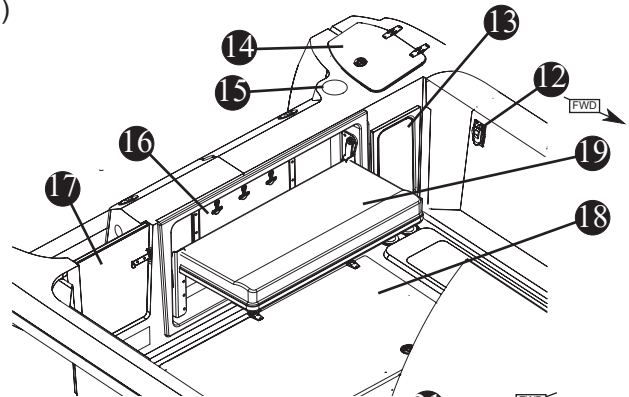
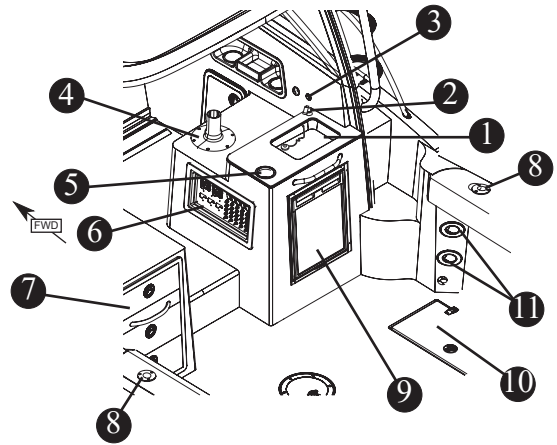


- 23 COMPANION SEAT
- 24 FILLER CUSHION

### Cockpit/Transom Features

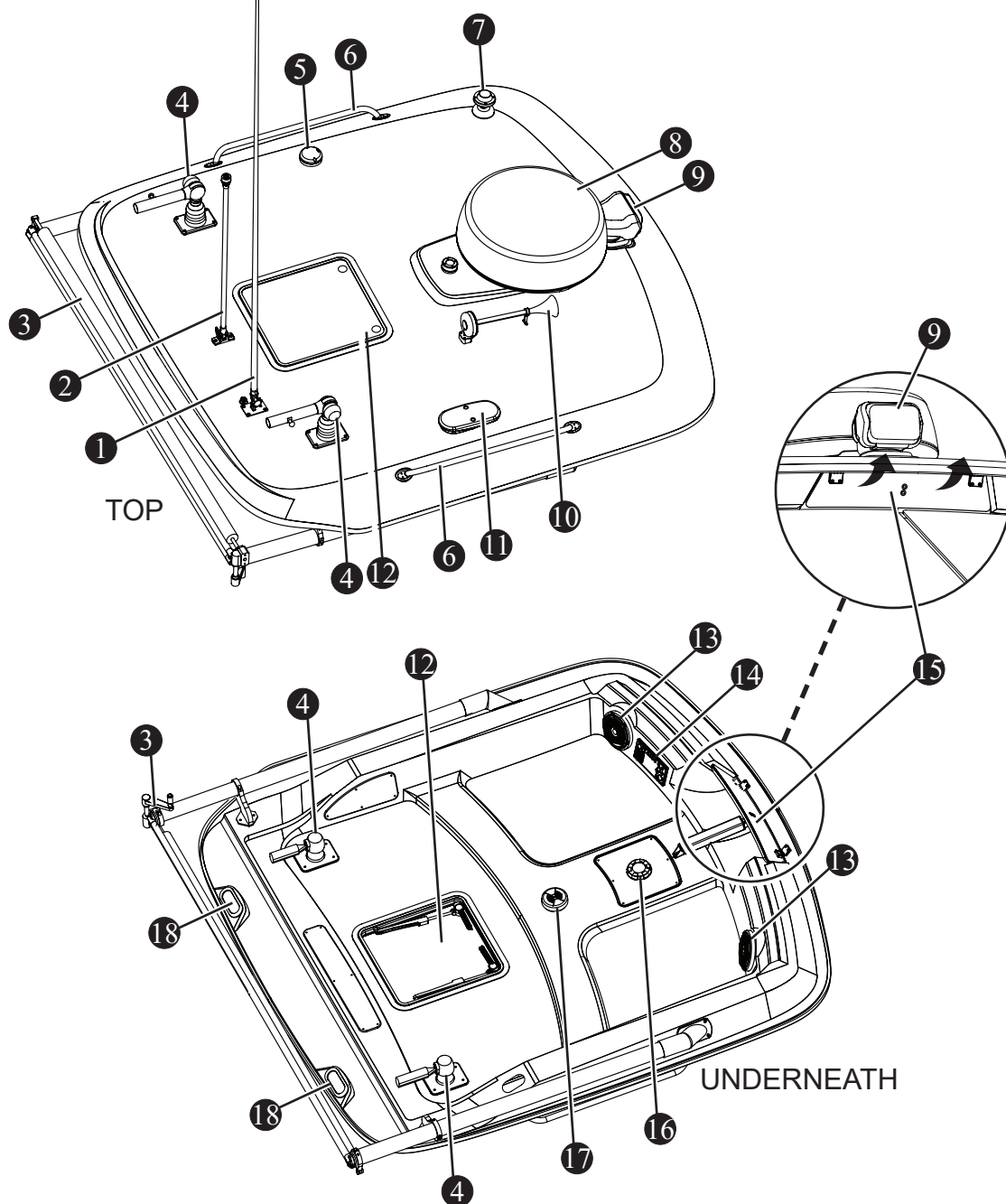
Figure 2.13.1

- 1 PREP STATION SINK
- 2 PREP STATION FAUCET
- 3 12V ACCESSORY RECEPTACLE
- 4 HELM SEAT PEDESTAL
- 5 CUP HOLDER
- 6 BATTERY SWITCH/BREAKER PANEL
- 7 3-DRAWER STORAGE
- 8 GUNWALE MOUNTED ROD HOLDER (4) (P&S)
- 9 COCKPIT REFRIGERATOR (OPTION)
- 10 IN-DECK FISH BOX W/DRAIN & PUMP OUT (P&S)
- 11 ROD HOLDERS (P&S)
- 12 12V/30AMP RECEPTACLE (P&S) (OPTION)
- 13 LIVEWELL ACCESS DOOR
- 14 LIVEWELL
- 15 PULL OUT RAW WATER SPRAYER
- 16 TRANSOM EQUIPMENT ACCESS
- 17 TRANSOM DOOR
- 18 MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT ACCESS HATCH
- 19 STERN FOLD-AWAY BENCH
- 20 SHORE POWER RECEPTACLE
- 21 ELCI (EQUIPMENT LEAKAGE CIRCUIT INTERRUPTER)
- 22 SHORE POWER BREAKER
- 23 DOCKSIDE TELEVISION/PHONE HOOKUP (OPTION)
- 24 STERN CLEAT (P&S)
- 25 DOCKSIDE FRESH WATER INLET (OPTION)
- 26 PULL OUT FOOT REST
- 27 HAWSE PIPE W/CUP HOLDER (P&S)
- 28 TRANSOM ROD HOLDER (3)
- 29 DOCKSIDE WASTE PUMP OUT DECK PLATE
- 30 TRIM TAB (P&S)
- 31 DECK ACCESS PLATE (2)
- 32 GENERATOR BLOWER VENT (OPTION)
- 33 REBOARDING LADDER WITH COVER
- 34 TRANSOM FRESH WATER SHOWER
- 35 FUEL TANK ACCESS PLATE
- 36 PREP STATION STORAGE



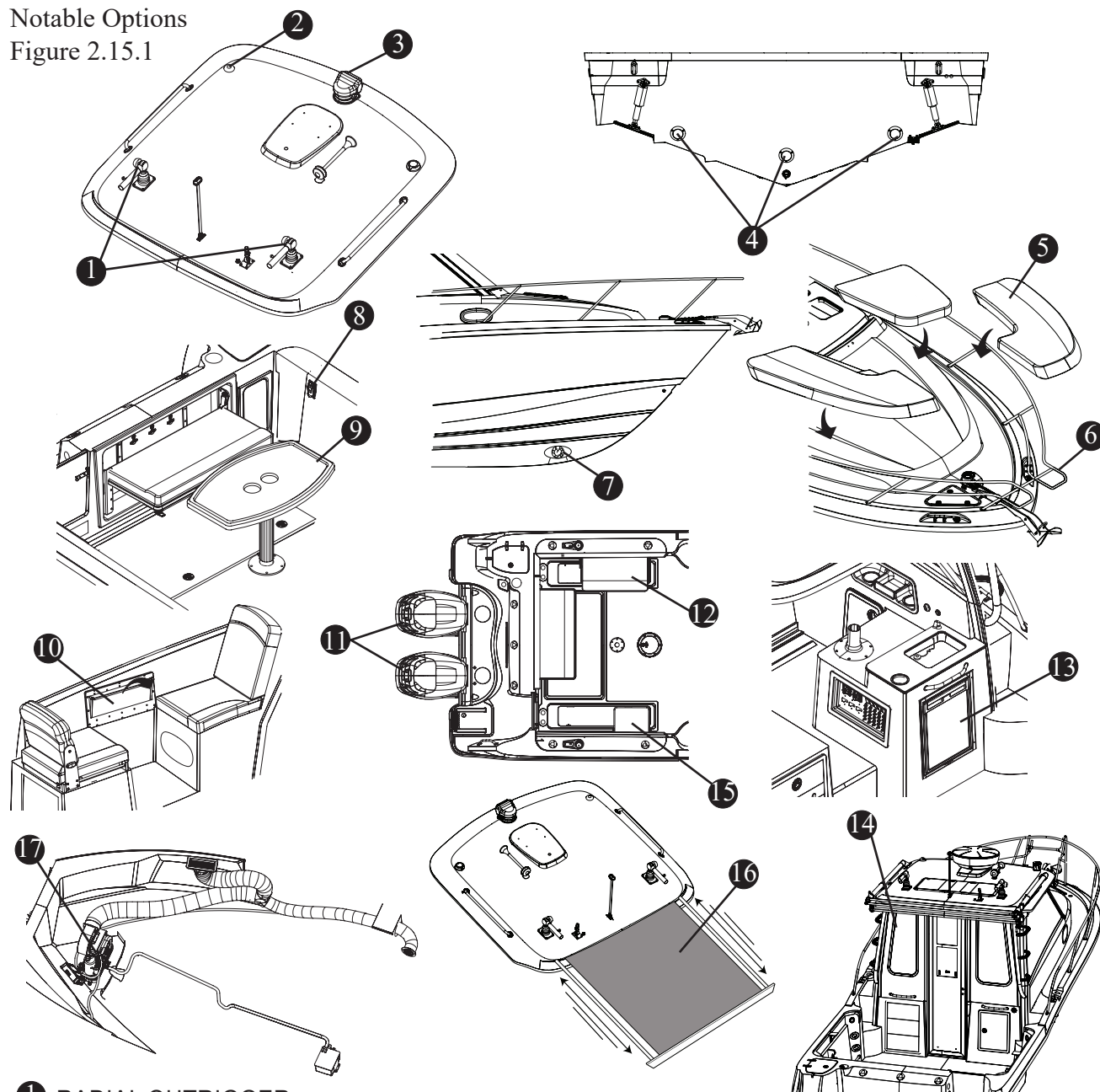
### Hardtop Features

Figure 2.14.1



- |                                   |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ① VHF ANTENNA (OPTION)            | ⑩ HORN                            |
| ② ALL-ROUND (ANCHOR) LIGHT        | ⑪ AUTO PILOT GPS ANTENNA (OPTION) |
| ③ SUNSHADE (OPTION)               | ⑫ HATCH                           |
| ④ RADIAL OUTRIGGER (OPTION)       | ⑬ SPEAKER                         |
| ⑤ GPS ANTENNA WITH HEADING SENSOR | ⑭ VHF RADIO (OPTION)              |
| ⑥ GRAB RAIL                       | ⑮ WINDSHIELD VENT                 |
| ⑦ SATELLITE ANTENNA (OPTION)      | ⑯ OVERHEAD LIGHT                  |
| ⑧ RADAR (OPTION)                  | ⑰ SMOKE DETECTOR (OPTION)         |
| ⑨ SPOTLIGHT (OPTION)              | ⑱ FLOODLIGHT                      |

Notable Options  
Figure 2.15.1

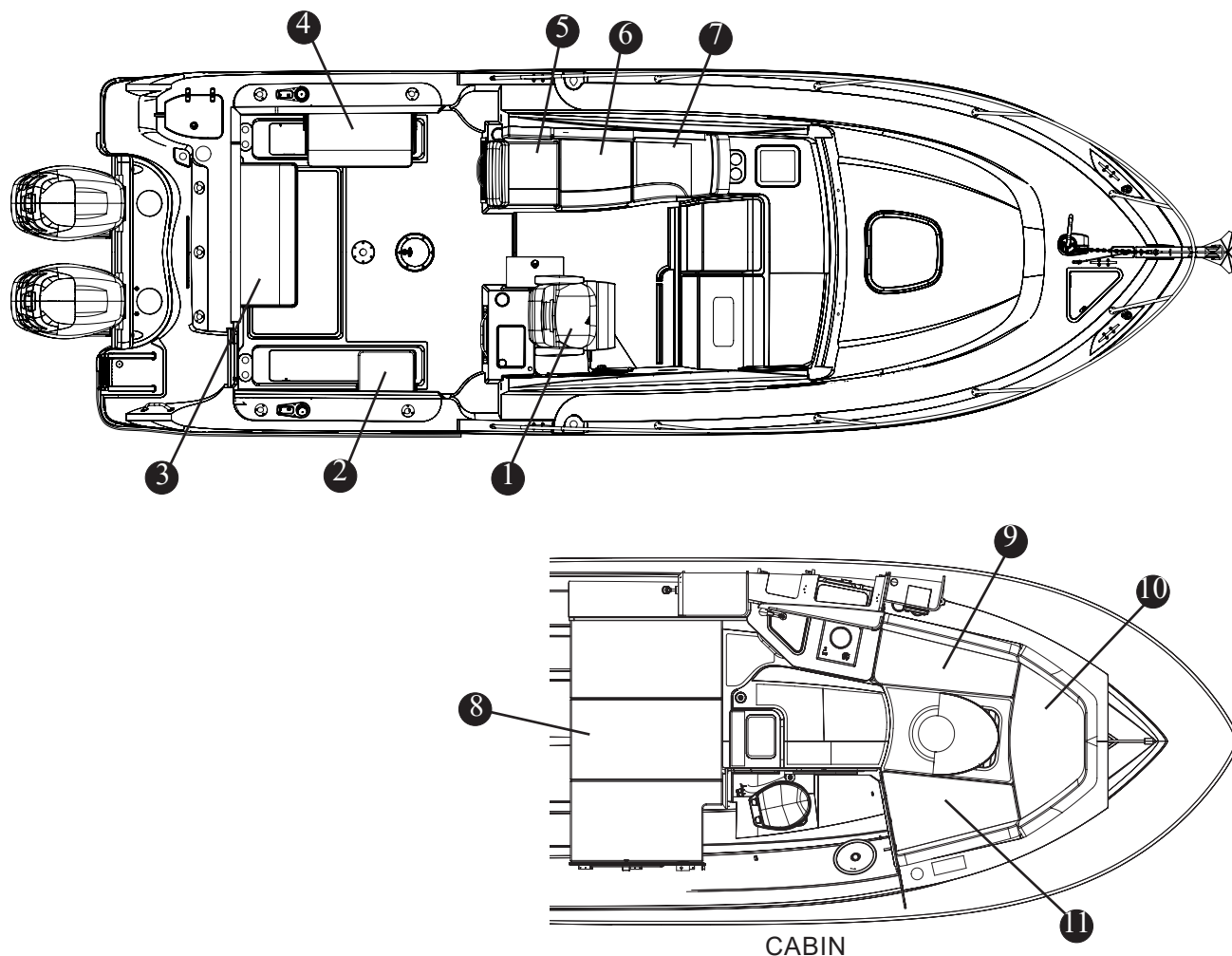


- |                                                          |                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| ① RADIAL OUTRIGGER                                       | ⑫ PORT AND/OR STARBOARD FOLD AWAY BENCH         |
| ② SATELLITE RADIO W/6 MONTHS SUBSCRIPTION                | ⑬ COCKPIT REFRIGERATOR                          |
| ③ SPOTLIGHT                                              | ⑭ PILOT HOUSE (OPTION)                          |
| ④ UNDERWATER LIGHTS                                      | ⑮ PORT AND/OR STARBOARD FOLD AWAY TROLLING SEAT |
| ⑤ SUN LOUNGE                                             | ⑯ SUNSHADE                                      |
| ⑥ SPLIT RAIL                                             | ⑰ CABIN A/C (7000 BTU)                          |
| ⑦ BOW THRUSTER                                           |                                                 |
| ⑧ 12V DC RECEPTACLES (ELECTRIC REELS/ DOWNRIGGERS) (P&S) |                                                 |
| ⑨ COCKPIT TABLE                                          |                                                 |
| ⑩ HELM DECK TABLE                                        |                                                 |
| ⑪ MERCURY FOUR STROKE ENGINE                             |                                                 |

Options not shown: Television, Cockpit refrigerator, Diesel heater, and Generator.

## Seating

Seating  
Figure 2.16.1



- ① HELM SEAT
- ② PORT AND/OR STARBOARD FOLD AWAY TROLLING SEAT (OPTION)
- ③ STERN FOLD AWAY BENCH
- ④ PORT AND/OR STARBOARD FOLD AWAY BENCH (OPTION)
- ⑤ ADJUSTABLE COMPANION SEAT
- ⑥ COMPANION BENCH SEAT REMOVABLE CENTER CUSHION
- ⑦ FORWARD COMPANION SEAT
- ⑧ MID CABIN CUSHIONS (3)
- ⑨ FORWARD CABIN PORT SEATING
- ⑩ FORWARD CABIN BOW SEATING
- ⑪ FORWARD CABIN STARBOARD SEATING

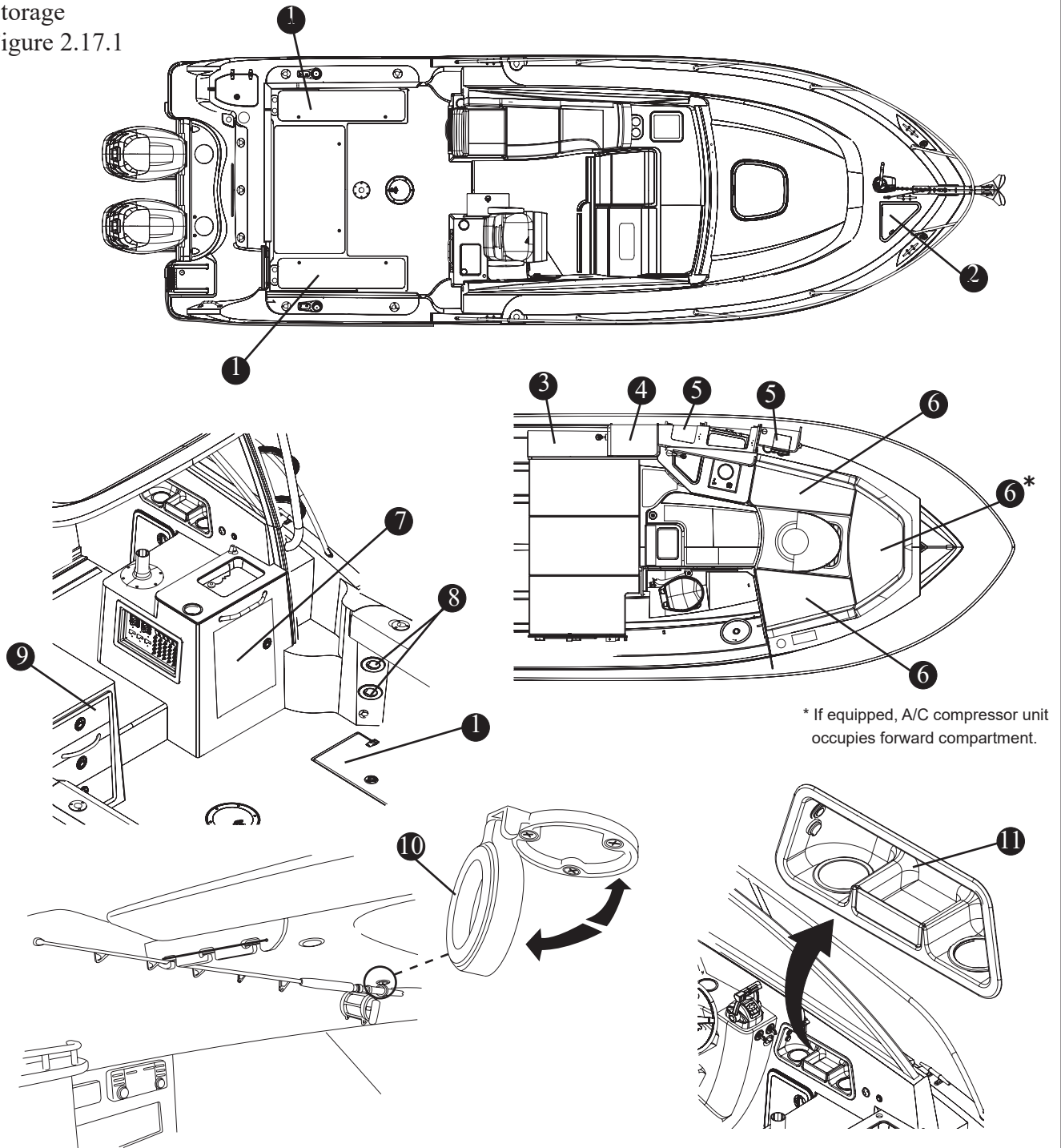
### NOTICE

#### SEAT MAINTENANCE

- Always wash metallic parts with soap and water and rinse thoroughly with fresh water. Once dry, apply a light coating of lubricant to protect moving parts.
- Check for loose or damaged hardware and tighten or replace as necessary.

## Storage

Storage  
Figure 2.17.1



- ① IN-DECK FISH BOX (P&S)
- ② ANCHOR LOCKER
- ③ MID CABIN PORT STORAGE
- ④ HANGING LOCKER
- ⑤ GALLEY CABINETS
- ⑥ CABIN STORAGE (UNDER V-BERTH CUSHIONS)
- ⑦ PREP STATION STORAGE

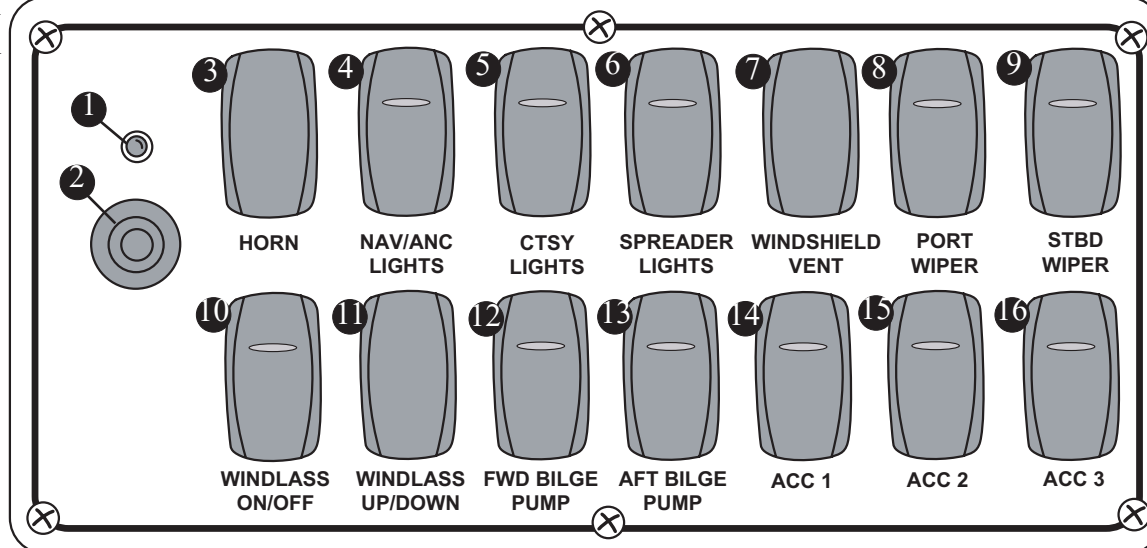
- ⑧ UNDER GUNNEL ROD HOLDERS (P&S)
- ⑨ UTILITY DRAWERS
- ⑩ CABIN ROD HOLDERS (3)
- ⑪ HELM SIDE POCKET

STORAGE NOT SHOWN:

- HEAD STORAGE - AFT BULKHEAD UNDER COUNTERTOP
- HEAD HANGING STORAGE

## Helm Switch Panel

Switch Panel  
Figure 2.18.1



- |                              |                    |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| ① HIGH WATER INDICATOR LIGHT | ⑨ STARBOARD WIPER  |
| ② AIR TEMPERATURE SENSOR     | ⑩ WINDLASS ON/OFF  |
| ③ HORN                       | ⑪ WINDLASS UP/DOWN |
| ④ NAVIGATION/ANCHOR LIGHTS   | ⑫ FWD BILGE PUMP   |
| ⑤ COURTESY LIGHT             | ⑬ AFT BILGE PUMP   |
| ⑥ SPREADER LIGHTS            | ⑭ ACCESSORY 1      |
| ⑦ WINDSHIELD VENT            | ⑮ ACCESSORY 2      |
| ⑧ PORT WIPER                 | ⑯ ACCESSORY 3      |

### Canvas (Option)

The optional canvas set consists of a pedestal seat cover, side curtains, an aft drop curtain and aft cockpit sun shade.

The canvas set will keep its appearance and maintain proper working order provided you follow a few simple steps for cleaning and maintenance (See “Canvas Care & Maintenance”, section 5 of this manual).

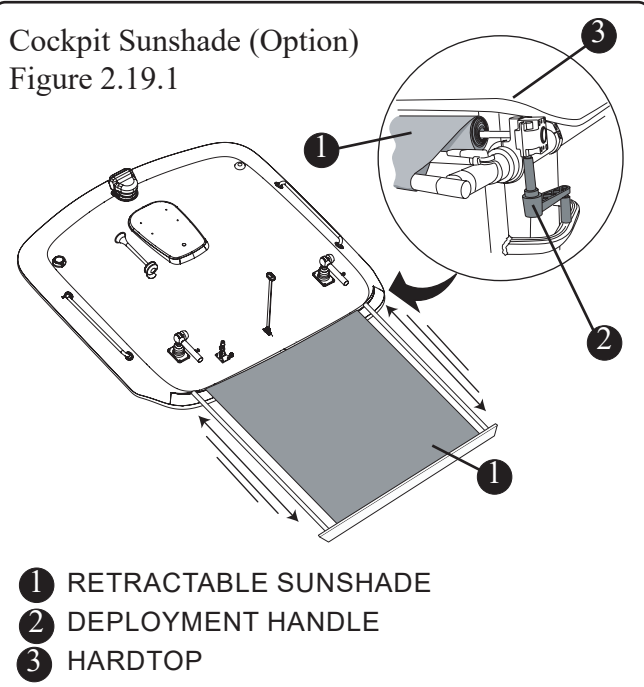
### Sun Shade (Option)

If equipped, the cockpit sun shade can be deployed or retracted by turning the handle located on the starboard side of the hardtop clockwise or counterclockwise.

Follow the canvas care instructions in section 5 of this manual to keep the sun shade fabric clean.

#### Cockpit Sunshade (Option)

Figure 2.19.1



### CAUTION

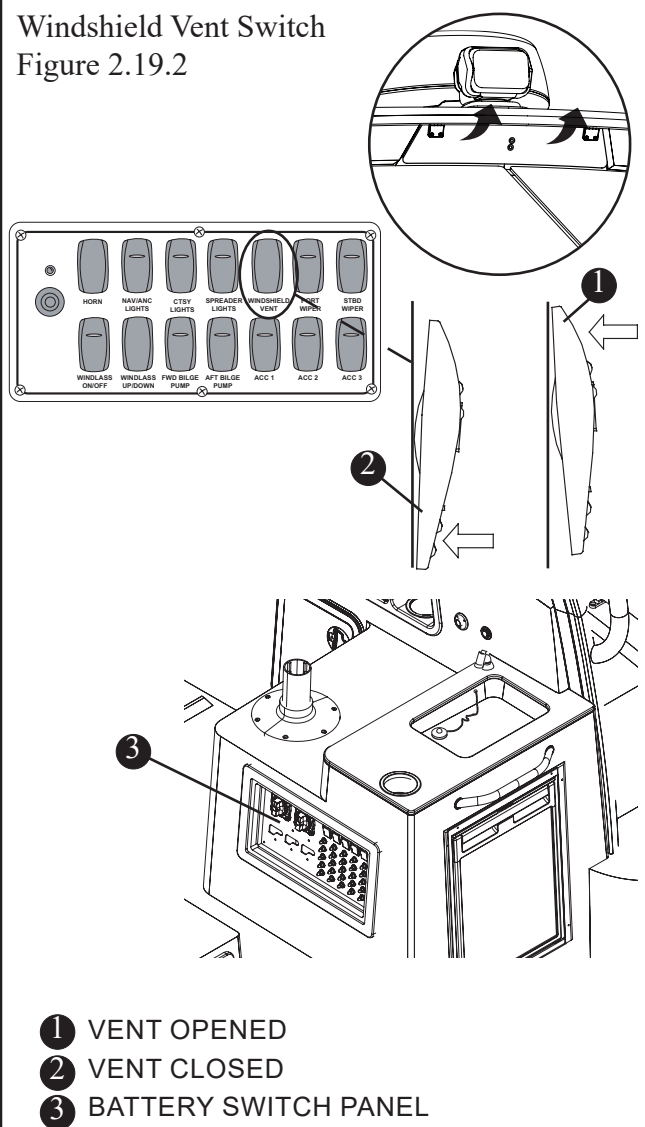
**In rough seas the sunshade should be stowed to prevent damage to the rails and or curtain.**

### Electric Windshield Vent

The windshield vent located in the center of the leading edge of the hardtop is electrically actuated. A switch labeled “WINDSHIELD VENT” is located on the console switch panel and there is a reset breaker, labeled likewise, located on the battery switch panel in the inboard side of the bait prep station (see below). By depressing the top of the switch you can open the vent. To close the vent depress the bottom of the switch. The vent switch is a momentary switch which means that it must be depressed and held in position for the vent to open or close completely.

#### Windshield Vent Switch

Figure 2.19.2



### Electric Stove (Option)

The optional electric stove is a single burner unit with an “infinite” control. The settings begin at low and increase heat output as you turn the knob clockwise. A series of lights indicate burner operation and hot surfaces. When lit, the “HOT” indicator light indicates that some portion of the surface is too warm to touch. There are POP-UP pins around the burner to keep a pan or pot situated on the cooking surface.

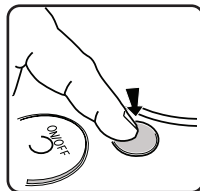
Before first time use, clean the cook top with recommended cook top cleaner (*Cerama Brite* Ceramic Cook top Cleaner). This will provide a clean, shiny surface on the cook top surface. Regular cleaning will keep your cook top free from scratches and stains.

### Cook Top Retaining Pins

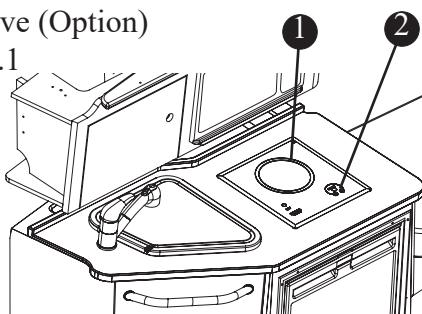
The cook top features a unique system which provides a barrier around the cooking surface to keep cookware from sliding off the surface and onto the counter or floor of the cabin. The pop up pins on the cook top are seated flush with the cook top surface when not in use and can be raised to retain cookware as needed.

#### To Use the Retaining Pins:

- Push and release the top of the pad. The pad will “pop” up.

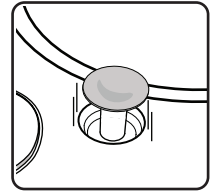


Electric Stove (Option)  
Figure 2.20.1



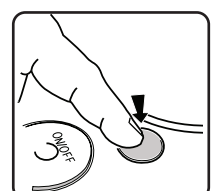
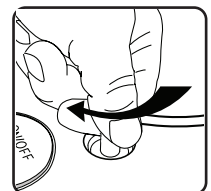
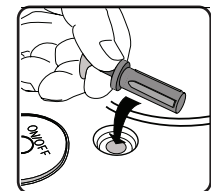
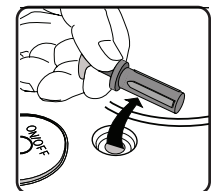
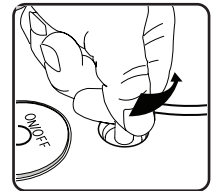
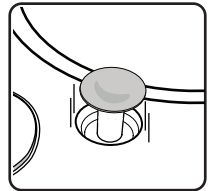
- ① ELECTRIC STOVE
- ② HEAT CONTROL KNOB

- When finished, simply press down on the top of the pad until the pin seats into the countertop.



#### Cleaning The Pins:

- When cleaning is necessary, push and release the top of the pad. The pad will “pop” up.
- While holding the shaft of the pin firmly, rotate the unit to the left until you feel it release.
- Lift the pin out of its housing.
- After cleaning is complete, insert the pin unit back into its housing.
- Twist the unit to the right until it “clicks” into place.
- Press down on the top of the pad until the pin seats into the countertop.

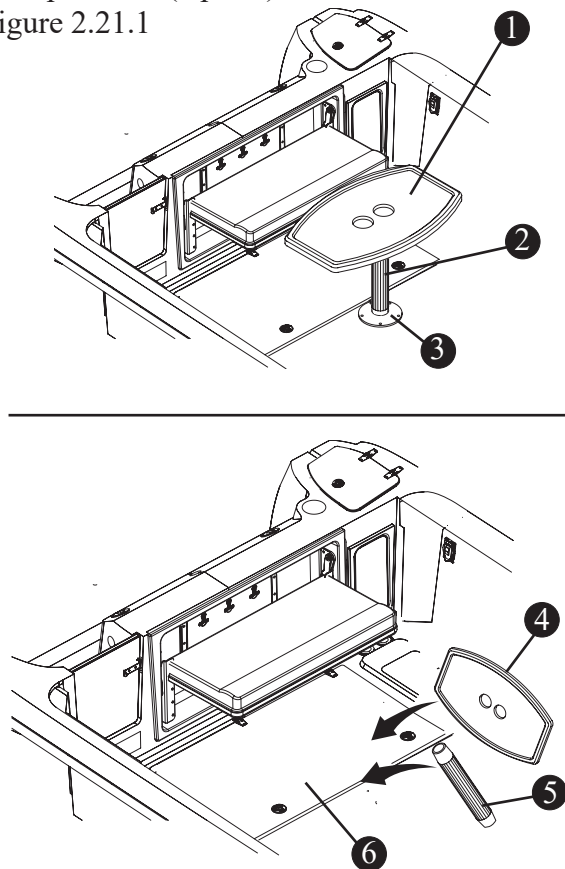


REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

### Cockpit Table (Option)

To install the optional cockpit table, place the single support stand into the cockpit floor receptacle and place the table top onto the top of the stand. When not in use, the cockpit table and stand pipe can be stowed under the mechanical hatch. Slide the table top into the storage pocket which will hold it securely while underway.

Cockpit Table (Option)  
Figure 2.21.1



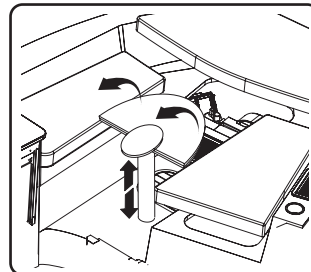
- ① REMOVABLE COCKPIT TABLE
- ② SUPPORT STAND
- ③ COCKPIT FLOOR RECEIVER PLATE
- ④ COCKPIT TABLE TOP
- ⑤ SUPPORT STAND
- ⑥ MECHANICAL HATCH

### V-Berth

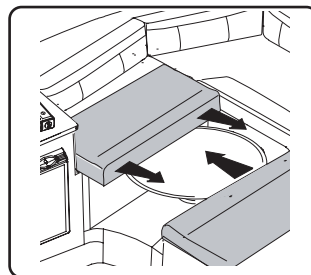
The cabin on your boat can be converted into sleeping quarters to accommodate two people comfortably in the forward section of the cabin.

To convert the cabin:

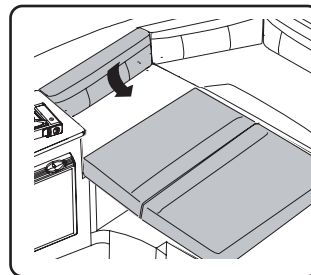
The dinette table pedestal is gas actuated and can be easily lowered by pulling out on the pedestal handle and gently lowering the table. Ensure that the table is fully opened.



Pull the side seat cushions to the middle using the dinette table for support.



Complete the berth by using the back cushions to fill the remaining space.



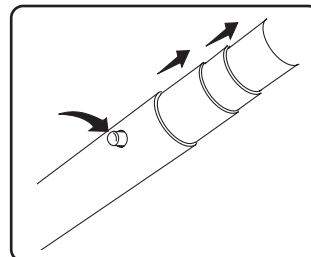
### Radial Outriggers (Option)

If equipped, there are two (2) radial outriggers. One each located on the port and starboard side of the hardtop. The outriggers are adjustable to provide ease of operation and convenient ready-to-use storage.

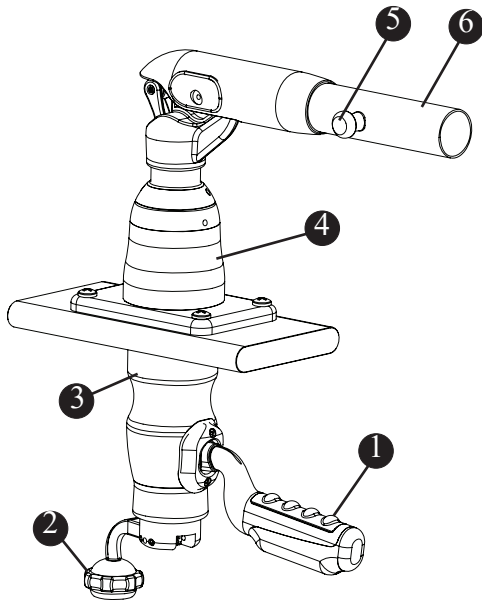
#### Operation

##### Extending Outriggers:

Starting with the outboard section, extend each section out until the locking button snaps into place.



Radial Outriggers (Option)  
Figure 2.22.1

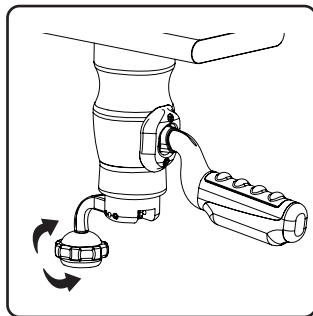


- 1 ROTATION ADJUSTMENT HANDLES
- 2 POWER CRANK HANDLE
- 3 LOWER UNIT
- 4 UPPER UNIT
- 5 SHAFT LOCK
- 6 EXTENDABLE SHAFT

### Positioning Outriggers:

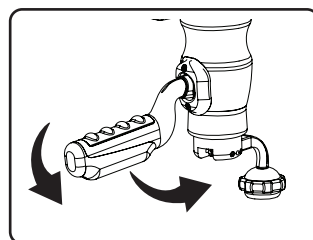
#### Raising or lowering:

Extend the power crank handle out and lock into place. To raise, turn handle clockwise. To lower, turn handle counterclockwise.



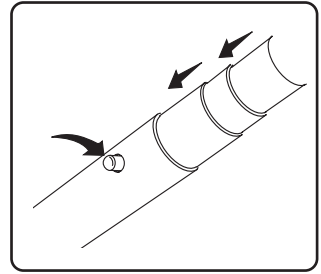
#### Rotating

Pull down on the lower unit handle and rotate to the desired position. When released the handle will hold the outrigger shaft into position.



### Retrieving Outriggers:

Starting with the inboard most section, Push in the locking button on each succeeding section and insert sections into the shaft until all sections are completely seated in the stowed position.



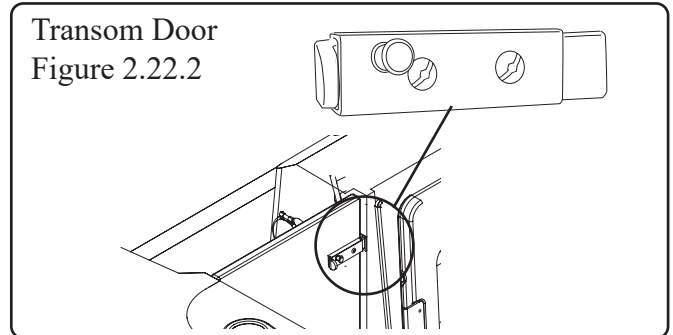
### Maintenance

When at port, extend the outriggers and clean with a mild, non-abrasive soap and fresh water, wipe with a dry cloth and allow to air dry. When dry, collapse the outriggers to the stowed position. Periodically lightly lubricate the cam and the shaft of the cam knob.

### Transom Door

The transom door on the 285 Conquest includes a manual latch with a self locking feature.

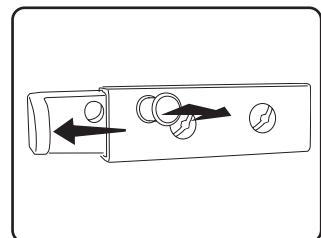
Transom Door  
Figure 2.22.2



### Operation

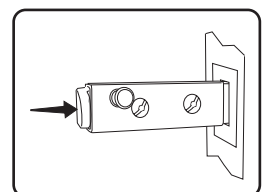
#### To open the transom door:

Pull out on the self locking button and pull the latch toward the starboard side of the boat.



#### To lock the transom door:

Close the door and push the latch into the receiver on the door frame. When the latch is fully seated, the locking button will snap into place securing the latch from backing out.



## ⚠ WARNING

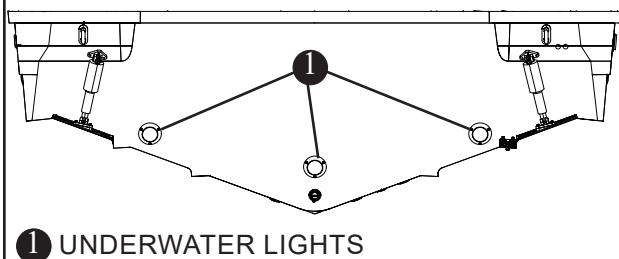
**The transom door should be closed and secured when the engines are running and the boat is under way.**

### Underwater Lights (Option)

If equipped, the three underwater lights are located on the transom just below the surface of the water. When lit, the lights illuminate the water in a translucent blue glow which enhances the after dark experience of being on the water and in addition may on occasion attract a myriad of marine life.

The underwater lights are powered by the ACC 1 switch on the helm switch panel. The lights are protected by the ACC 1 breaker on the battery switch panel located on the prep station by the walkway.

Underwater lights  
Figure 2.23.1



① UNDERWATER LIGHTS

## ⚠ CAUTION

**Underwater lights are not to be used when navigational lights are in use as this may interfere with the effectiveness of the navigational lights.**

### Pilothouse (Option)

The “Pilothouse” enclosure provides a closed, climate controlled, environment in the helm area (see Figure 2.23.2). Airflow in the helm can be improved by opening the hardtop hatch (option), and drop-down window.

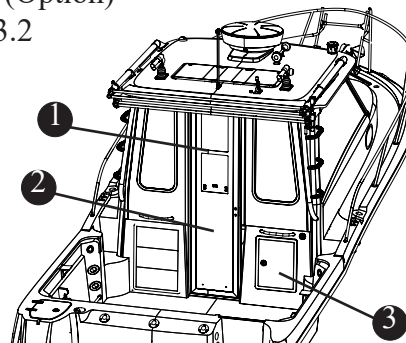
The pilothouse includes a carbon monoxide (CO) detector which will sound an alarm when dangerous levels of CO are detected. See section 1, *Safety*, for more information on the dangers of Carbon Monoxide.

## ⚠ DANGER

**Never ignore an alarm.**

Pilothouse (Option)

Figure 2.23.2



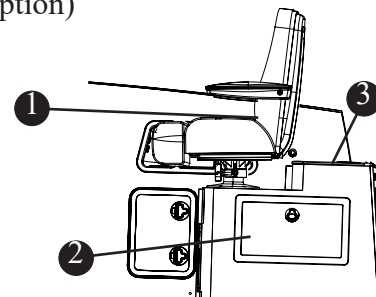
- ① DROP-DOWN WINDOW
- ② PILOT HOUSE DOOR
- ③ DIESEL FUEL TANK ACCESS FOR HEATER

## ⚠ CAUTION

**The pilot house door should be closed and secure when the boat is underway.**

Diesel Heater (Option)

Figure 2.23.3



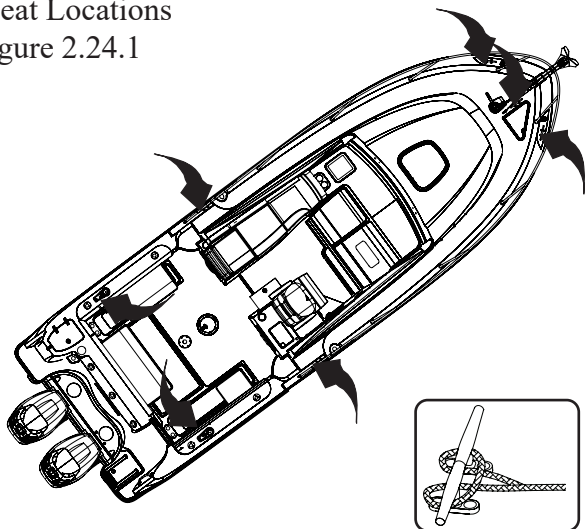
- ① HEATER CONTROLS BEHIND HELM SEAT
- ② HEATER UNIT AND CONTROL MODULE ACCESS
- ③ SINK

### Diesel Heater (Option)

The pilothouse diesel heater provides heat to both the enclosed pilothouse and the cabin. The heater control is mounted at the helm, while the heater unit, control module, and portable fuel tank are located inside the heater compartment (Figure 2.29.3).

## Docking, lifting and Trailing

Cleat Locations  
Figure 2.24.1



### Docking

Your 285 Conquest has seven (7) 8 inch cleats, One at the anchor pulpit, two located at the bow, two midship and two located in the aft cockpit under the port & starboard gunnel. The cleats are used to secure the boat to the dock while loading/unloading or mooring. Please learn the proper way to secure the boat and how best to use the mooring points of your boat.

Figure 2.24.2 shows the correct method for tying a belaying knot, commonly used to secure a boat to a dock. This knot will hold fast and is simple to release when needed.

### Lifting

#### NOTICE

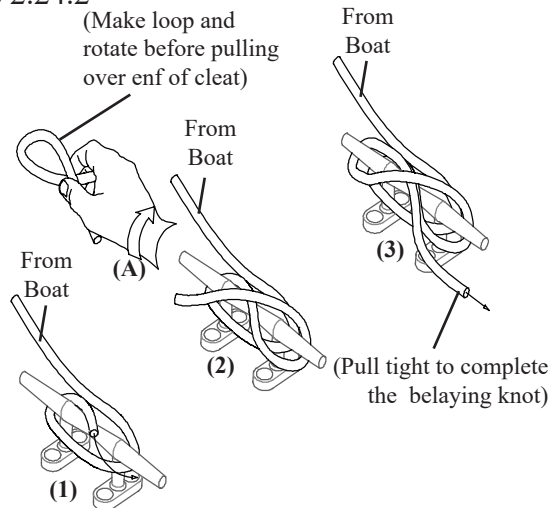
##### CLOSE THE A/C SEACOCK

**Before removing your boat from the water be sure to close the A/C seacock. Failure to do so will cause an air lock in the line when the boat is returned to the water. The A/C system will then have to be primed before it will operate properly.**

The bow eye is used to haul out and hold your boat onto a trailer. The stern eyes are used as tie down points while trailering the boat. The bow and stern eyes may be used only for short term lifting of the boat such as service.

### Belaying Knot

Figure 2.24.2



#### ⚠ DANGER

**Use only the lifting points specified. Using the cleats for lifting is dangerous and could cause serious injury or death.**

#### ⚠ CAUTION

**Long term lifting with the bow and stern eyes can cause stress on the fiberglass and gel coat and is not recommended.**

For long term lifting or storage, use flat, wide belt-type slings and spreaders long enough to keep pressure from gunwales. Do not place slings where they may lift on underwater fittings.

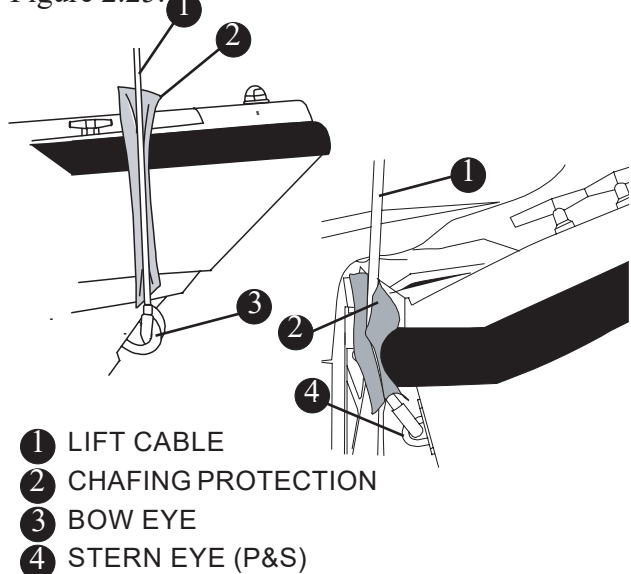
Whether you are lifting your boat out of the water for routine maintenance or long term storage, consider the following:

- If you are using a professional lifting service, it is prudent to check all credentials and ask for proof of insurance to protect your investment.
- Use a wide, flat, belt-type sling for lifting, to minimize stress on the gunwales. Careful location of the sling is required. **DO NOT** place slings where contact with underwater fittings will occur.

- If using a lifting hook, attach to bow eye and the stern lifting eyes mounted on the transom. Always use a spreader bar on the stern eyes and use chafing protection on the top of the transom.
- All drain plugs (i.e. transom, fishwell, deck, etc.) should be pulled out and the boat positioned with the bow slightly higher than the stern so that any water which is allowed to accumulate in the cockpit and/or bilge can easily drain from the boat.

Proper Short Duration lifting

Figure 2.25.1



### Trailer

#### NOTICE

**Your warranty may be void if you use a trailer with rollers. Use a trailer with bunks ONLY**

Any trailer not provided by Boston Whaler must adhere to the following design considerations or structural hull warranty will be void:

- Trailers equipped with rollers can damage the hull of this vessel and should never be used.
- A single roller at *WINCH STAND/ASSEMBLY* (see Figure 3.2.1) is permitted.
- Hull bottom must be solely supported by a fixed *BUNK STYLE ASSEMBLY*. For an example of this style trailer, see Figure 2.26.1.

### Trailer Safety

#### Securing the Boat to the Trailer

**Safety Chain/Cable** - There is a safety chain/cable that attaches to the bow eye and will keep the boat from sliding off the trailer in the event that the winch strap or cable breaks. Hook this up first.

**Tie-Down Straps** - Can be used to secure the boat from the stern. The tie-down straps hook into the tie-down loops on the trailer frame and to the stern eyes on the transom. Padding (or similar) chafe protection should be used wherever the tie-down straps come in contact with the hull.

#### Securing the Trailer to the Tow Vehicle

**Safety Chains/Cables** - Safety chains/cables are also important; the chains are connected to the trailer and should be of sufficient length to reach the frame of the tow vehicle and should be long enough to allow the tow vehicle to turn without binding or tensioning.

**Trailer Hitch** - A properly matched trailer hitch ball and coupler is important.

Make certain that the coupler and the hitch ball are properly seated and locked.

#### ⚠ CAUTION

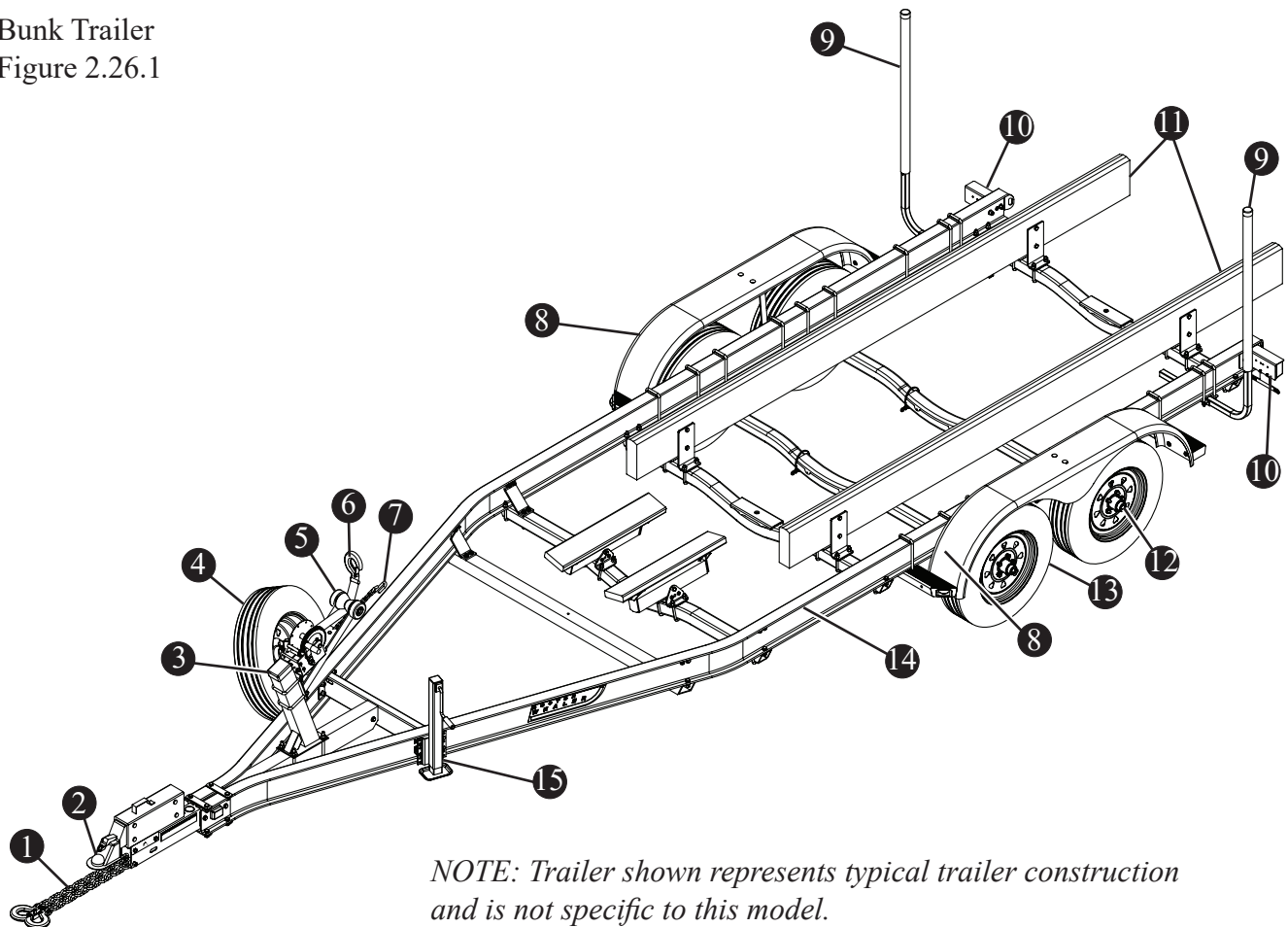
**NEVER use a ball hitch and coupler that are not matched.**

#### ⚠ DANGER

**Tie-down straps should never be used by themselves, they are only used to help in keeping the boat secured to the trailer. Make certain that the safety chain/cable is properly secured to the bow eye.**

REFER TO THE ENGINE MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR PROPER ENGINE SUPPORT WHILE TRAILERING.

Bunk Trailer  
Figure 2.26.1



*NOTE: Trailer shown represents typical trailer construction and is not specific to this model.*

- |                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1 VEHICLE SAFETY CHAINS    | 9 GUIDEPOST      |
| 2 TONGUE/BALL HITCH        | 10 TAILLIGHT     |
| 3 WINCH STAND/ASSEMBLY     | 11 BUNK ASSEMBLY |
| 4 SPARE TIRE               | 12 DUAL AXLES    |
| 5 WINCH CABLE/STRAP ROLLER | 13 RADIAL TIRES  |
| 6 BOW EYE SAFETY CABLE     | 14 TRAILER FRAME |
| 7 WINCH CABLE/STRAP HOOK   | 15 TONGUE JACK   |
| 8 FENDER WITH STEP         |                  |

### Trailer the Engines

It is best to trailer your boat with the outboards tilted down in a vertical operating position.

However, if additional road clearance is required due to railroad crossings, driveway clearance, trailer bounce, etc., the outboard should be tilted up and supported using an accessory outboard support device.

Your Boston Whaler dealer will have recommendations regarding the support of your engine.

### CAUTION

**DO NOT rely on the power trim/tilt system or tilt support lever on your outboards to maintain proper ground clearance for trailering. THE OUTBOARD TILT SUPPORT LEVER IS NOT INTENDED TO SUPPORT THE OUTBOARDS FOR TRAILERING**

## Propeller

### NOTICE

- It is advised that you always carry spare propellers, propeller hardware and a propeller wrench on board. Should your propellers become damaged they can then be easily replaced.
- Under no circumstance should you use a propeller which allows the engine to operate at a higher than recommended RPM.

The engine has been equipped with a propeller best suited for general use under normal conditions and load (See Figure 2.27.1).

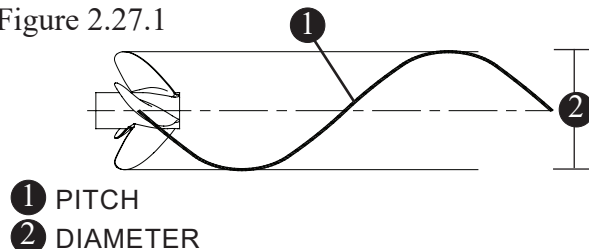
Propellers have two basic characteristics, diameter and pitch.

**Diameter** is that distance measured across the propeller hub from the outer edge of the 360° that is made by the propeller's blade during a single rotation.

**Pitch** is that distance in inches that a propeller will travel if rotated one revolution without any slippage.

### Propeller Pitch & Diameter

Figure 2.27.1



In general, changing to a lower pitch propeller will increase acceleration and load pulling capability, with a slight decrease in top end speed. If you choose to change propellers, the type should be discussed with your Boston Whaler dealer.

All propellers are designed to provide maximum forward thrust, consequently, the reverse thrust of the propeller will not be as efficient.

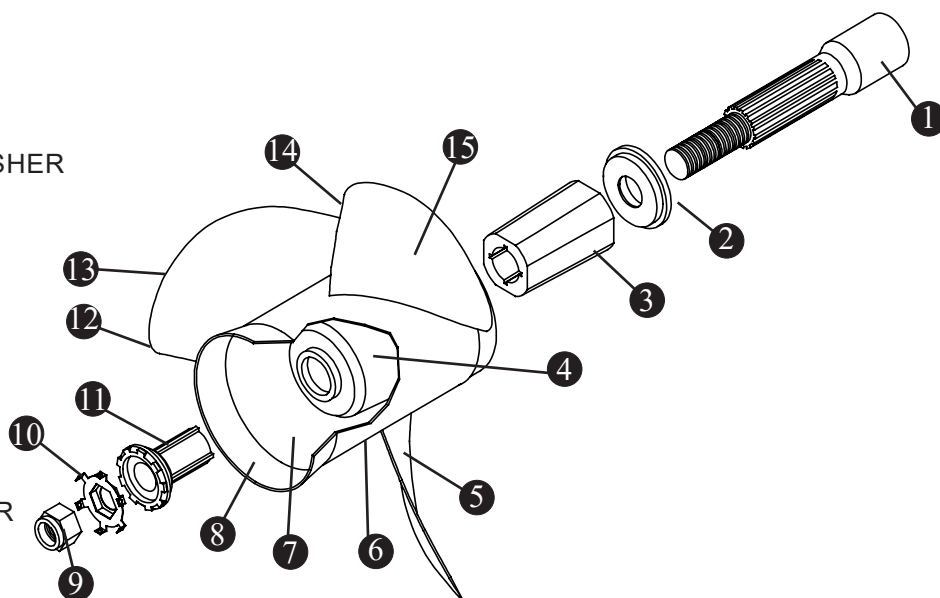
### ⚠ DANGER

Disconnect power by moving the battery switches to the "OFF" position prior to removing the propeller for maintenance, etc.

### Propeller Assembly

Figure 2.27.2

- 1 ENGINE SHAFT
- 2 FORWARD THRUST WASHER
- 3 DRIVE SLEEVE
- 4 INNER HUB
- 5 BLADE BACK
- 6 OUTER HUB
- 7 EXHAUST PASSAGE
- 8 DIFFUSER RING
- 9 PROP NUT
- 10 LOCK RING
- 11 DRIVE SLEEVE ADAPTER
- 12 BLADE TIP
- 13 LEADING EDGE
- 14 TRAILING EDGE
- 15 BLADE FACE



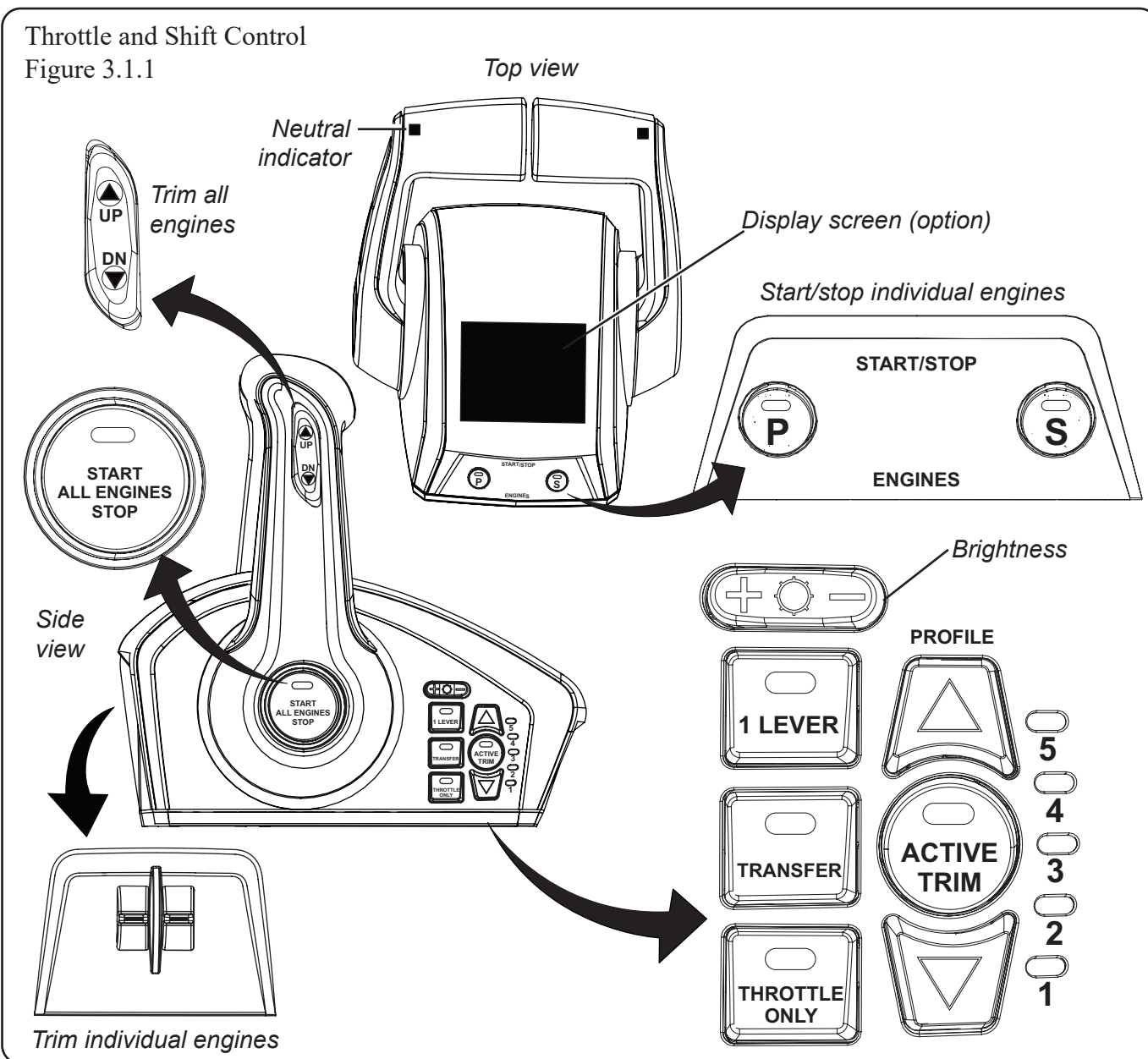
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## Learn Safe Boating

Boating requires considerably greater skills than operating a land vehicle. The boat operator should know boating safety, safe navigation, and safe boat operating procedures. Taking a boating course is the best way to prepare for a safe and enjoyable experience on the water. For further information see *Boating Courses* in the *Introduction* chapter.

## Throttle and Shift Control

The throttle and shift control is used to manage both the shifting mechanism and the throttle (see Figure 3.1.1). This control regulates engine RPMs, which controls the speed of the boat. Moving the levers forward shifts the engines into forward gear. Continuing to move the lever forward progressively increases the forward speed of the boat. Moving the lever backwards shifts the engines into reverse gear, and continuing to move the lever back progressively increases the reverse speed of the boat. The levers must be in the neutral position to start the engine(s). When in neutral, otherwise known as the idle position, the propeller is not engaged. A green neutral LED light is illuminated atop the throttle and shift lever when in neutral.



### Buttons and Switches

Basic button/switch use on the throttle and shift control are detailed below (see Figure 3.3.1).

#### Neutral Indicator

Illuminates when engines are in neutral gear position.

#### Trim All Engines

Raises and lowers all engines.

#### Start All Engines Stop

Starts or stops all engines sequentially from port to starboard.

#### Start/Stop Individual Engines

Starts or stops an individual engine.

#### Trim Individual Engines

Raises and lowers individual engines.

#### Brightness

Increases and decreases brightness on control unit.

#### 1 Lever

Enables throttle and shift functions of all engines to be controlled by the port lever.

#### Transfer

Transfer boat control to a different helm, if equipped.

#### Throttle Only

Increase engine RPMs without shifting into gear.

#### Active Trim

Turns the Active Trim feature on or off.

#### Profile

Changes the selected Active Trim profile.

REFER TO THE OWNER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

### Starting the Engines

#### ATTENTION

Ensure continuous visibility of other boats, swimmers and obstacles during bow-up transition to planing. Adjust engine to an intermediate trim as soon as boat is on plane to avoid possible ejection due to boat spin-out. Do not attempt to turn boat when the engine is trimmed extremely down, under or in.

#### ATTENTION

Wind and sea currents can change how this vessel responds while in motion. Understanding this vessel and its reactions at speed will make boating safer and more enjoyable.



#### CAUTION

Never start or operate your outboard (even momentarily) without water circulating through all the cooling water intake holes in the gear case to prevent damage to the water pump (running dry) or overheating of the engine.

#### ATTENTION

Shift controls into neutral before starting engine. Shift only when engine is at idle. Reversing at high speeds can cause flooding/swamping due to water being pushed over the transom.



#### CAUTION

Remove engine steering brackets before starting engines.

### Pre-start Checklist

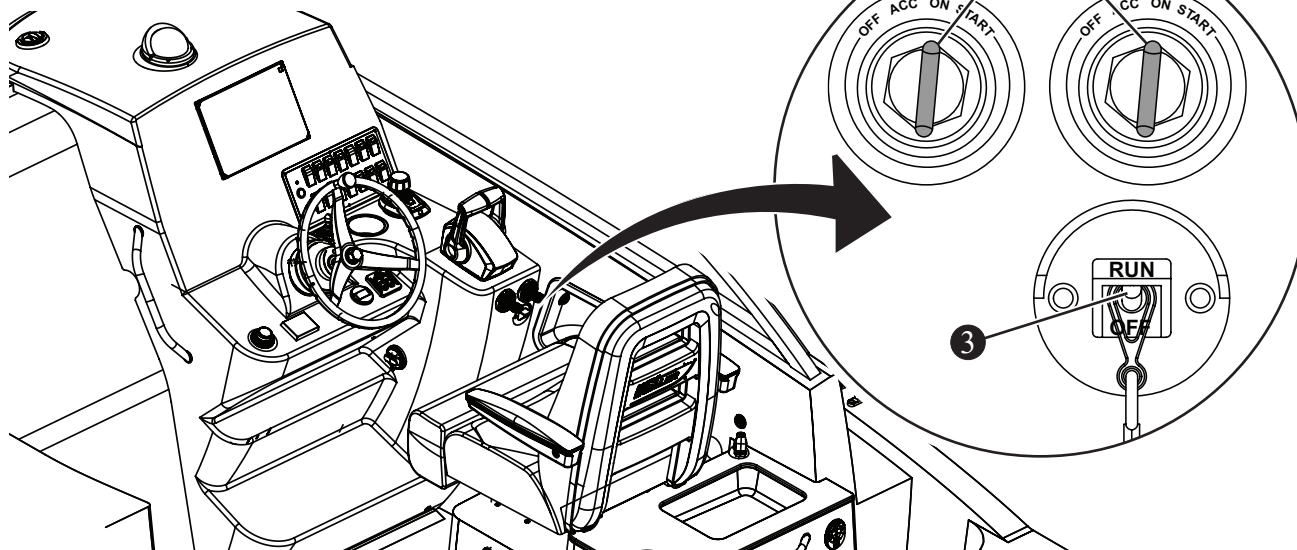
1. If equipped with 1st Mate theft deterrent system, press the power button on the captain's fob. A single beep indicates the captain's fob is connected and the boat is ready for operation. For more information on 1st Mate refer to Chapter 1 *Safety, 1st Mate Safety and Security System*.
1. Use the *TRIM ALL ENGINES SWITCH* on *THE SHIFT AND THROTTLE CONTROL* (see Figure 3.1.1), to ensure lower units of engines are in water.
2. Ensure *ENGINE EMERGENCY STOP SWITCH* is in run position (see Figure 3.3.1).
3. If equipped, remove steering locks from engines.
4. Turn each *ENGINE BATTERY SWITCH* to the ON position. The *Battery Switch Panel* is accessed on the prep station from the cockpit walkway (see Figure 3.3.2).

### Start-up Procedure

1. On helm controls, ensure throttle and shift levers are in the neutral position. Check to ensure *THROTTLE AND SHIFT CONTROL* lever's neutral indicator light is illuminated (see Figure 3.1.1).
2. Insert ignition key into each *Engine ignition switch*; turn to *ON* position (see Figure 3.3.1).

## Ignition Switch(s)

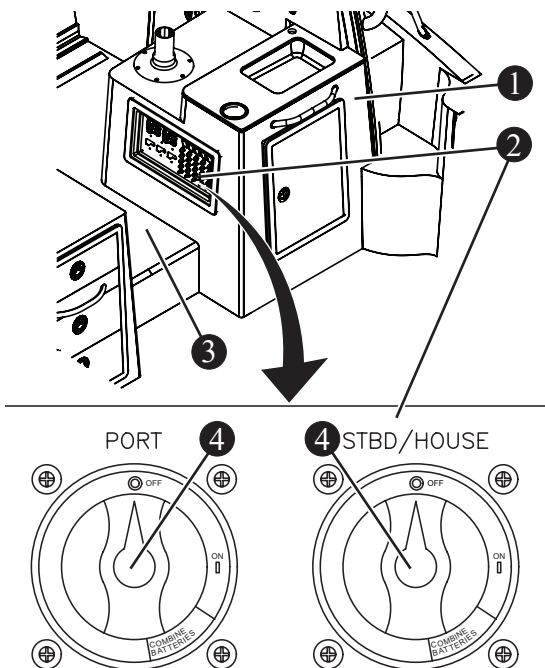
Figure 3.3.1



- 1 PORT ENGINE IGNITION SWITCH
- 2 STARBOARD ENGINE IGNITION SWITCH
- 3 ENGINE EMERGENCY STOP SWITCH

## Battery Switch Panel

Figure 3.3.2



- 1 PREP STATION
- 2 BATTERY SWITCH PANEL
- 3 COCKPIT WALKWAY
- 4 ENGINE BATTERY SWITCH

- 3. On shift and throttle control, press *START ALL ENGINES* button.

### Parallel Switching

If one of the engine batteries does not have enough power to start the engine, the battery can be paralleled with the house battery using the *Engine Battery Switch* (see Figure 3.3.2). Turn the switch to the *COMBINE BATTERIES* position and try to start the engine again. Return the switch back to the *ON* position even if the engine cannot be started.

### ⚠ CAUTION

Operating the boat with the battery switch in the combine batteries position can damage the engine(s) and batteries.

### Engine Warm Up

The *THROTTLE ONLY* button on the throttle and shift control allows the operator to increase engine RPMs for warm-up without being in gear. To operate:

- 4. Ensure throttle and shift levers are in neutral.
- 5. Press and hold *THROTTLE ONLY* button while moving port throttle and shift lever forward.
- 6. Hold in *THROTTLE ONLY* button until an audible signal sounds twice and neutral

lights start flashing. Flashing lights indicate *THROTTLE ONLY* program is engaged.

7. Advance port throttle and shift lever to increase engine RPMs; RPMs are limited to prevent engine damage.
8. To disengage *THROTTLE ONLY*, return port throttle and shift lever back to neutral position.

### Shut-down Procedure

#### ⚠ CAUTION

Never turn the battery switch to the off position while the engine is running. Equipment damage will occur.

1. Ensure throttle and shift levers are in neutral.
2. Press *START ALL ENGINES STOP* button.
3. Turn each *IGNITION* key to *OFF* position.
4. Turn each *ENGINE BATTERY SWITCH* to *OFF* position (see Figure 3.3.2).

### Engine Trim

Engine trim, also referred to as power trim, allows the operator to raise and lower the engines for trailering, launching, beaching, and the bow up transition to planing. Use the engine trim switch to obtain ideal boat angle (in relation to the water surface) for a given load and water condition. In most cases the best all-around performance is obtained when the boat runs at an angle between 3 and 5 degrees. Engine trim can be done manually by Pressing the *trim all engines* switch located on the throttle and shift control. See *Throttle and Shift Control* earlier in this chapter.

#### ATTENTION

Ensure continuous visibility of other boats, swimmers and obstacles during bow-up transition to planing. Adjust engine to an intermediate trim as soon as boat is on plane.

#### ⚠ DANGER

Visibility from the helm is limited, use of trim tabs is necessary to maintain adequate visibility in some running conditions. Avoid serious injury or death from collisions. Maintain a lookout as required by USCG navigation rules.

### Active Trim

Engine trim can also be controlled automatically using active trim, a GPS, speed-based engine trim

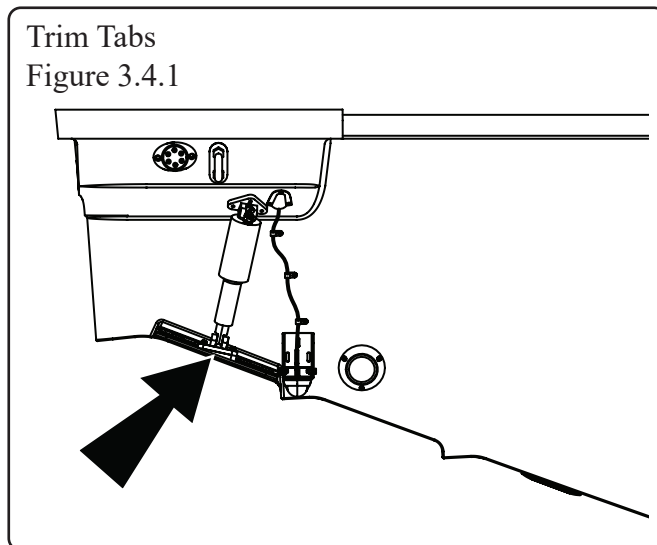
system that adjusts engine trim based on changes in boat speed and maneuvers to improve performance, fuel economy, and ease of operation. Active trim switches, located on the side of the throttle and shift control (see Figure 3.1.1), have several selectable trim profiles that allow the operator to compensate for changes in boat load, operator preference, and weather conditions.

REFER TO OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY INFORMATION.

### Trim Tabs

Trim tabs are located on the bottom of the hull at the transom and are used to assist in leveling the vessel caused by uneven weight distribution or strong cross winds (see Figure 3.4.1).

Trim Tabs  
Figure 3.4.1



### Operation

#### NOTICE

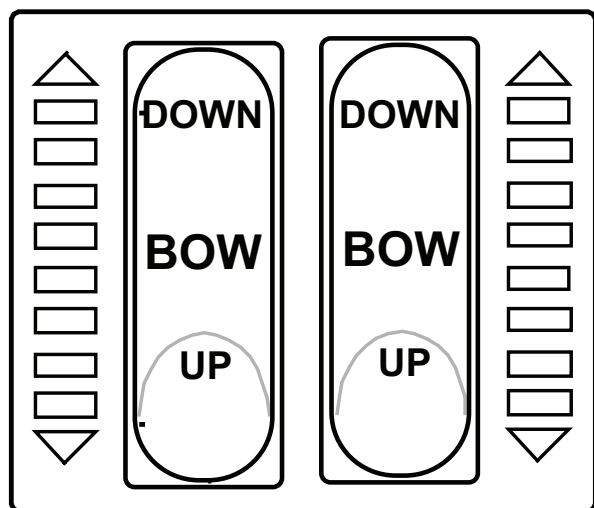
Ensure continuous visibility of other boats, swimmers and obstacles during bow-up transition to planing. Adjust engine to an intermediate trim as soon as boat is on plane to avoid possible ejection due to boat spinout. Do not attempt to turn boat when the engine is trimmed extremely down, under or in.

The trim tabs are controlled by switches (see Figure 3.5.1) located at the helm. Short momentary bursts of the switches will achieve proper attitude of the hull. The trim tab switch is marked bow up and bow down. Using the trim tabs can:

- Level the boat; fore and aft, port and starboard

- Reduce resistance in the steering system
- Increase speed
- Reduce strain on the engines
- Provide a smoother, more stable ride

Trim Tab Switch Pad  
Figure 3.5.1



The trim tabs units are sealed, waterproof and maintenance free. General cleaning is recommended, and marine growth should be removed when the boat is out of the water. Also inspect the sacrificial anodes regularly and replace as necessary, refer to Chapter 5, *Care & Maintenance* for additional information.

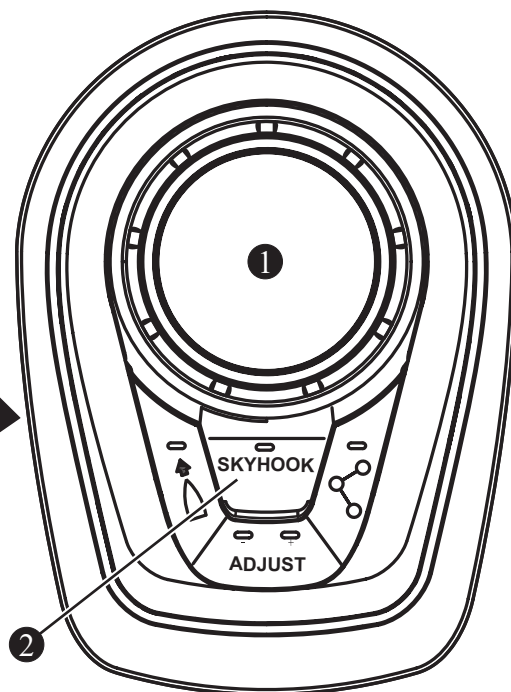
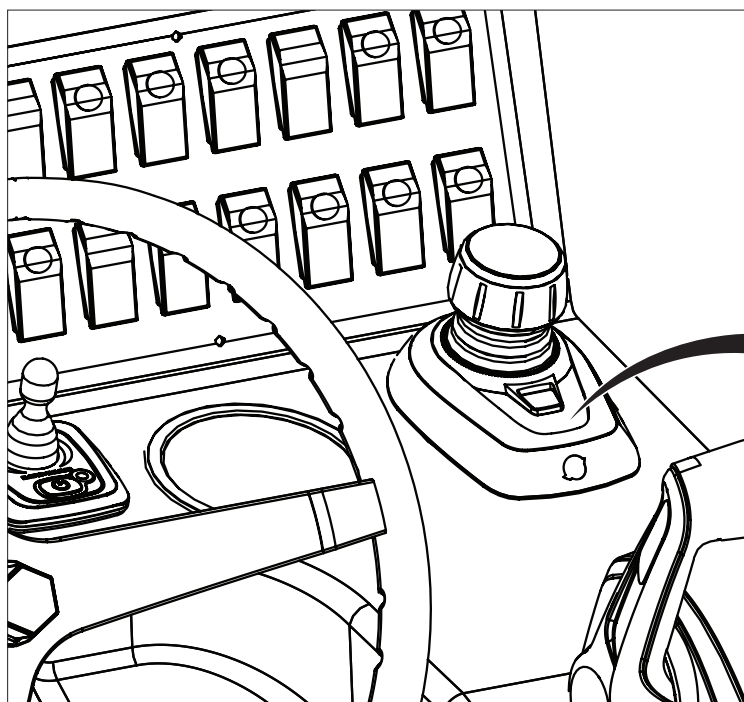
REFER TO THE OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY INFORMATION.

### Joystick Piloting (Option)

Joystick piloting provides 360 degrees of movement in any direction, including sideways, diagonally or spinning on its own axis using a joystick. The throttle, shifting and steering are controlled with one hand. The joystick working in conjunction with the independently steered engines move the boat in the desired direction. If equipped, the joystick, (see Figure 3.5.2) is located at the helm. To use the joystick, the throttle and shift control levers must be in the neutral position.

REFER TO OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY INFORMATION.

Joystick Piloting (Option)  
Figure 3.5.2



- 1 Joystick
- 2 Skyhook button

### Propeller Warning Lights

Joystick piloting adds special lighting to the transom of the boat. When joystick piloting is engaged the lights will flash when the propellers are spinning.

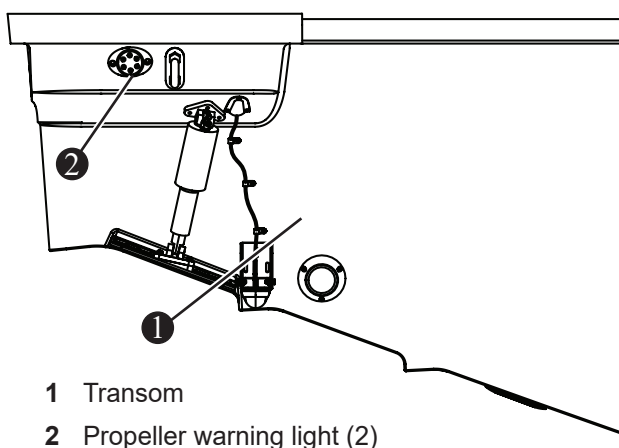
The lights on the transom will flash continuously while skyhook is engaged.



#### WARNING

When joystick piloting is activated the propellers spin. This can injure swimmers. Check that no one is in the water. Inform passengers not to enter the water

Joystick Piloting Propeller Warning Lights  
Figure 3.6.1



### Skyhook (Digital Anchor)

Skyhook pinpoints the boat's position using a GPS satellite antenna. The engines move independently to maintain the position and heading. It's ideal for holding a boat over a fishing spot, waiting for a drawbridge to open or maintaining position waiting to refuel at a marina (see Figure 3.6.1).

### Integrated Autopilot

Auto heading and way point sequencing make navigating to a destination simple and efficient. A built-in digital compass set on auto heading maintains course and makes precise corrections with the touch of a finger. One-degree heading adjustments are made with a tap on the joystick. Plot trips with multiple stops between a starting point and a final destination with way point sequencing.

### VesselView Mobile

If equipped, VesselView Mobile connects the data network to your iPhone or android mobile device. With VesselView Mobile you can connect on your mobile device with all the digital data your engine supports plus additional features including maintenance reminders, mapping, performance summary, and fault code diagnostics.

### Bow Thruster (Option)



#### DANGER

Do not operate thruster out of water, even for a few seconds. The motor will over speed by 300%, causing damage to unit; propeller will also damage whatever it contacts. In addition, this action will void the warranty.

#### NOTICE

If thruster is operated constantly for 3 minutes it will power down and panel will deactivate. The system is designed to automatically power down after 20 minutes of no operation. If thermal cut-out is activated all power to the controls is disabled. Wait for unit to cool down.

#### ATTENTION

Bow thruster is not included when joystick piloting option is selected.



#### CAUTION

If equipped with bow thruster, forward walkway fishbox is used for dry storage only.



#### WARNING

Thoroughly understand the operation and safety requirements of the thruster before using. The thruster should not be operated in close proximity to swimmers, as a powerful suction is created when in use.

If equipped, the bow thruster (see Figure 3.7.1) gives the operator more maneuverability of the bow when docking, maneuvering the vessel in narrow channels or where space is limited.

The bow thruster is controlled with a joystick located at the helm (see Figure 3.7.2). Power is supplied to the bow thruster via a battery switch located inside the mechanical access hatch (see Figure 3.8.1).



#### CAUTION

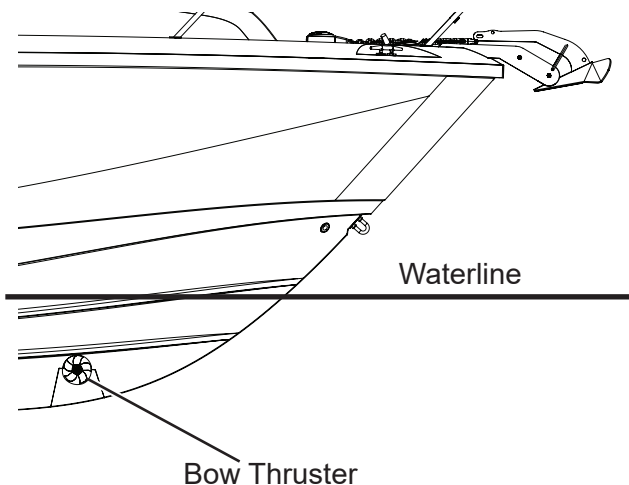
Do not move the joystick port to starboard in quick succession as this could damage the motor.

To operate:

1. Turn battery switch inside mechanical access hatch to **ON** position ((see Figure 3.8.1).
2. Press and hold the joystick on/off button for one second (see Figure 3.7.2). A green power indicator illuminates.
3. Push the joystick in the desired travel direction and release (see Figure 3.7.3).

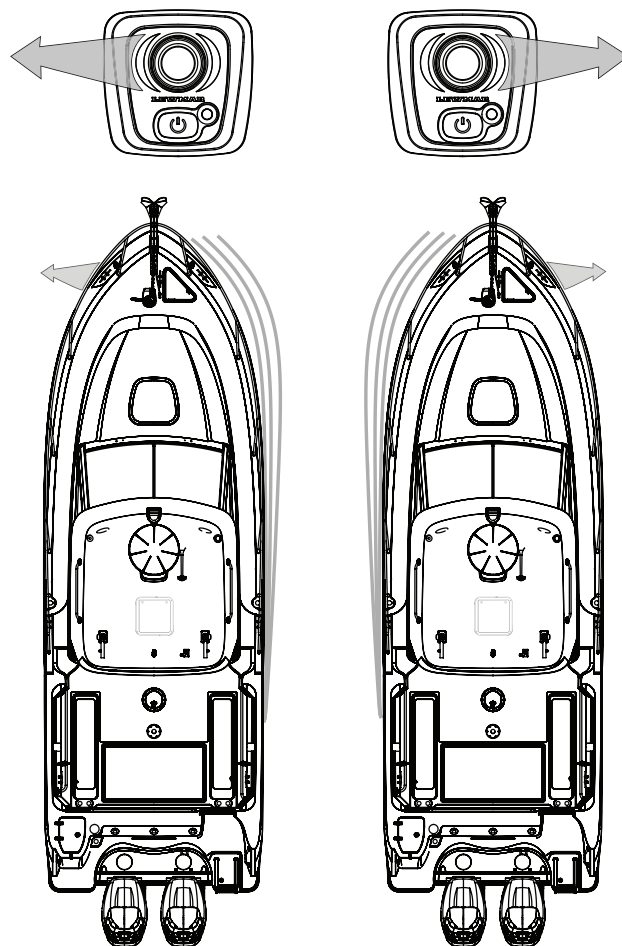
NOTE: The bow thruster motor is equipped with an internal thermal breaker. If the thermal breaker trips, allow the unit to cool down before continuing operation to avoid damage.

Bow Thruster  
Figure 3.7.1

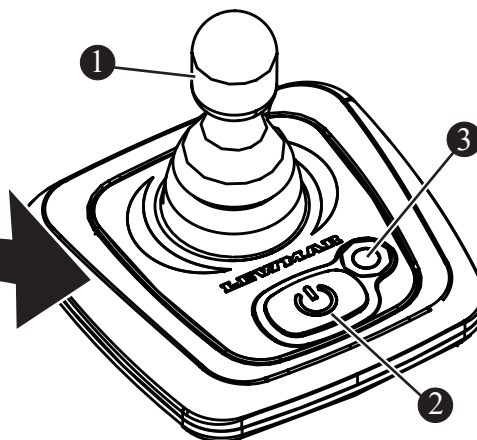
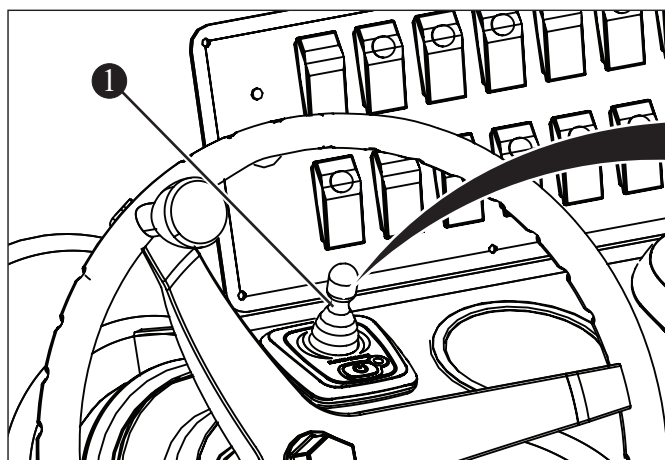


REFER TO OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY INFORMATION.

Bow Thruster Movement  
Figure 3.7.3

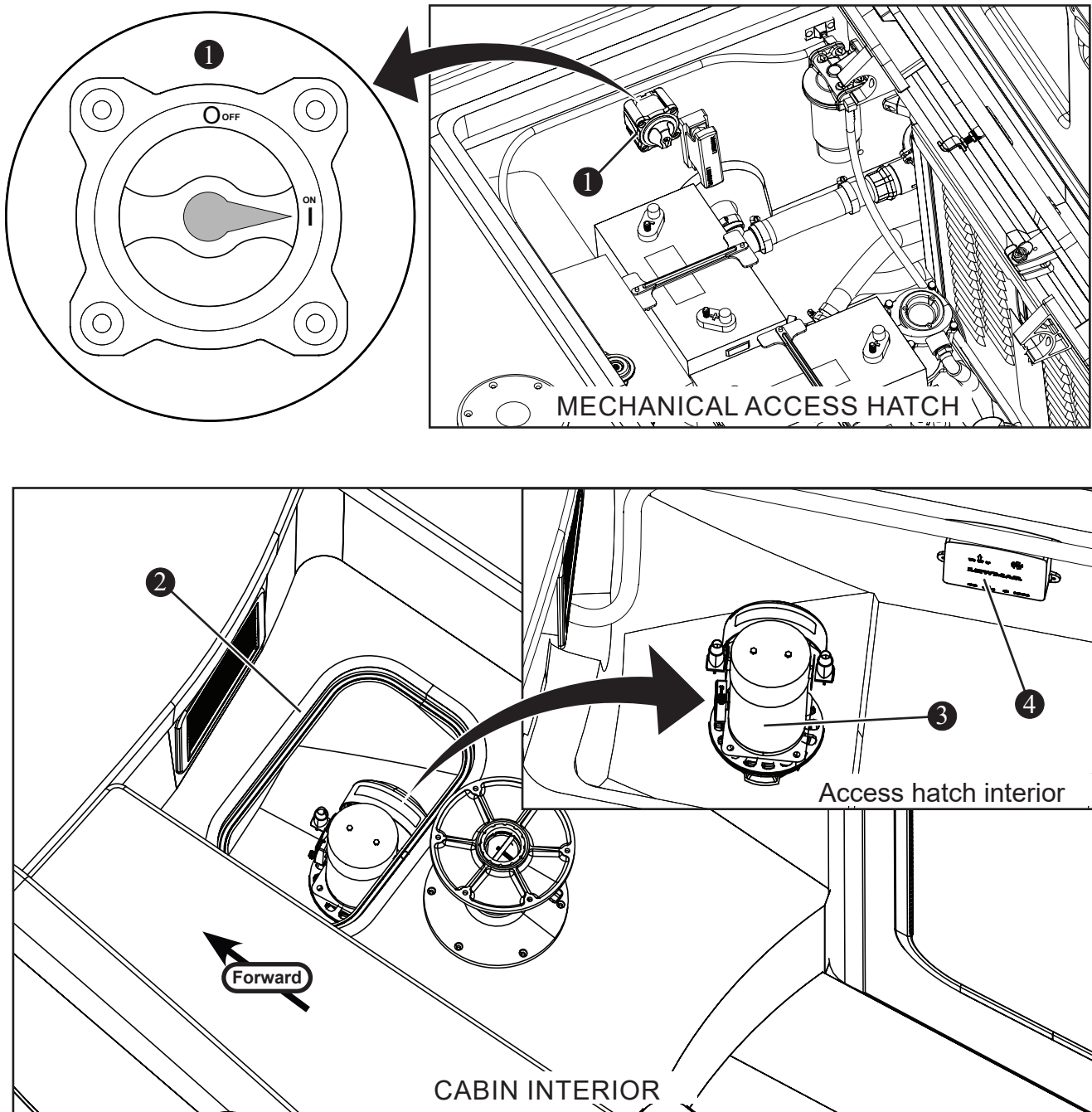


Bow Thruster Joystick (Option)  
Figure 3.7.2



- 1 Bow Thruster Joystick
- 2 On/off button
- 3 Power indicator light

Bow Thruster Components  
Figure 3.8.1



- 1 BATTERY SWITCH
- 2 ACCESS HATCH

- 3 BOW THRUSTER
- 4 BOW THRUSTER MODULE

NOTE: Table top removed for clarity

## Navigation Lighting

This vessel comes equipped with navigation lighting for your safety. Regulations state that all boats must display navigation lights between sunset and sunrise and during periods of restricted visibility, such as rain, fog, haze, etc. If operating in reduced visibility or between sunset and sunrise it is necessary to maintain a safe speed and post a lookout.

It is the operator's responsibility to ensure that the navigation lights are in good working order and that the proper lighting is shown and not obstructed in its intended arc of visibility. Do not modify navigation lights. This vessel's navigation lights may include an expiration date on the housing. If one is located, replace light before expiration date, even if light is functional, as lighting quality may be compromised.

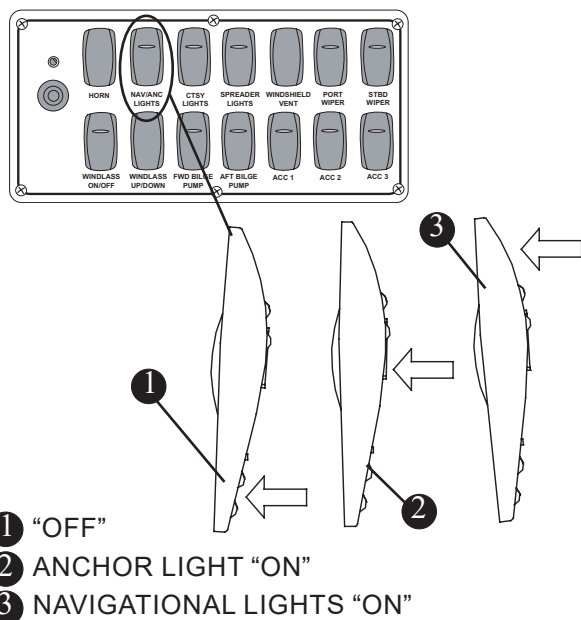
Do not add lights that interfere with required navigation lights. Some lights, such as blue colored lights, may be illegal to display on a boat. It is the owner's responsibility to ensure that displayed lights are also compliant with local regulations.

## NOTICE

**The improper sequence of navigation lighting may be as dangerous as no lighting at all.**

NAV/ANC Switch

Figure 3.9.1

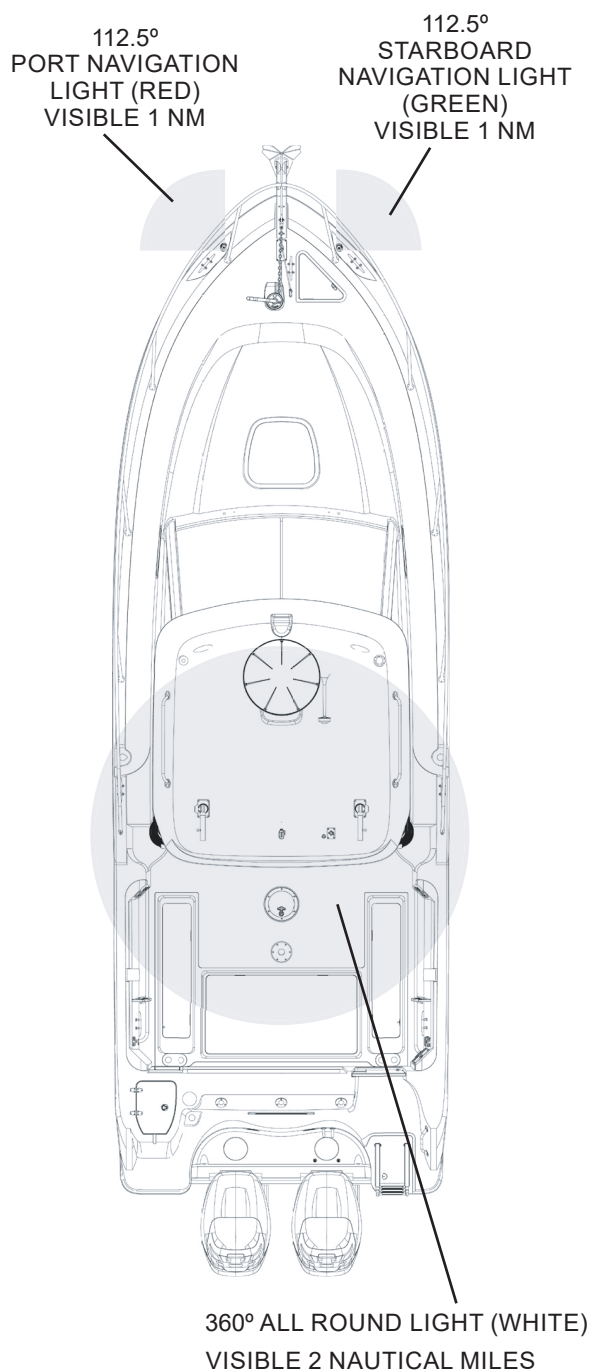


## Operating the Navigation Lighting

A three-position switch, located on the console switch panel marked "NAV/ANC" (Figure 3.9.1) controls the navigation and anchor lighting.

Navigation/Anchor Lighting

Figure 3.9.2



### Bilge Pumps

Your 285 Conquest is equipped with three bilge pumps and a shower sump with pump and float switch. The aft bilge pump and the high water bilge pump are rated at 2,000 GPH (7571 LPH) and the forward bilge pump at 1,100 GPH (4164 LPH). Each pump is activated automatically by a mercury free float switch when the water in the bilge reaches a predetermined level.

Switches on the console switch panel labeled *FWD BILGE* & *AFT BILGE* control the operation of the pumps. The pumps operate automatically while the switches are in the *OFF* position. Turning the switch to the *ON* position bypasses the auto function operating the pumps manually. To avoid overheating or tripping the breaker do not leave the pumps on manually for an extended period of time.

All bilge pumps, and the shower sump, discharge water overboard by way of thru-hull fittings.

### Bilge Pump Maintenance

The aft pump & emergency high water pump can be accessed through the mechanical hatch in the cockpit deck. The forward pump and shower sump can be accessed by lifting the hatch on the bottom cabin step and removing the trash can revealing and removing the cover. Access to the shower sump pump can be gained by removing the screws on each corner of the top of the unit.

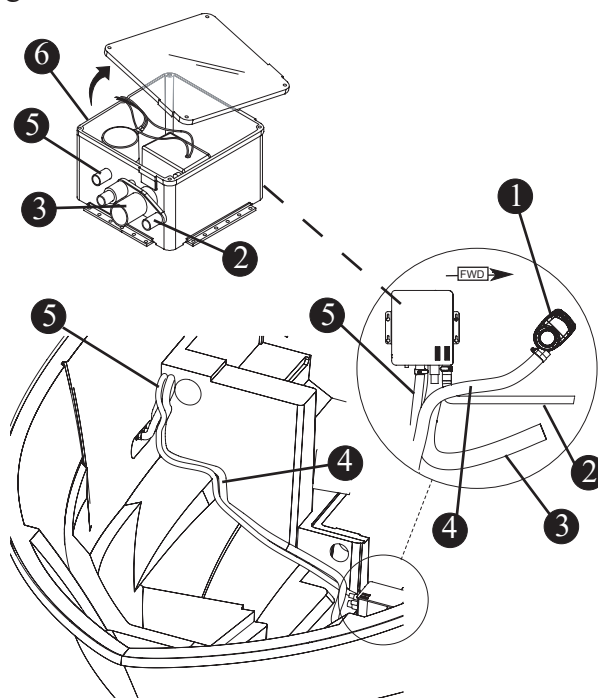
Frequently inspect the area under all float switches to ensure they are free from debris and gummy bilge oil. To clean, soak in heavy duty bilge cleaner for 10 minutes, agitating several times. Check for unrestricted operation of the float. Repeat the cleaning procedure if necessary.

Inspect the bilge pump intakes and keep them free of dirt or material which may impede the flow of water through the pump. To clean the pump strainer, depress the lock tabs on both sides of the pump and lift the pump motor (Figure 3.11.1).

If water does not come out of discharge hose:

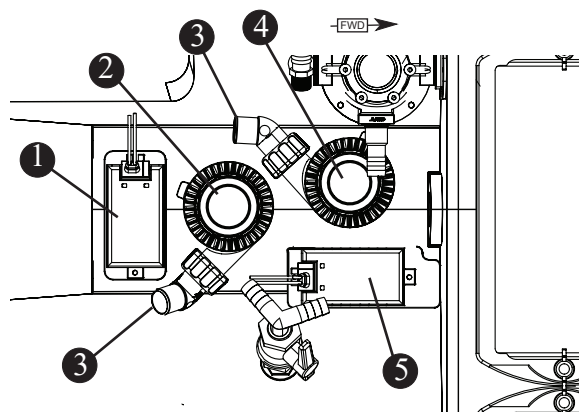
1. Remove the motor module to see if the impeller rotates with the power on.

Forward Bilge Pump & Shower Sump  
Figure 3.10.1



- 1 BILGE PUMP (1,100 GPH/4164 LPH)
- 2 FROM A/C CONDENSATION DRAIN
- 3 FROM SHOWER DRAIN
- 4 BILGE PUMP THRU HULL DISCHARGE
- 5 SHOWER SUMP THRU HULL DISCHARGE
- 6 SHOWER SUMP W/INTEGRAL PUMP & FLOAT SWITCH

Aft Bilge Pumps  
Figure 3.10.2

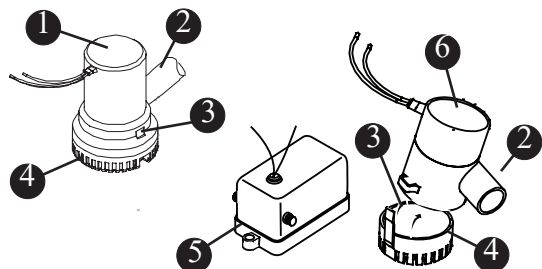


- 1 AFT BILGE PUMP FLOAT SWITCH
- 2 AFT BILGE PUMP
- 3 TO THRU-HULL DRAIN
- 4 AFT EMERGENCY HIGH WATER BILGE PUMP
- 5 EMERGENCY HIGH WATER FLOAT SWITCH

2. Remove any debris that may have accumulated in the nozzle section or strainer base.
3. Check hose and connection on hull side for debris and proper connections.

### BILGE PUMP & FLOAT SWITCH

FIGURE 3.11.1



- ① AFT BILGE PUMP (2,000 GPH/7571 LPH)
- ② DISCHARGE
- ③ LOCK TAB
- ④ WATER INLET
- ⑤ ELECTRONIC FLOAT SWITCH
- ⑥ FORWARD BILGE PUMP (1100 GPH/4164 LPH)

## NOTICE

**The bilge pumps are wired directly to the battery. Therefore it is imperative that the float switch remain clear of debris to prevent continuous operation and subsequent discharge of the battery.**

**Inspect the bilge pump intakes frequently and keep them free of dirt or material which may impede the flow of water through the pump.**

### Float Switch

Frequently inspect the area under or around the float switches to ensure they are free from debris and gummy bilge oil.

#### To clean:

- Soak in heavy duty bilge cleaner for 10 minutes, agitating several times.
- Check for unrestricted operation of the float.
- Repeat the cleaning procedure if necessary.

### Fuel & Oil Spillage

Regulations prohibit discharging fuel or oily waste in navigable waters. Discharge is defined as any action which causes a film, sheen or discoloration on the

water surface, or causes a sludge or emulsion beneath the water surface. A common violation is bilge discharge. Violators are subject to severe penalties and may also be responsible for the cost of cleanup which may be substantial.

Use rags or sponges to soak up fuel or oily waste, then dispose of them properly ashore. If there is a large quantity of fuel or oil in the bilge, contact a knowledgeable marine service to remove it. Never pump contaminated bilge discharge overboard.

### Emergency High Water Bilge Pump

In the event that water has risen in the bilge sufficiently to activate the high water float switch, the emergency high water bilge pump will automatically begin to pump water out of the bilge, an audible alarm (loud buzzer) will sound at the helm and the high water indicator light on the helm switch panel will be ON.

#### Take immediate action:

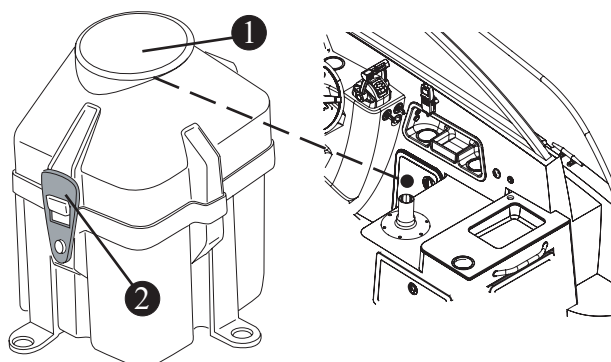
- Switch all bilge pumps ON.
- Use your radio to broadcast a PAN-PAN distress call, see Chapter 1, *Safety*.

### Power Steering

The four-stroke engines incorporate power assisted steering by use of an enclosed hydraulic pump located in the aft bilge. The pump can be accessed through a door beneath the console side pocket. The pump is electrically operated to provide hydraulic pressure to the steering system.

### POWER STEERING PUMP

FIGURE 3.3.1



- ① REMOVABLE COVER
- ② RUBBER LOCKING STRAP (2)

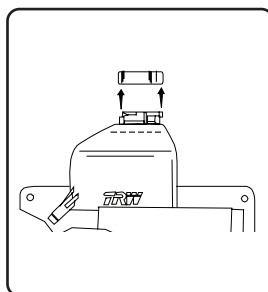
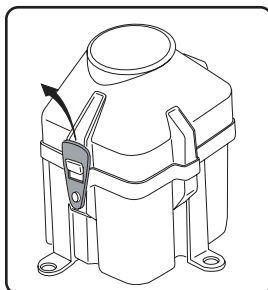
### Filling & Maintenance

The system is virtually maintenance free, aside from regular fluid checks and visually inspecting the outside of the unit for signs of leaks or damage.

- Release cover by pulling the locking strap up and out.
- Unscrew cap and check the fluid level in the reservoir, fill if necessary using SAE 0W-30 Full Synthetic Power Steering Fluid ONLY.
- Replace cap and cover

Make it a habit of checking the fluid level before each trip.

REFER TO THE ENGINE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.



### Fuel System

#### CAUTION

- Oil and fuel spills can be dangerous and can subject offenders to severe penalties
- Leaking fuel is a fire and explosion hazard, inspect the system regularly. Examine fuel tanks and exposed lines for leaks and corrosion.

#### CAUTION

Use of improper fuel can seriously damage your engine. Engine damage resulting from use of improper fuel is considered misuse of engine and will void the warranty. Follow engine manufacturer's recommendations regarding the types of fuel and oil to use.

#### NOTICE

It is your responsibility to read and understand the engine manufacturer's manual in your owner's manual packet for complete fuel and fueling information and warnings.

#### WARNING

The use of a portable fuel tank to fill your boat's tank can result in overfilling and circumvent the safety features designed into your tank.

#### WARNING

The modification of any of the fuel system components or the replacement of these components with unauthorized parts may result in over-pressurization of the fuel system and circumvent the safety features designed into your tank.

This system has been designed to meet the EPA regulations using certified components to limit the fuel vapor emissions.

Your fuel system provides the following benefits:

- Automotive style refueling, automatic nozzle shut-off, fuel nozzle retention. This system sends a signal to the pump nozzle to shut off before there is any spit-back or well-back through the fill opening.
- Overfill protection is included with each system, reducing the possibility of accidental fuel spills.
- Reduce hydrocarbon emissions through the use of a specially designed fuel fill. This fuel fill has a permanently attached cap with a positive closure mechanism with an audible click, to let you know when it is sealed.

### Fuel tank

This boat is equipped with a low permeation crosslink Polyethylene fuel tank with a usable fuel capacity of 200 gallon (757 L). The usable capacity of the fuel tank is different from the tank capacity marked on the tank from the manufacturer. The difference is the non-usable portion of the tank which results from the fuel in the tank that is below the pickup tube and the ullage area that has been incorporated into your tank. It is recommended that you follow all instructions regarding the filling of fuel tanks. Please take time to read and understand all the fuel related information and warnings regarding gasoline and the boat, in the engine manual in the owner's packet.

Fuel tanks with levels less than 1/4 full can cause engine stalling problems due to fuel starvation or by allowing sediment and dirt to enter the fuel supply lines. Keep the tank full and monitor the fuel level often to prevent this from happening.

### Fuel Vent

The fuel tank vent is integrated into the fuel fill deck fitting. The VaporTec fuel pressure management system, (fuel fill deck fitting, integrated check valve, fill limit vent valve, grade valve), ensures that the fuel system constantly maintains proper vapor pressure in all situations. This eliminates any unintended pressure which can seriously damage a boat or engine. The vent serves as an over pressure/vacuum release with anti-surge and flame/spark arresting protection.

The fuel vent system also plays an important role in controlling the FULL level of fuel with the use of the Fill Limit Vent Valve. Grade Valves have been

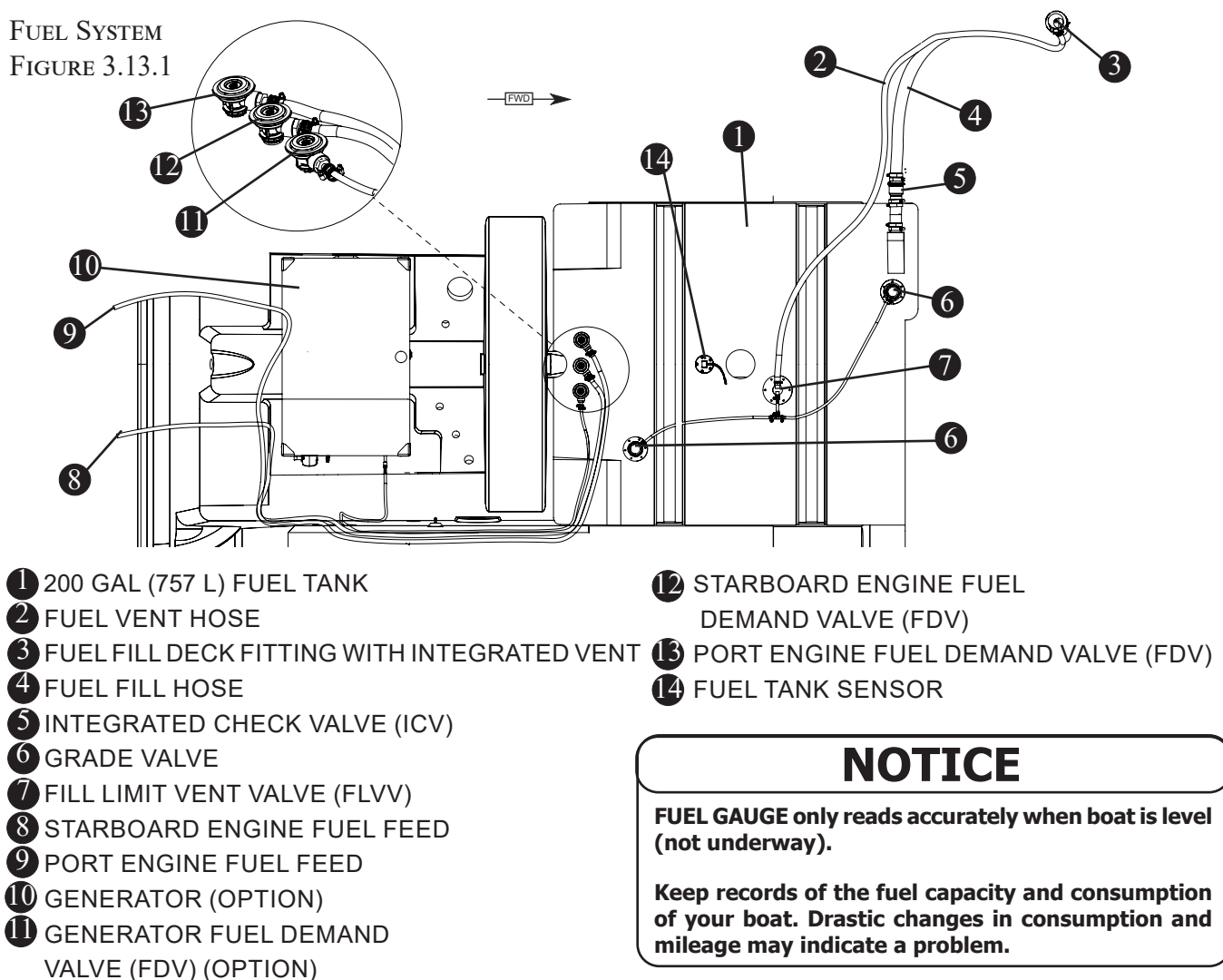
added to the tank which allows proper ventilation of the tank when the boat is stored, or trailered, on a moderate incline, without fuel seepage.

### Fuel Distribution System

The fuel is delivered to the engine through the Fuel Demand Valve, anti-siphon valve, and the fuel line. The Fuel Demand Valve prevents the built up pressure inside the tank from being transferred to the engine while still allowing fuel to flow as the engine requires it for operation.

The anti-siphon valve is a safety feature designed to prevent the fuel from siphoning out of the tank if the fuel line were to be cut or broken below the level of the fuel in the tank. In this case, some fuel would leak from the line, but would not allow the entire contents of the tank to siphon into the boat.

FUEL SYSTEM  
FIGURE 3.13.1



### Filling The Tank

#### **WARNING**

**The fuel system on this vessel complies with all applicable ABYC standards. Fueling station pump flow rates that exceed 18 gallons (68 liters) per minute may damage system components and cause fuel leakage into the vessel.**

This fuel system is designed to automatically shut off the fuel nozzle when the tank is full, similar to an automotive fuel system. The tank is filled when the fuel fill nozzle has shut itself off the second time.

The SecureStop automatic fuel shut off system (Fuel Fill Deck Fitting, Integrated Check Valve, Fill Limit Vent Valve), ensures a clean a trouble-free fill -up. Attempting to fill the tank past this point may cause some of the components to not function properly, or malfunction.

### Static Electricity and the Fuel System

#### **DANGER**

- **Static electricity can ignite gasoline vapors causing serious injury, death and/or destruction of property.**
- **Check for leaks in tubing, connections and hoses. Avoid all forms of ignition when the odor of fuel is noticed.**

**Correct the cause of the leaks and ventilate the area to insure that no fumes remain prior to energizing any electrical equipment, smoking and/or starting the engines.**

There is a danger that static electricity can ignite gasoline vapors that have not been ventilated outside an enclosed area. Use extreme caution when fueling your boat from a source outside the regular venues, (e.g. marinas, fuel service stations).

Your boats bonding system protects it from creating and discharging static electricity. Your boat must be in contact with the water or a land based grounding system. The following suggestions will help keep you safe from static electricity while refueling your boat.

Your boat has safety features that can be circumvented by not adhering to standard fueling practices.

- Never fuel your boat in unsafe conditions such as suspended on a sling or in a situation that increases the likelihood of static discharge.
- Never use homemade containers to fill your fuel tanks.
- Fuel carried on-board outside of a fixed fuel system should be stored in an approved container or in a portable tank such as provided for outboard engines and be stowed safely outside of the engine or living compartment(s).
- Shut down the engines, motors and fans prior to taking on fuel. Any ignition sources should be extinguished before filling the fuel tank.
- Close all ports, windows, doors and hatches.
- Fueling should never be done at night except in well-lighted areas.
- Always keep the fuel nozzle in contact with the fuel fill plate or the edge of the fuel tank opening throughout the filling process.
- Allow areas where gasoline vapors could collect to be ventilated before starting the engine.
- Wipe any spillage completely and dispose of rags or waste on shore.
- Secure the fill cap tightly.
- Portable tanks should only be filled while on shore, never on board the boat.

#### **NOTICE**

**It is your responsibility to read and understand the engine manufacturer's manual in your owner's manual packet for complete fuel and fueling information and warnings.**

### Ethanol-Blended Fuel

Ethanol is an oxygenated hydrocarbon compound that has a high octane rating and therefore is useful in increasing the octane level of unleaded gasoline.

#### NOTICE

**The use of improper gasoline or additives can damage your fuel system and is considered misuse of the system. Damaged caused by improper gasoline or additives WILL NOT be covered under warranty.**

The fuel-system components of your Mercury engine(s) have been tested to perform with the maximum level of ethanol-blended gasoline (10% ethanol) currently allowed by the EPA in the United States.

Special precautions should be considered with the use of fuel containing ethanol in your system. Fuels with ethanol can attack some fuel-system components, such as tanks and lines, if they are not made from acceptable ethanol-compatible materials. This can lead to operational problems or safety issues such as clogged filters, leaks or engine damage.

Your boat was manufactured, and shipped from the factory, with ethanol-compatible materials. Before introducing gasoline with ethanol into your fuel tank, ask your dealer if any components have been added or replaced that are not recommended by Boston Whaler, Mercury or may not be ethanol-compatible.

### Maintaining a Full Tank

It is best to maintain a full tank of fuel when the engine is not in use. This will reduce air flow in and out of the tank due to changes in temperature as well as limiting exposure of the ethanol in the fuel to humidity and condensation.

### Phase Separation

Humidity and condensation create water in your fuel tank which can adversely effect the ethanol blended fuel. A condition called phase separation can occur if water is drawn into the fuel beyond the saturation point. The presence of water in the fuel beyond the saturation level will cause most of the ethanol in the



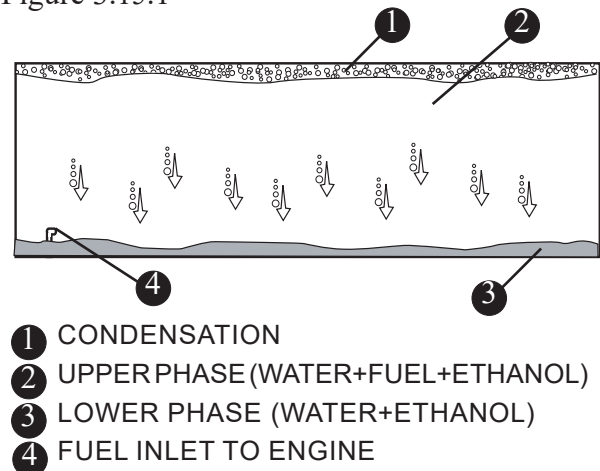
#### CAUTION

**The use of fuels containing ethanol higher than 10 percent (E-10) can damage your engine and/or fuel system and will void the warranty.**

**E85 FUELS COULD SERIOUSLY DAMAGE YOUR ENGINES AND MUST NEVER BE USED.**

fuel to separate from the bulk fuel and drop to the bottom of the tank, significantly reducing the level of ethanol in the fuel mixture in the upper level (phase). If the lower level (phase), consisting of water and ethanol, is deep enough to reach the fuel inlet, it could be pumped directly to the engine(s) and cause significant problems. Engine problems can also result from the reduced ethanol/fuel mixture left in the upper phase of the tank.

Example of Phase Separation  
Figure 3.15.1



### Additives

There is no practical additive known that can prevent or correct phase separation. The only solution is to keep water from accumulating in the tank.

If phase separation does occur, your only remedy is to drain the fuel, clean and dry the tank completely and refill with a fresh, dry load of fuel.

### Fuel Filters

Mercury already provides the appropriate level of filtration to protect the engine from debris. The addition of another *in-line* filter to the system may create a possible flow restriction that can starve the

engine(s) of fuel. It is advisable to carry extra *on-engine* filters in case filter plugging from debris in the fuel tank becomes a problem during boating.

Your Boston Whaler dealer will have recommendations regarding filters that meet Mercury's specifications.

### Fuel/Water Separator

The fuel/water separator has been determined to be within Mercury specifications and will not restrict the flow of adequate fuel to the engine(s).

### Maintenance

Periodically inspect for the presence of water in the fuel tank. If any is found, all water must be removed and the tank completely dried before refilling the tank with any fuel containing ethanol.

### Storage

Long periods of storage and/or non-use, common to boats, create unique problems. When preparing to store a boat for extended periods, of two months or more, it is best to completely remove all fuel from the tank. If it is not possible to remove the fuel, maintaining a full tank of fuel with a fuel stabilizer added to provide fuel stability and corrosion protection is recommended.

- Add fuel stabilizer/treatment at manufacturers recommended dosage.
- Run engine(s) for 10 minutes.
- Shut OFF fuel valve. Allow engine to run until it stops.
- Top off fuel tank, leaving space for expansion. DO NOT fill to point of overflow.
- DO NOT cap the tank vent.

A partially full tank is not recommended because the void space above the fuel allows air movement that can bring in water through condensation as the air temperature moves up and down. This condensation could potentially become a problem.

REFER TO THE ENGINE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

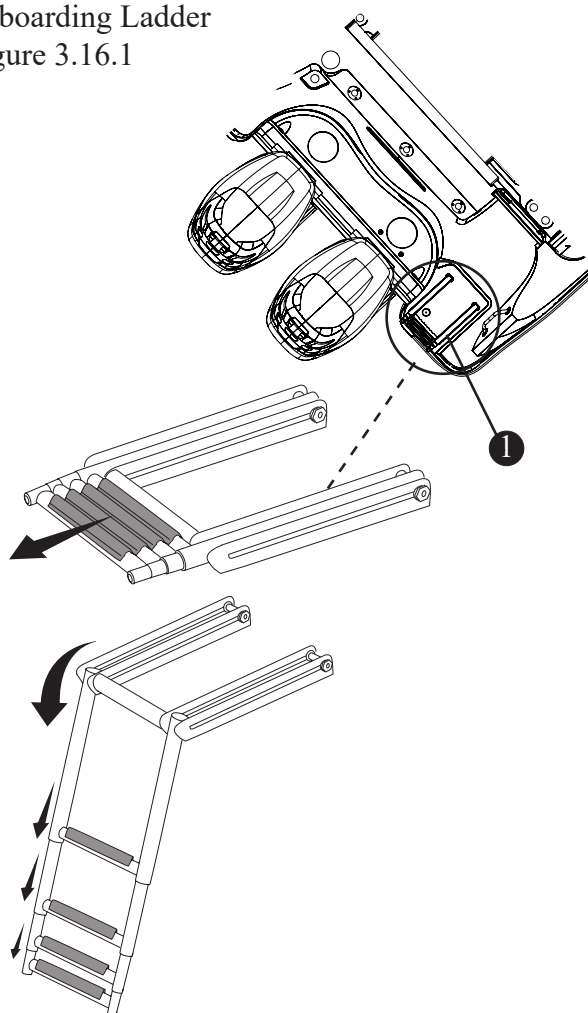
### Reboarding Ladder

The reboarding ladder is located under a cover on the aft starboard deck (See Figure 3.16.1). The ladder can be accessed by lifting the cover or pulling the ladder out without lifting the cover.

To deploy the ladder:

- Pull Ladder from under cover.
- Rotate the ladder downward
- Extend the ladder rungs.

Reboarding Ladder  
Figure 3.16.1



① SWIM LADDER\*

\*Cover removed for clarity.

## Freshwater System

### NOTICE

- **Be sure to fill the water tank from a source known to provide safe, pure drinking water.**
- **If you do not use the freshwater system for long periods of time or only use it seasonally it is recommended that you disinfect the system before using it (See page 3-9).**

The freshwater system on your boat includes a 30 Gal.(113.5L) fresh water tank, pump, and plumbing connections for water service to the sink/shower in the head, galley sink, Vacu Flush® toilet and transom shower.

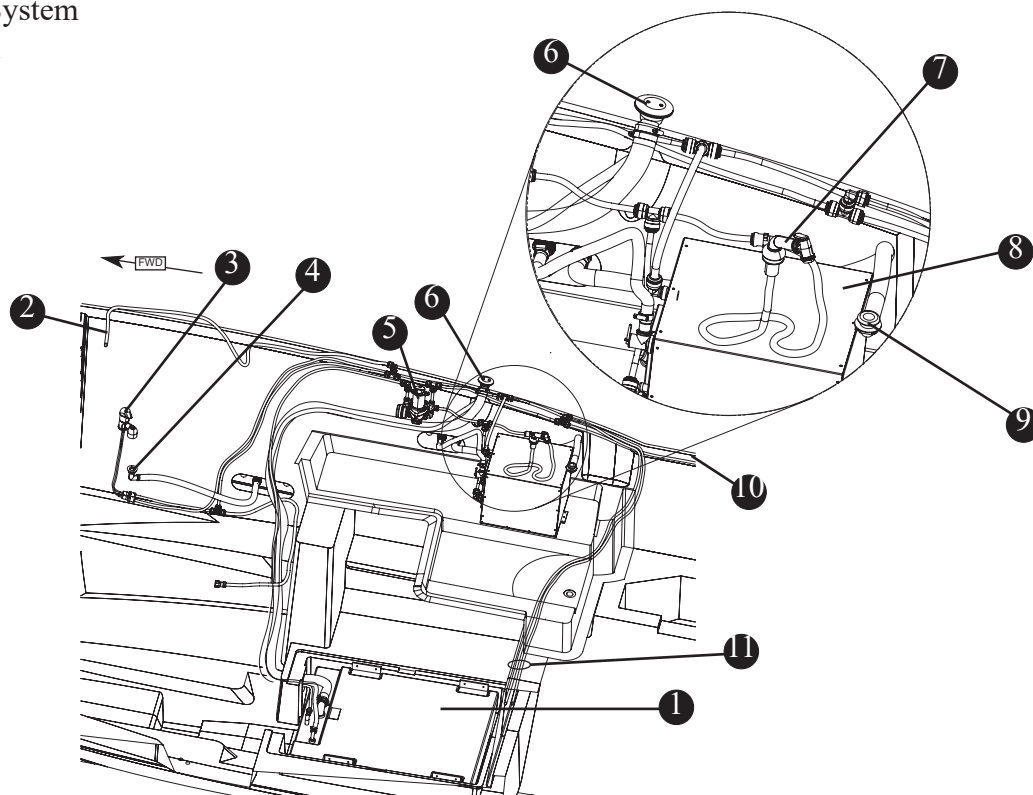
## Filling the Tank

The water tank can be filled through the water fill inlet located on the transom (Figure 3.17.1). Fill the tank only from a source known to provide safe, pure drinking water. Use only a plastic hose to fill the water tank. Using a rubber hose can give the water a disagreeable taste.

The hose should be dedicated to filling use only and should be stored in a clean, dry place. It is a good practice to cover the ends of the hose to ensure the inside stays clean.

Before you fill the freshwater system it is vital that it be properly disinfected. Ask your dealer if this has been done.

Freshwater System  
Figure 3.17.1



The following procedure is recommended to disinfect the freshwater system:

1. Flush the entire system thoroughly by allowing potable water to flow through it.
2. Drain the system completely.
3. Fill the entire system with an approved disinfecting solution (check with your dealer for recommendations) and follow the method prescribed by the manufacturer.
4. After disinfecting, drain the entire system.
5. Flush the entire system thoroughly several more times with potable water.
6. Now the system is ready for use, fill with fresh potable water.

This should be done annually or before using the system if it has been laid up for an extended period of time.

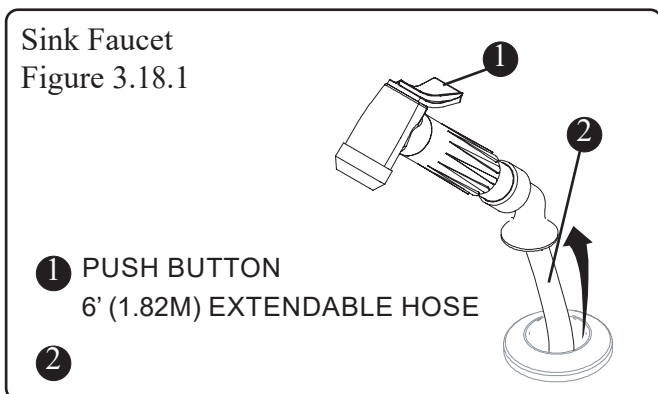
### Fresh Water Pump

The fresh water pump draws water from the water tank and provides pressure to the galley faucet, head compartment, transom shower, and the prep station. To energize the system, turn on the “FRESH WATER” switch located on the DC Main Distribution Panel, see Chapter 4, *Electrical*.

### Sink/Shower

The sink faucet is attached to a hose which can be extended approximately 6 ft. (1.82 m) and used to shower. There is a hook on the forward wall of the compartment that can be used to hang the spray head. A drain in the floor of the compartment discharges the used water overboard by way of a thru-hull fitting.

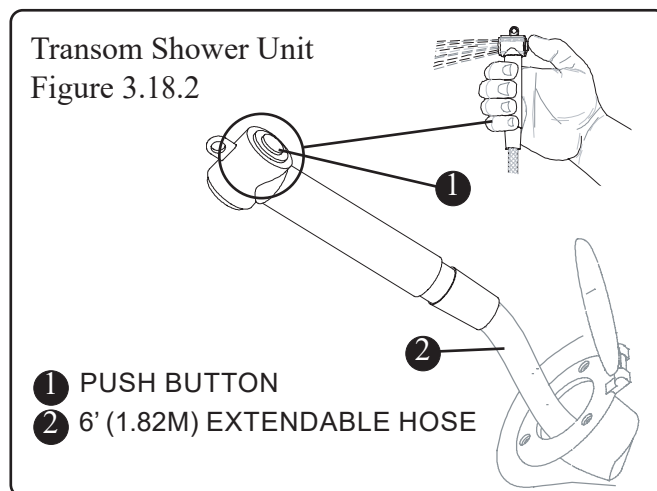
Sink Faucet  
Figure 3.18.1



### Transom Shower

The transom shower is located behind an access door in the starboard aft cockpit. The shower hose extends approximately 6 ft. (1.82 m) and is fitted with a spray head activated by a button on the back of the unit.

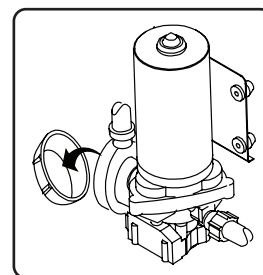
Transom Shower Unit  
Figure 3.18.2



### Maintenance

Maintenance of the fresh water system will require you to check the fittings and hoses for system integrity to prevent leaks.

Periodically check the in-line strainer attached to the fresh water pump, and clean if necessary.



The system should be run at least every other month to maintain the pump's impellers in a stable operating condition.

The fresh water pump can be accessed through the aft cockpit deck hatch.

### Water Heater (Option)

#### NOTICE

**Make sure the fresh water tank is full before operating the water heater. Operating the water heater empty will cause damage to the system.**

Make sure the “FRESH WATER” switch is “ON” before energizing the water heater.

Turn “ON” the “WATER HEATER” switch located on the AC Main Distribution Panel. Once both the “FRESH WATER” switch and the “WATER HEATER” switches are “ON” the system can be utilized.

**NOTE:** If the water heater has not been used for some time it will take approximately 20 minutes for the water to heat.

#### NOTICE

**The water heater is equipped with a temperature and pressure relief valve that complies with the standard for Relief Valves & Automatic Gas Shut off Devices for Hot Water Systems, ANSI Z 21.22**

#### ! WARNING

**Hydrogen gas may form in the tank if the system has not been used for more than two weeks. DO NOT smoke or have any flame near an open faucet.**

#### ! CAUTION

**SCALDING INJURY - Turn OFF the water heater and wait for the water in the storage tank to cool before opening the drain valve to flush the tank.**

### Tempering Valve

A tempering valve is installed on the hot water outlet of the water heater (Figure 3.19.1) to reduce the risk of scalding. The valve is set at it's lowest temperature (100°F) at the factory. The water temperature can be adjusted up to a maximum of 130°F by turning the valve counterclockwise until the water temperature reaches your desired limit.

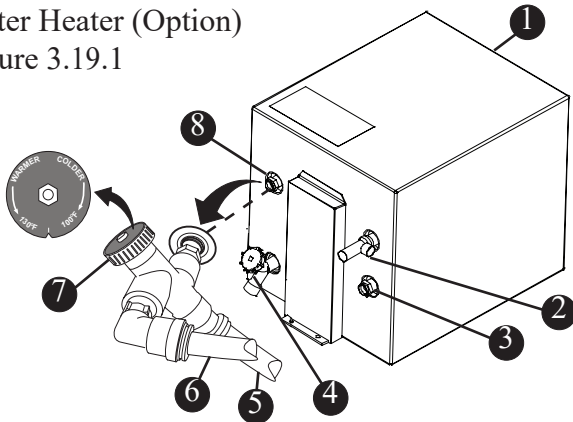
### Maintenance

The water heater connections will need to be inspected regularly. Access to the water heater can be made through a hatch on the starboard wall of the helm deck. If you notice any leaks around the water heater call your dealer.

Manually operate the pressure relief valve at least once a year. This must be done when the water in the storage tank is cool.

The system must be flushed several times per year; which will prolong the life of the system. There may be times that you will notice an odor coming from the water system. There is a protective cladding in the tank that protects it from corrosion. The electro-galvanic action of the cladding material releases hydrogen from the water. If sulfur or any of its combinations are present in the water the two will combine and produce hydrogen sulfide. This compound will produce a “Rotten Egg Odor”. Hydrogen sulfide can also be present in your freshwater supply. It is the product of the decay of animal matter and as little as 1 mg/liter can cause a perceptible odor.

Water Heater (Option)  
Figure 3.19.1



- ① 11 GAL (41.64 L) WATER HEATER
- ② RELIEF VALVE
- ③ WATER INLET (FROM WATER TANK)
- ④ DRAIN
- ⑤ COLD WATER LINE
- ⑥ HOT WATER LINE
- ⑦ TEMPERING (MIXING) VALVE
- ⑧ WATER OUTLET (TO HOT WATER LINES)

Make certain that the system is completely drained before laying up for the winter season. The freshwater tank will have to be drained and flushed with a non-toxic anti-freeze before winter storage.

REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

### Livewell

The livewell located on the port side of the stern deck will keep baitfish alive by circulating fresh seawater through the tank.

### Operation

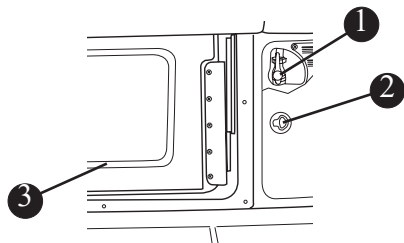
#### ATTENTION

**The seacock must be in the open position when livewell is in use. Running the pump dry may cause damage to the unit.**

Before operating the system make certain the hull seacock and flow control valve are in the open position. The hull seacock can be accessed through the aft cockpit deck hatch and the livewell flow control valve through the access door on the port aft cockpit wall. The flow control valve lets you adjust the flow of water into the livewell tank, turning the handle clockwise 90° will stop the flow of water.

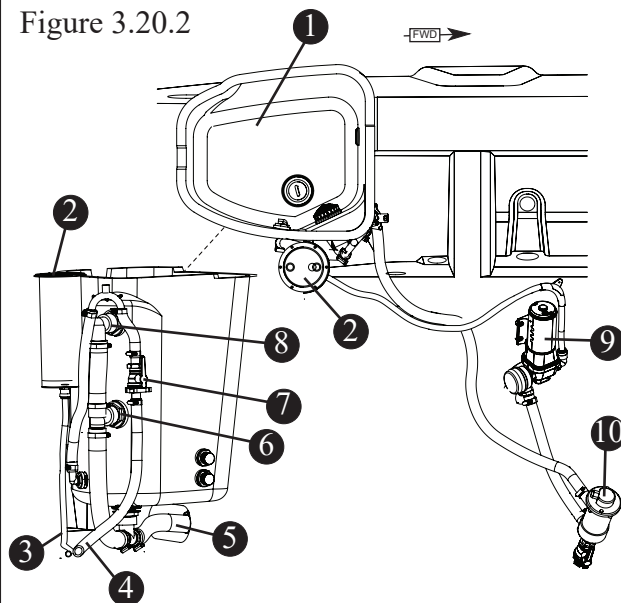
Fill the livewell by pressing the switch marked "LIVEWELL PUMP" on the battery switch panel (see Figure 3.21.1). A drain tube with strainer connects to the livewell overflow drains and will direct overflow/excess water to the transom thru-hull drain.

Livewell Flow Control Valve  
Figure 3.20.1



- ① LIVEWELL FLOW CONTROL VALVE
- ② ACCESS DOOR
- ③ STERN FOLDAWAY SEAT

Livewell  
Figure 3.20.2



- ① LIVEWELL
- ② DECK COVER FOR RAW WATER WASHDOWN
- ③ TO RAW WATER WASHDOWN
- ④ FROM RAW WATER PUMP
- ⑤ TO THRU HULL FITTING
- ⑥ LOWER OVERFLOW DRAIN
- ⑦ FLOW CONTROL VALVE
- ⑧ UPPER OVERFLOW DRAIN
- ⑨ RAW WATER PUMP
- ⑩ RAW WATER SEACOCK

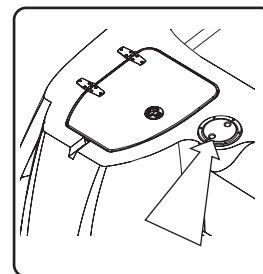
You can regulate the amount of water in the livewell by inserting the second drain plug (supplied) into the lower overflow drain thus raising the level of water to the upper overflow drain.

### Maintenance

Maintenance of the livewell system requires periodic inspection of the raw water intake strainer and all hose connections. Clean away debris and/or tighten hose connections as required.

### Raw Water Washdown

The raw water washdown is located on the port aft of the cockpit. It is supplied by a 3.5 GPM pump activated by the "RAW WATER PUMP" switch on the battery switch panel, see Chapter 4, *Electrical*.



## ATTENTION

**The seacock must be in the open position when livewell is in use. Running the pump dry may cause damage to the unit.**

### Operation

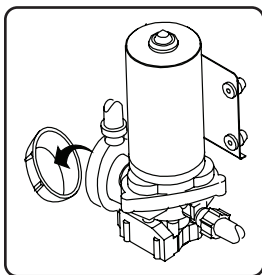
Before operating the system make certain the hull seacock and livewell valve are in the open position. The hull seacock can be accessed through the aft cockpit deck hatch.

### Maintenance

Maintenance of the raw water system will require you to check the fittings and hoses for system integrity to prevent leaks.

Periodically check the in-line strainer attached to the pump, and clean if necessary.

The system should be run at least every other month to maintain the pump's impellers in a stable operating condition.



The raw water pump can be accessed through the aft cockpit deck hatch.

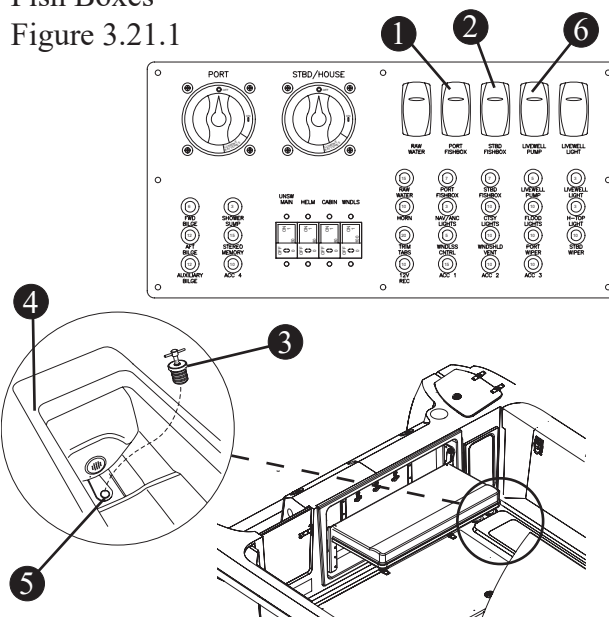
### Fish Box with Pump Out Discharge

The deep well fish boxes located port and starboard in the cockpit utilize an electrical pump system for each box to discharge water overboard by way of thru-hull fittings port and starboard (See figure 2.6.1). In addition, there is a bottom drain with a plug in each of the compartments.

The discharge pumps are located aft of the compartments on the port and starboard and can be accessed through the hatch in the aft cockpit deck. The pumps are independently activated by switches on the console switch panel and are protected by breakers located on the battery switch panel inboard of the bait prep station. Check these breakers first and reset if a problem arises with the pumps failing to activate when the switches are depressed.

### Fish Boxes

Figure 3.21.1



- 1 PORT FISH BOX SWITCH
- 2 STARBOARD FISH BOX SWITCH
- 3 DRAIN PLUG (SUPPLIED)
- 4 PUMP OUT DISCHARGE DRAIN
- 5 FISH BOX DRAIN
- 6 LIVEWELL SWITCH

## WARNING

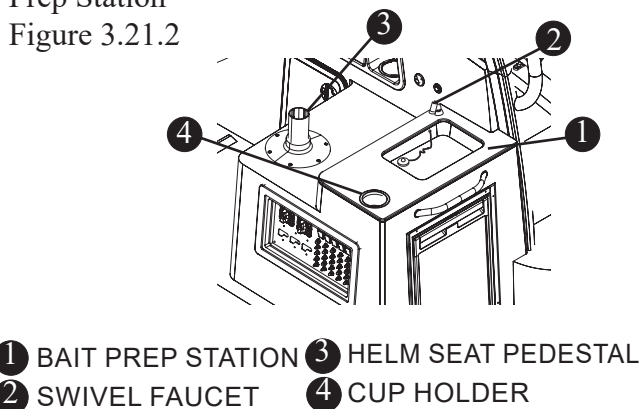
**The fish box drain plugs MUST be installed before putting your boat into the water**

### Prep Station

The prep station is located directly behind the helm seat. The integral swivel faucet is pressurized by the fresh water pump which provides cold running water to the station.

### Prep Station

Figure 3.21.2



- 1 BAIT PREP STATION
- 2 SWIVEL FAUCET
- 3 HELM SEAT PEDESTAL
- 4 CUP HOLDER

### Prep Station Refrigerator (option)

If equipped, the AC/DC refrigerator is located on the front of the prep station (see Figure .

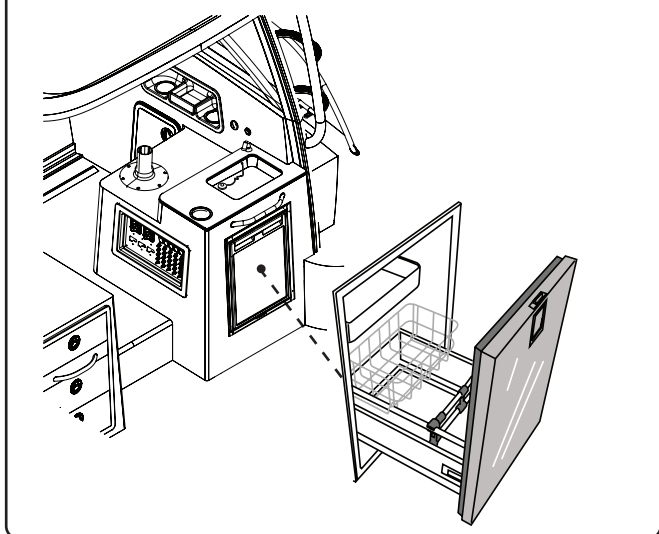
The refrigerator is powered by shore power, if connected or generator (option). The “Refrigerator” breaker on the 120V AC breaker panel on the panel located in the port cabin, see Chapter 4, *Electrical*, must be ON for the refrigerator/freezer to function.

If not connected to shore power or optional generator, the refrigerator/freezer is powered by the house batteries. The “Refrig” breaker on the 12VDC breaker panel located in the cabin, Chapter 4, *Electrical*, must be ON for the refrigerator/freezer to function.

### NOTICE

**To avoid draining the batteries, the refrigerator and/or battery switch must be turned OFF.**

Cockpit Refrigerator (Option)  
Figure 3.22.1



REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

### Head System

#### Environmental Considerations

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards state that in freshwater lakes, reservoirs, impoundments whose inlets or outlets are such as to prevent the ingress or egress by vessel traffic subject to this regulation, or in rivers not capable of navigation by interstate traffic subject to this regulation, marine sanitation certified by the United States Coast Guard (U.S.C.G.) installed on vessels shall be designed and operated to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage, treated or untreated or any other waste derived from sewage.

The EPA standards further state that this shall not be construed to prohibit the carriage of Coast Guard certified flow through treatment devices which have been secured so as to prevent such discharges. They also state that the waters where a Coast Guard certified marine sanitation device permitting discharge is allowed include: Coastal waters, Estuaries, The Great Lakes and Intercoastal waterways, Freshwater lakes and Impoundments accessible through locks and other flowing waters that are navigable interstate by vessels subject to this regulation. (40 CFR, 140.3)

Your 285 Conquest is equipped with a waste containment/disposal system. The system includes a Vacu Flush® toilet, a 6.5 Gal. (24.6 L) holding tank with vacuum pump, macerator, lockable discharge seacock, dockside pump-out connection and a thru-hull vent.

### NOTICE

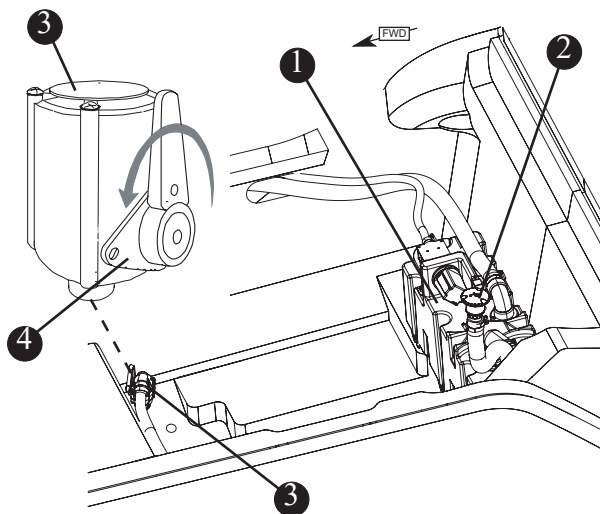
**This boat is equipped with an overboard discharge seacock.**

**Severe state and federal penalties are levied for discharging raw sewage and solid waste in waters where it is not permitted.**

**Demonstrating that you have disabled the macerator by locking the system and/or removing the seacock handle may avoid a fine.**

**It is also illegal for any vessel to dump plastic trash anywhere in the ocean or navigable waters of the United States.**

Waste System  
Figure 3.23.1



- ① 6.5 GAL. (24.6 L) HOLDING TANK
- ② DOCKSIDE PUMP OUT DECK FITTING
- ③ LOCKABLE OVERBOARD DISCHARGE SEACOCK
- ④ LOCKING PLATE

## Macerator/Overboard Discharge

The macerator/discharge pump draws solid and liquid waste from the holding tank and processes it prior to discharging it overboard through the macerator seacock located in the aft bilge. The macerator is designed to handle waste, toilet and facial tissue and will not pump solids. The key necessary to actuate the overboard discharge unit can be found in your owner's manual packet.

## NOTICE

**Because your waste system is a "low water" use system, there is special paper which **MUST** be used to prevent clogs. The manufacturer has provided information regarding the type of paper that must be used.**

**NEVER use residential tissue paper in your marine waste system.**

## CAUTION

**The discharge seacock should always be in the closed position when the toilet is not in use. Failure to do so could result in flooding or property damage.**

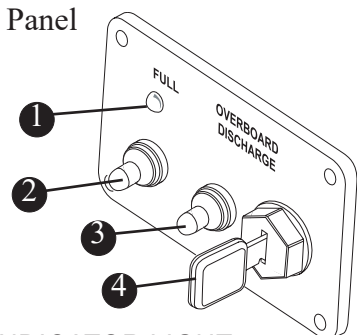
## Macerator Operation

The macerator control panel is located on the aft wall of the head compartment. If the "FULL" light is on you must empty the holding tank before the system will function properly.

### To Operate the Macerator:

- Make sure the discharge seacock is in the open position.
- Insert the macerator key, which is included in your owners manual packet, into the panel.
- De-energize the vacuum pump by depressing the push button/switch. The button should be extended.
- Depress the lever on the toilet to deplete the vacuum.
- Turn the key clockwise and hold it there. The key switch is a momentary type, which means that it needs to be held during the discharge cycle. Turning the key switch clockwise will discharge the contents of the holding tank through the macerator pump, which processes it before evacuating it overboard.

Macerator Control Panel  
Figure 3.23.2



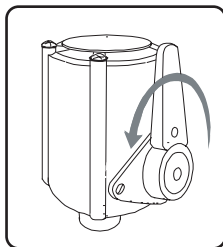
- ① FLUID LEVEL INDICATOR LIGHT
- ② VACUUM PUMP SWITCH
- ③ 10 AMP BREAKER RESET BUTTON
- ④ VACUUM PUMP KEY SWITCH

- When you are satisfied that the tank has been emptied, return the key to the upright position.
- Energize the system by depressing the push button/switch. The button will remain depressed.
- The system is now ready for normal operation.

**There are bodies of water where discharge of raw sewage is prohibited. Keep seacock lock engaged when in waters where discharge is not permitted.**

Contact your dealer or local Coast Guard station for information on overboard discharge in your area and its penalties. Demonstrating that you have disabled the macerator by locking the system and/or removing the seacock handle may avoid a fine.

To **lock the discharge seacock**; rotate the handle until the hole in the handle is aligned with the hole in the locking plate and insert a padlock (not supplied).



### Maintenance

After long periods of non-use, the macerator pump may not turn freely. Regular use of the system will reduce the chances of this occurring. If the system does require maintenance contact your nearest dealer.

Because your waste system is a low water use device, there is special paper which must be used to prevent clogs.

## NOTICE

**NEVER use residential tissue paper in your marine waste system.**

REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

### Dockside Discharge

## NOTICE

**Dockside discharge is the preferred method of waste disposal.**

The dockside discharge deck plate is located on the starboard transom deck, and is marked "WASTE". Access is gained by use of a special key that is included in the owner's manual packet.

The dockside facility will have a connection to fit your boat.

## NOTICE

**It is important that you close your macerator discharge seacock prior to using the dockside discharge function.**

**NOTE:** Prior to using either method of discharging sewage:

- De-energize the vacuum pump by depressing the push button/switch.
- Depress the lever on the toilet to deplete the vacuum.
- After completion of the discharge, energize the vacuum pump by returning the switch or button to its normal position.



## CAUTION

**The seacock should always be in the closed position when the toilet is not in use. Failure to do so could result in flooding, property damage and/or loss of life.**

REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

### Air Conditioning (Option)

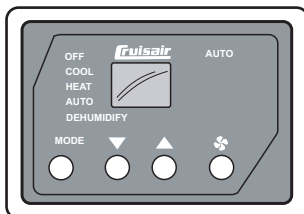
If equipped, the reverse-cycle air conditioning system consists of a air handler (7000 BTU), a seawater pump with seacock and strainer and a control unit so that the water pump will be activated by demand when the AC unit comes on.

## Chapter 3 • Systems Overview & Operation

The air handler unit is located in the cabin and can be accessed through a hatch under the forward cushion. Care should be taken so as not to stow items around the air handler that may block the return air grill or damage the freon lines running to the compressor.

### Operation

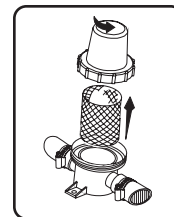
The air conditioning/heating system is controlled by a keypad unit located on the forward port cabinet of the cabin. The keypad allows the operator to preset the temperature for the cabin. The air unit will activate automatically when the temperature of the cabin is not consistent with the preset temperature. When the air handler is activated, seawater is pumped into the system by way of a seacock and strainer, passes through the compressor cooling the condensing coils, and then flows overboard through the thru-hull drain.



### Maintenance

The air filter located on the front of the air handler unit should be removed and cleaned periodically to assure fresh, clean air circulation and to reduce stress on the unit.

The seawater strainer located in the aft bilge should be inspected frequently and cleaned out if plugged. The strainer can be accessed by lifting the deck cover in the aft cockpit.



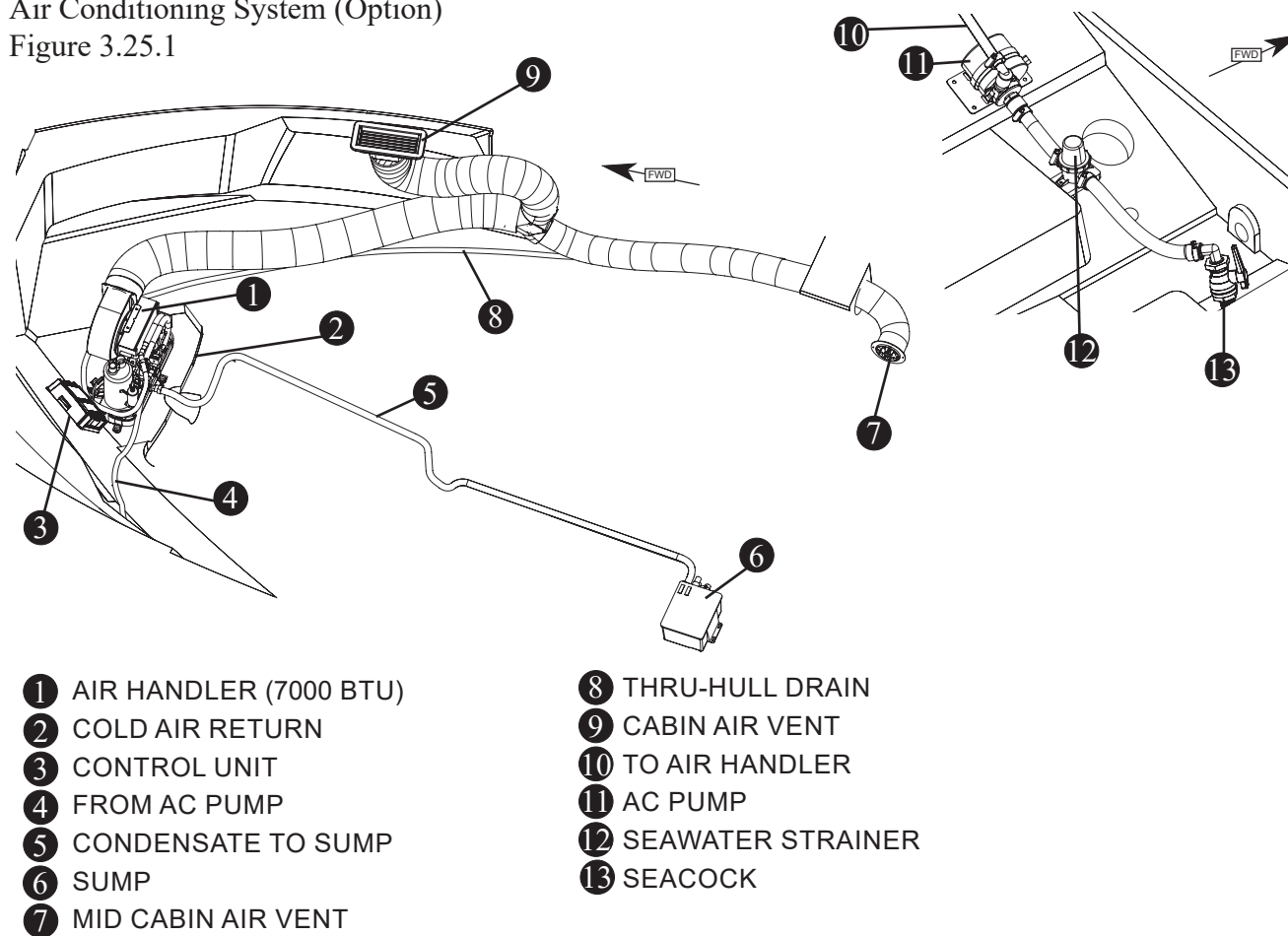
### Starting the System

- Make sure the seacock is OPEN.
- Turn ON the AIR CONDITIONER breaker on the AC Main Distribution panel.
- Set the keypad to the desired temperature.

REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

Air Conditioning System (Option)

Figure 3.25.1



- ① AIR HANDLER (7000 BTU)
- ② COLD AIR RETURN
- ③ CONTROL UNIT
- ④ FROM AC PUMP
- ⑤ CONDENSATE TO SUMP
- ⑥ SUMP
- ⑦ MID CABIN AIR VENT

- ⑧ THRU-HULL DRAIN
- ⑨ CABIN AIR VENT
- ⑩ TO AIR HANDLER
- ⑪ AC PUMP
- ⑫ SEAWATER STRAINER
- ⑬ SEACOCK

### Generator (Option)

**It is recommended that you read and understand the information in the manufacturers owners manual before operating the generator.**

If equipped, the gas powered generator is driven by a self contained engine and provides 120 Volt Alternating Current, (AC). Connections to the AC electrical system are made through cables connected to the slide selector switch on the AC distribution panel. The generator has a built in cooling pump which draws cooling water through a seacock located in the aft machinery compartment. This water passes through a strainer before entering the engine cooling manifold.



**CARBON MONOXIDE** can cause severe NAUSEA, FAINTING or DEATH. The exhaust system must be leakproof and routinely inspected.

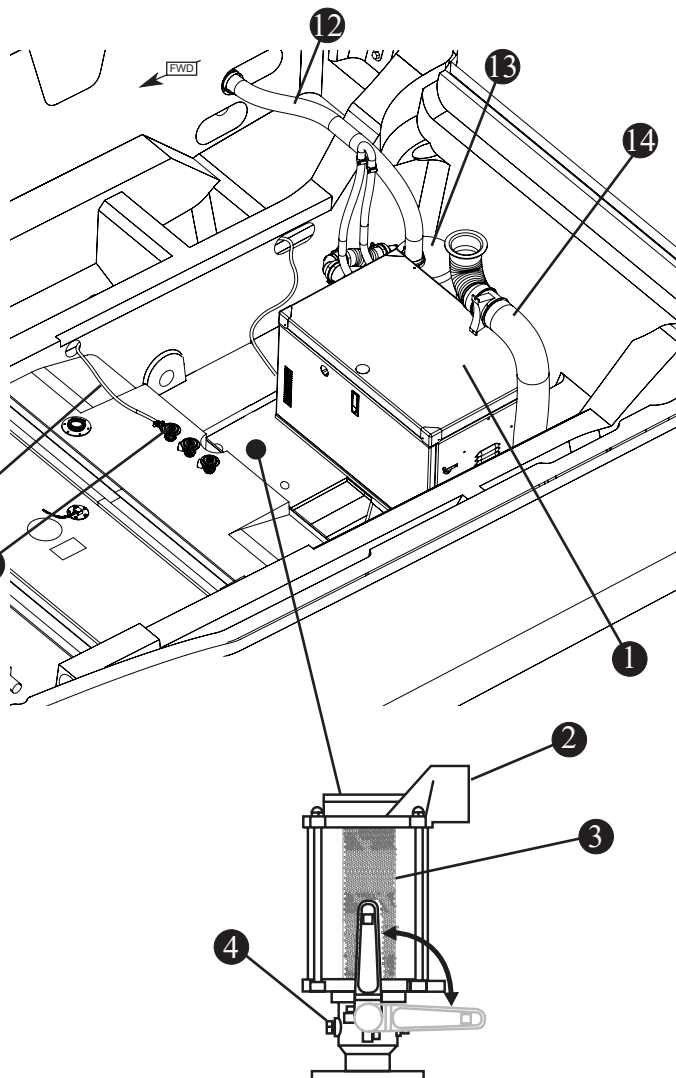
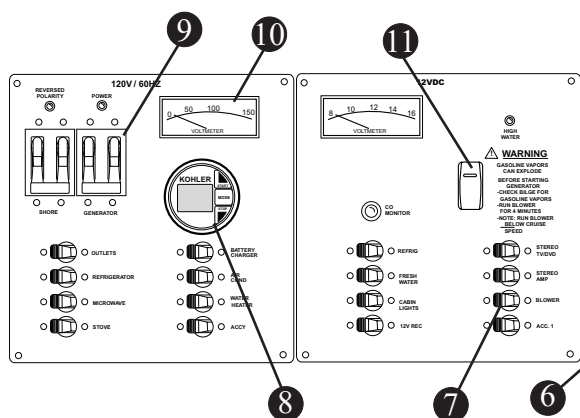
**FIRE** Can cause SEVERE INJURY or DEATH. Do not smoke or permit flames or sparks near fuels or the fuel system.

**EXPLOSIVE FUEL VAPORS** Can cause SEVERE INJURY or DEATH. Use extreme care when handling, storing and using fuels.

**MOVING PARTS** Can cause SEVERE INJURY or DEATH. Operate the generator set only when all guards, screens and covers are in place.

Generator, Gas (Option)

Figure 3.26.1



- 1 LOW CO GAS 7KW GENERATOR
- 2 OUTLET TO GENERATOR
- 3 WATER STRAINER
- 4 RAW WATER INTAKE SEACOCK
- 5 FUEL DEMAND VALVE (FDV)
- 6 FUEL FEED TO GENERATOR
- 7 BLOWER BREAKER
- 8 GENERATOR CONTROL GAUGE
- 9 GENERATOR SLIDE SELECTOR
- 10 VOLTMETER
- 11 BLOWER SWITCH
- 12 EXHAUST TO STARBOARD THRU HULL
- 13 MUFFLER
- 14 BLOWER HOSE TO AFT THRU HULL VENT

The generator draws fuel from the main fuel tank. The generator fuel system is designed to run out of fuel with about 1/4 tank of fuel remaining, leaving a reserve of fuel for the propulsion engines.

DO NOT run the generator set out of fuel because the fuel lines will draw in air and necessitate bleeding the system before restarting the unit. The generator should be shut off before the fuel level reaches the 1/4 tank level where it is designed to run out of fuel.

The operations manual included in the owners packet will have complete instructions on bleeding the fuel system should it be needed.

The exhaust from the generator passes through a high efficiency marine lift type water cooled muffler and is discharged by a flexible hose via a through hull fitting. The generator has a housing which acts as protection and a sound shield. It can be removed by pulling latches located on the housing.

### Starting The Generator

#### ATTENTION

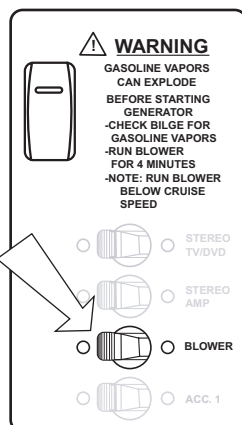
**Ensure generator seacock is open before starting. Close seacock when generator is not in use to prevent generator damage while underway.**

Your owner's manual packet will have the complete operations manual for your generator. Be sure to read the manual before operating the generator. Several key points are indicated below:

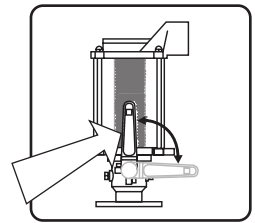
- Operate the blower for 4 minutes and manually check the bilge for fuel or fuel vapor.

Also, run the blower when operating below cruising speed.

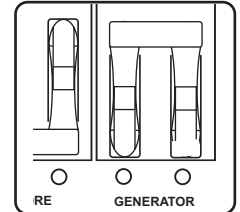
- Refer to the Manufacturers Operations Manual for a Pre-Start Checklist.



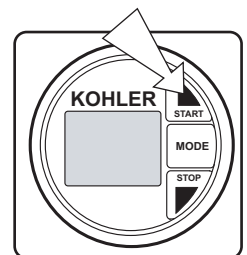
- OPEN the generator seacock.



- The generator breaker must be turned OFF to start.



- Press the START button until the generator starts.



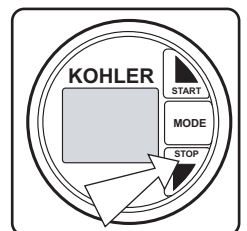
DO NOT crank the generator for more than 20 seconds at a time. Allow for a 60 second cool down period between cranking attempts.

If the generator fails to start after the first attempt, CLOSE the seacock to prevent water from getting into the generator. OPEN the seacock when the start sequence is successful.

If the unit fails to start after 3 attempts, contact an authorized dealer/distributor for service.

### Stopping The Generator

- To STOP the generator, press the On/Off button.



DO NOT run the generator set out of fuel because the fuel lines will draw in air and necessitate bleeding the system before restarting the unit. The operations manual included in the owners packet will have complete instructions on bleeding the fuel system should it be needed.

### Maintenance

#### **WARNING**

**ACCIDENTAL STARTING** can cause severe injury or death. Disconnect the battery cables before working on the generator set. Disconnect the negative, (-) cable first when removing and reconnect it last when replacing.

Your operations manual will have a complete maintenance schedule that will need to be followed to keep your generator in peak operating condition. Inspect the parts often and perform required service at the prescribed intervals. Maintenance work must be performed by appropriately skilled and suitably trained maintenance personnel familiar with generator set operation and service.

#### **Operation in European Union Member Countries**

This generator set is specifically intended and approved for operation below the deck in the engine compartment. Operation above the deck and/or outdoors would constitute a violation of European Union Directive 2000/14/EC noise emission standard.

REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

### Fire Suppression System (Option)

#### **NOTICE**

**The fire extinguisher contained in this unit is DICHLOROTETRAFLUOROETHANE, None of the components in this material is listed by major health associations as a carcinogen. Toxic by-products are produced when this agent extinguishes fire. Avoid breathing these fumes.**

The 285 Conquest has a USCG approved automatic fire suppression system that is installed with the generator option. The automatic fire suppression system is located in the starboard aft corner of the machinery access compartment. The system will activate when the temperature in the enclosed area reaches 165°F (74°C).

#### **DANGER**

**DO NOT handle the actuator. The fire suppression system is under pressure (195 psi.). Accidental discharge may result in death or serious injury.**

#### **DANGER**

**Inhalation of high concentrates of the contents of the fire suppression tank may cause sudden death without warning.**

**Skin contact will require flushing of the area with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical assistance.**

When activated there will be a bang, (similar to small arms fire) followed by a rushing air sound. Once activated the diesel engine and blower will shut down automatically.

#### **In The Event of Discharge:**

- Shut down all electrical systems, engines and extinguish all smoking materials.
- Allow the agent to “soak” the compartment for at least 15 minutes.
- DO NOT open the machinery access compartment hatch.
- DO NOT breathe the fumes or vapors caused by fire as they are hazardous and toxic.
- When opening the hatch, have a portable fire extinguisher at hand and ready for use.
- High concentrations of the agent may cause DEATH without warning. The vapor reduces available oxygen for breathing.
- If possible; allow the compartments vapor to dissipate before opening the hatch.

#### **CAUTION**

**NEVER attempt to modify or disassemble any components of this system. If the system has been discharged, have a qualified technician replace it.**

## Manual override System

The automatic fire extinguisher can be activated manually by pulling the manual override handle located below and behind the helm seat (See Figure 3.29.1).

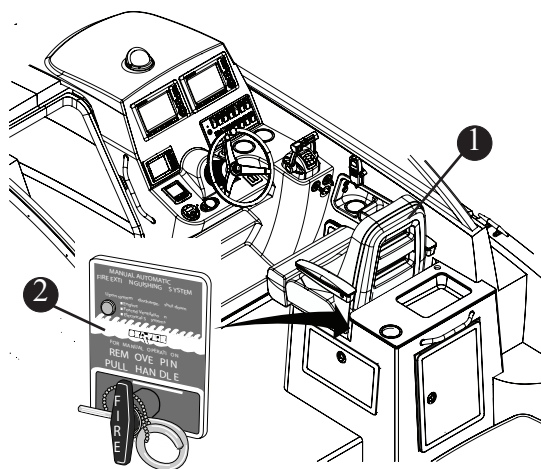
Early detection and use of the manual override system will reduce fire damage by eliminating the time necessary for heat in the bilge to rise sufficiently to activate the automatic fire system.

### To Operate

1. Pull pin securing the handle.
2. Pull red FIRE handle quickly and briskly.

### Fire Suppression System (Option)

Figure 3.29.1



- 1 CAPTAIN'S CHAIR
- 2 MANUAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER PULL

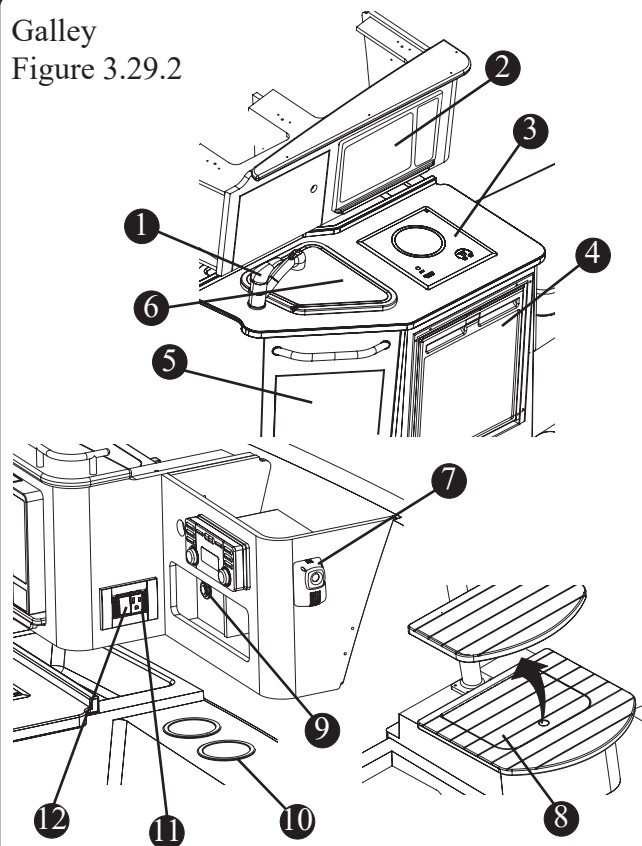
REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

## Galley Systems

### Standard galley

The standard galley in your boat includes a galley sink with faucet and cutting board, Corian solid surface countertop, wood grain cabinets, microwave, a 12V/120V refrigerator, skylight, trash receptacle (under cabin steps) and a 110V

Galley  
Figure 3.29.2



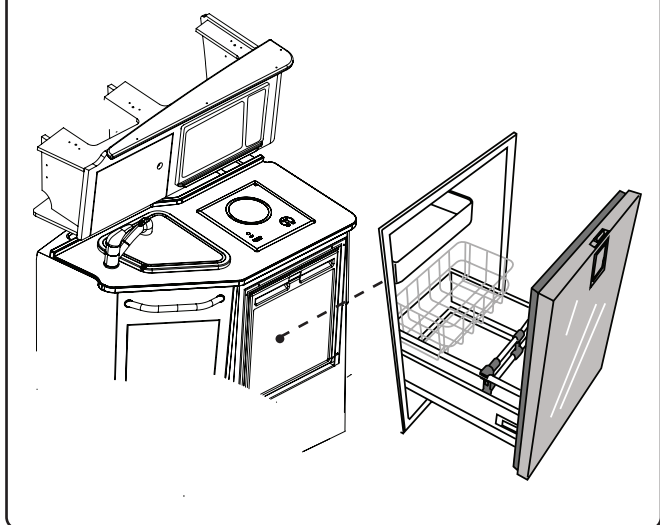
- 1 FAUCET
- 2 MICROWAVE
- 3 ELECTRIC STOVE (OPTION)
- 4 12V/120V REFRIGERATOR
- 5 CUTTING BOARD STORAGE
- 6 GALLEY SINK W/CUTTING BOARD
- 7 CO MONITOR
- 8 TRASH RECEPTACLE (UNDER LID)
- 9 12V RECEPTACLE
- 10 CUP HOLDERS
- 11 110V RECEPTACLE
- 12 LIGHT SWITCH

## ! WARNING

### BURN/SCALDING and/or FIRE HAZARD

- Read the instruction manual before using the stove.
- **DO NOT** use the stove while underway.
- During and after use **DO NOT** touch or allow clothing or other flammable material to come in contact with heated stove or areas near the stove.

Galley Refrigerator  
Figure 3.30.1



## Galley Refrigerator

The AC/DC refrigerator/freezer is located on the front of the galley.

The refrigerator/freezer is powered by shore power, if connected or generator (option). The “Refrigerator” breaker on the 120V AC breaker panel on the MDP panel located in the cabin, see Chapter 4, *Electrical*, must be ON for the refrigerator/freezer to function.

If not connected to shore power or optional generator, the refrigerator/freezer is powered by the house batteries. The “Refrig” breaker on the 12VDC breaker panel on the MDP panel located in the cabin (See Figure 4.9.1) must be ON for the refrigerator/freezer to function.

## NOTICE

**To avoid draining the batteries, the refrigerator and/or battery switch must be turned OFF.**

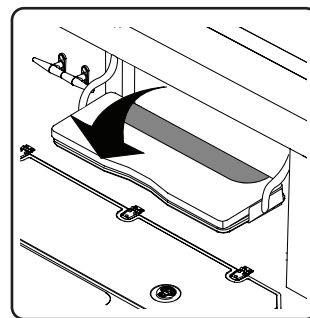
REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER’S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER’S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

## Cruising Package (Option)

The optional cruising package includes an electric, single-burner stove, dockside hook-up for water system, and a water heater to provide fresh hot water to the galley sink and head.

## Foldaway Aft Port and/or starboard Bench Seat (Option)

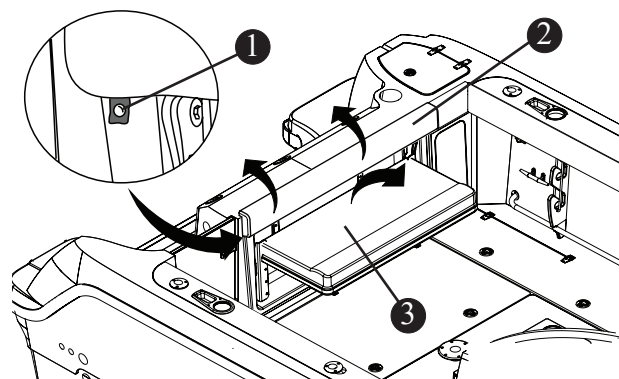
If equipped, when the port and/or starboard bench seat is not in use it can be folded flush under the gunnel. To use the seat; pull the seat out and down.



## Foldaway Aft Bench Seat

When the aft bench is not in use it can be folded flush into the transom. To use the seat unsnap the bolster and raise it out of the way. Pull the seat out and down.

Aft Bench Seat  
Figure 3.30.2



- ① BOLSTER RELEASE SNAP
- ② TRANSOM BOLSTER
- ③ STERN FOLD AWAY BENCH SEAT

## Foldaway Port and/or Starboard Trolling Seat (Option)



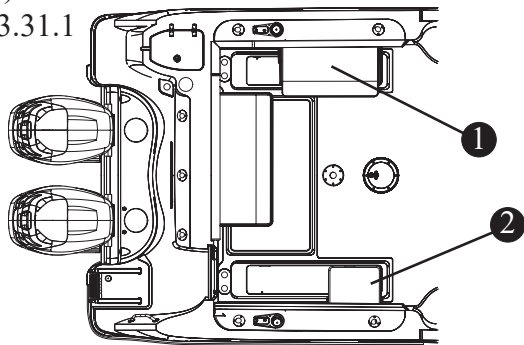
## CAUTION

**Trolling seats are for use ONLY when your boat is stopped or at slow trolling speed. DO NOT use the trolling seats above trolling speeds as injury can occur.**

If equipped the trolling seat can be located in the port and /or starboard aft cockpit. The seat is folded away into the freeboard when not in use but can be dropped down to provide stable additional seating when necessary.

### Foldaway Port and/or Starboard Trolling Seating (Option)

Figure 3.31.1



- ① PORT AND/OR STARBOARD BENCH SEAT
- ② PORT AND/OR STARBOARD TROLLING SEAT

Simply lift up on the seat using the molded hand hold and pull away from the freeboard to drop down in a seated position.

### Companion Lounge Seat

The unique design of the Port lounge seat provides the user several set up configurations for maximum usability.

Lifting the latch on the aft bottom of the seat and sliding the seat back forward creates an aft facing position thus making it more comfortable to interact with those passengers who may be seated in the cockpit or to more easily keep a watchful eye on outrigger activity.

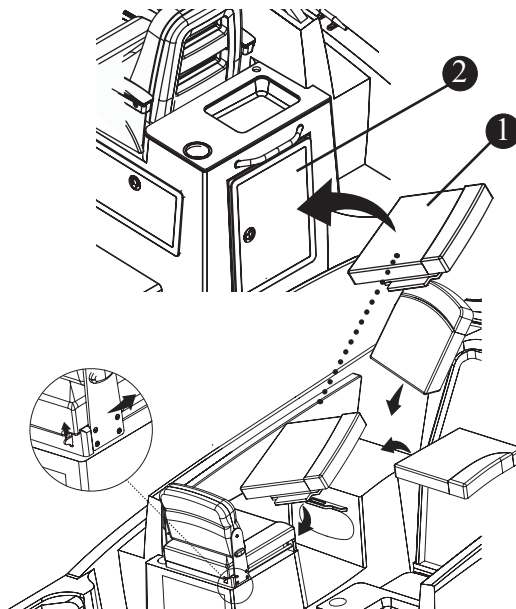
If equipped, the optional table can be pulled up and over creating a comfortable dining or activity area.

Or, by inserting the center cushion in the gap between the seats the area becomes a comfortable lounge. When not in use the removable cushion can be stowed in the prep station cabinet.

The space between the seats can also be used for cooler or equipment storage.

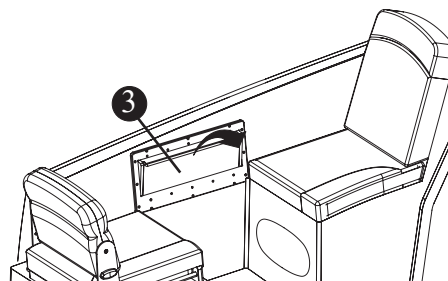
### Convertible Port Seat/Lounge

Figure 3.31.2



### NOTICE

Keep table stowed when underway.



- ① REMOVABLE CUSHION
- ② CUSHION STORAGE UNDER PREP STATION
- ③ FOLDAWAY LOUNGE TABLE

### Entertainment System

#### Stereo

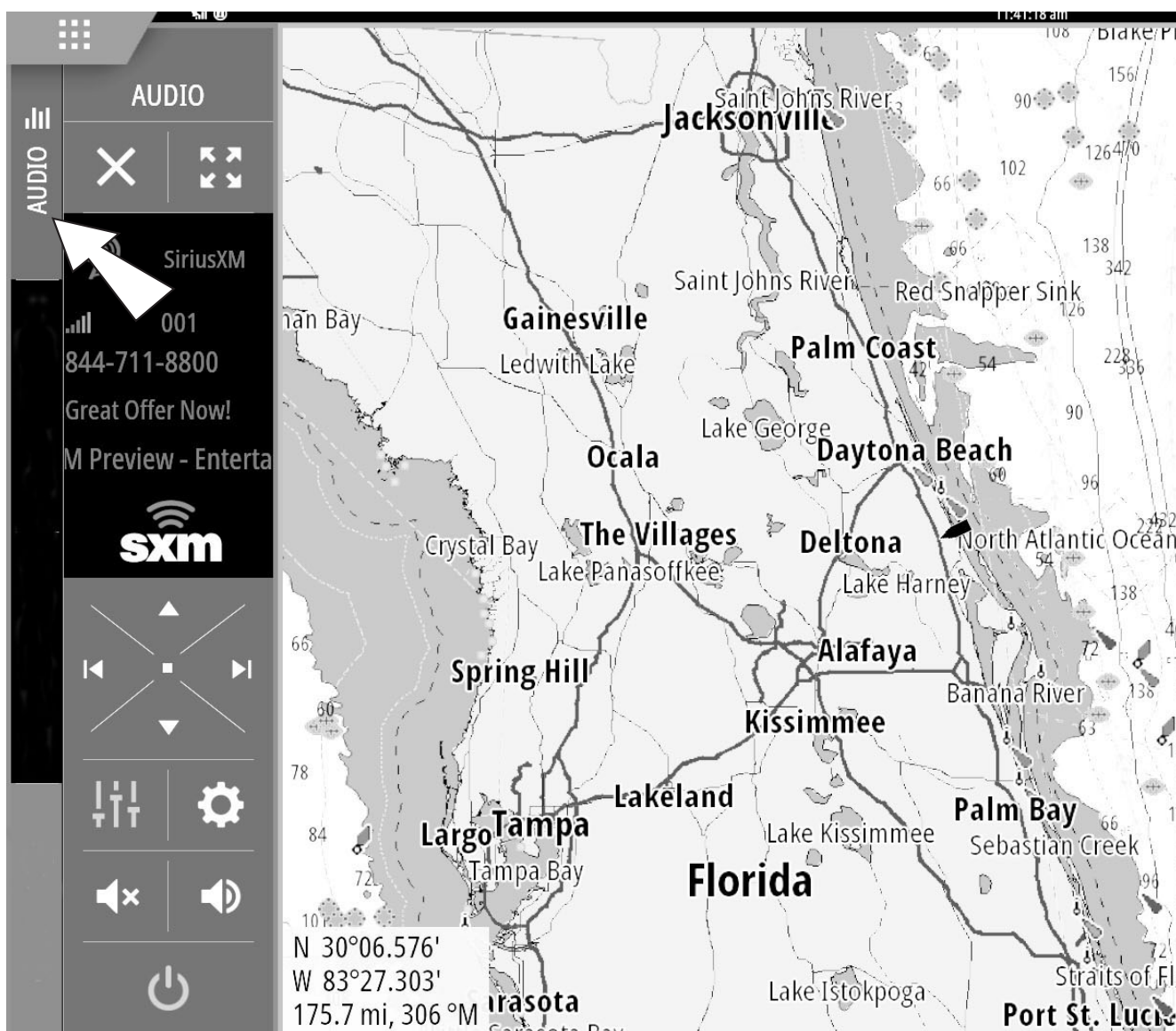
The AM/FM stereo is satellite radio ready, iPhone and Android phone compatible. The system is bluetooth compatible and consists of an AM/FM stereo and waterproof speakers. The stereo system is automatically provided power when the house battery switch is turned on.

#### Stereo Control

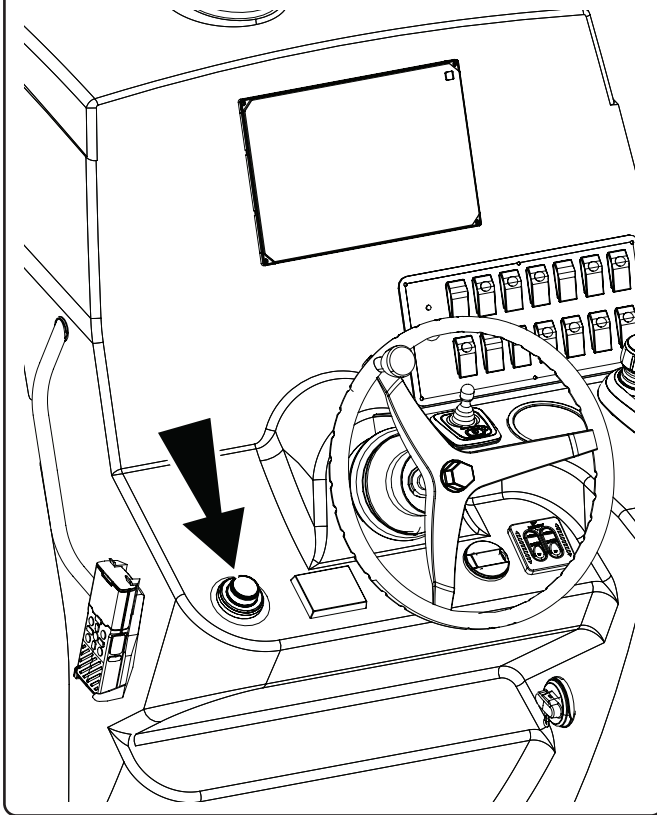
- Press on any app on the helm display to see a menu bar on the left side of the screen. Tap on *AUDIO* (see Figure 3.32.1).
- Volume/mute *Stereo Control Knob* located at the helm (see Figure 3.37.1).
- Remote control is located inside the cabin (see Figure 3.37.2).

REFER TO OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY INFORMATION.

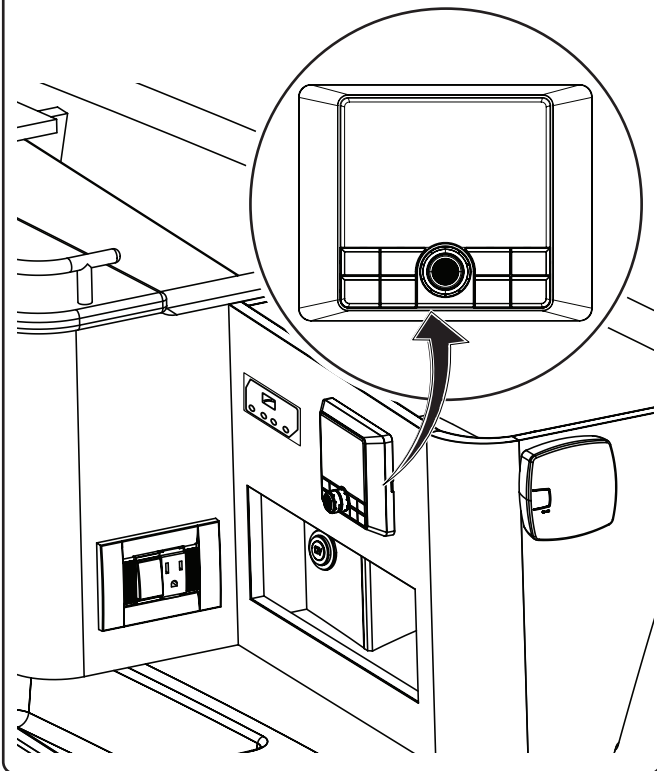
Helm Display  
Figure 3.32.1



Helm, Stereo Control Knob  
Figure 3.33.1



Cabin Stereo Remote Control  
Figure 3.33.2



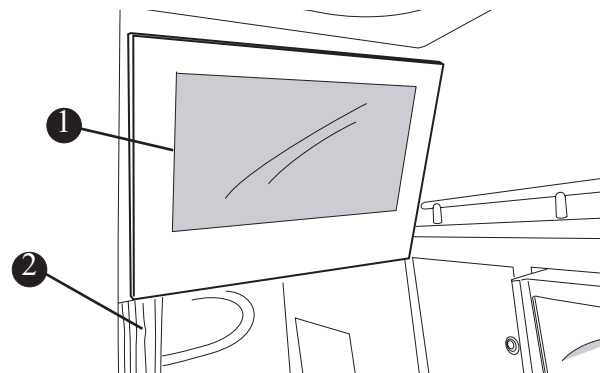
### Television (Option)

If equipped, the TV Monitor is located in the aft cabin above the entrance to the mid cabin (see Figure 3.33.1).

#### Dockside Television Hookup

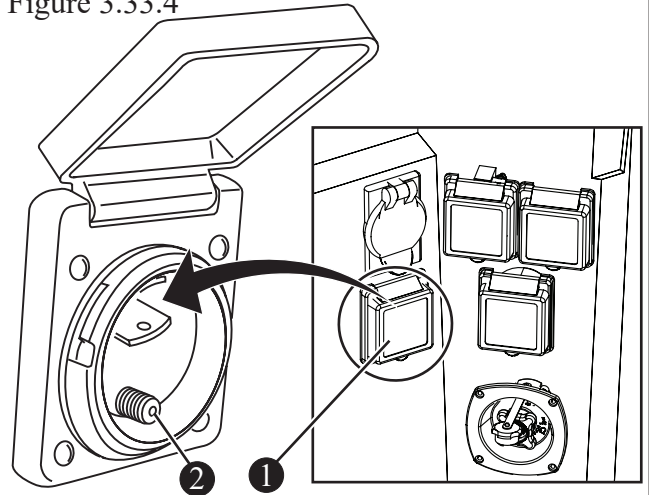
The connection for dockside cable reception is located under the starboard gunwale in the cockpit. For television reception dockside, attach one end of a television coaxial cable to the dockside cable jack and the other end to the television jack located under the starboard gunwale (see Figure 3.33.3) .

Television (Option)  
Figure 3.33.3



- ① 19" FLAT SCREEN HDTV MONITOR
- ② MID CABIN PRIVACY CURTAIN

Dockside Television Hookup (Option)  
Figure 3.33.4



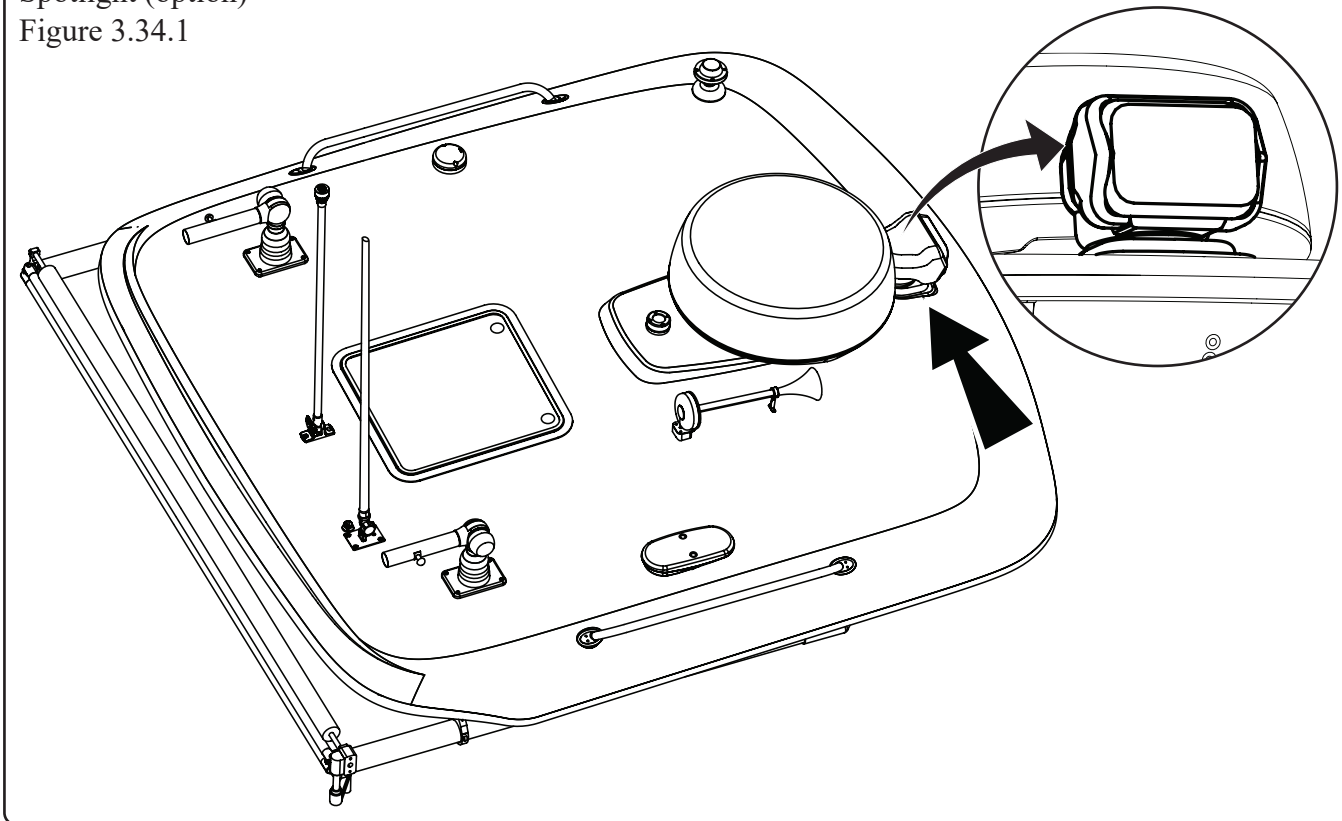
- ① TELEVISION RECEPTACLE
- ② TELEVISION CABLE JACK

### Spotlight (option)

If equipped, the optional spotlight is mounted forward on the hardtop (see Figure 3.34.1).

Spotlight (option)

Figure 3.34.1



### Operation

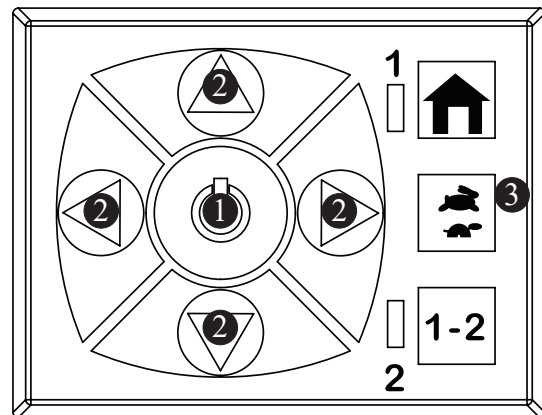
The spotlight is controlled by a remote control pad located at the helm (see Figure 3.34.2).

- Turn unit on by depressing power button
- Directional arrows aim spotlight
- Adjust the speed of the spotlight's rotation by depressing the turtle/rabbit (slow/fast) button.

REFER TO THE OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

Spotlight Control Pad (option)

Figure 3.34.2



- ① POWER
- ② DIRECTIONAL ARROW
- ③ ROTATION SPEED

### Anchoring

#### WARNING

**SWAMPING HAZARD** - Anchor from the bow if using one anchor. A small current can make a stern anchored boat unsteady. A heavy current can drag a stern anchored boat underwater.

**COLLISION HAZARD** - anchor only in areas where your boat will not disrupt other boats. Do not anchor in a channel or tie up to any navigational aid. It is dangerous as well as illegal.

To anchor, bring the bow into the wind or current and put the engines in neutral (idle). When the boat comes to a stop, lower the anchor from the bow.

Proper anchoring requires knowledge of RODE and SCOPE and understanding the relationship between rode, scope and anchor performance.

**The rode** is the line connecting the anchor to the boat. Nylon line is ideal because it is light, strong and stretches, it also can be stored wet and is easy to handle. Add a length of chain between the anchor and the nylon line to help set the anchor more easily.

**The scope** is technically defined as the ratio of rode length to the vertical distance from the bow to the sea floor. Scope also depends on the type of anchor, tides, winds, sea conditions and type of sea floor the

anchor is in. Since you want to know how much rode to use when anchoring, use this common formula:

**Rode length** = (bow height + water depth) X Scope

The minimum is 5:1 for calm conditions; normal is 7:1, and severe conditions may require 10:1.

#### Example:

Rode length = (3 feet + 10 feet) X 7\*

Rode length = 13 feet X 7\*

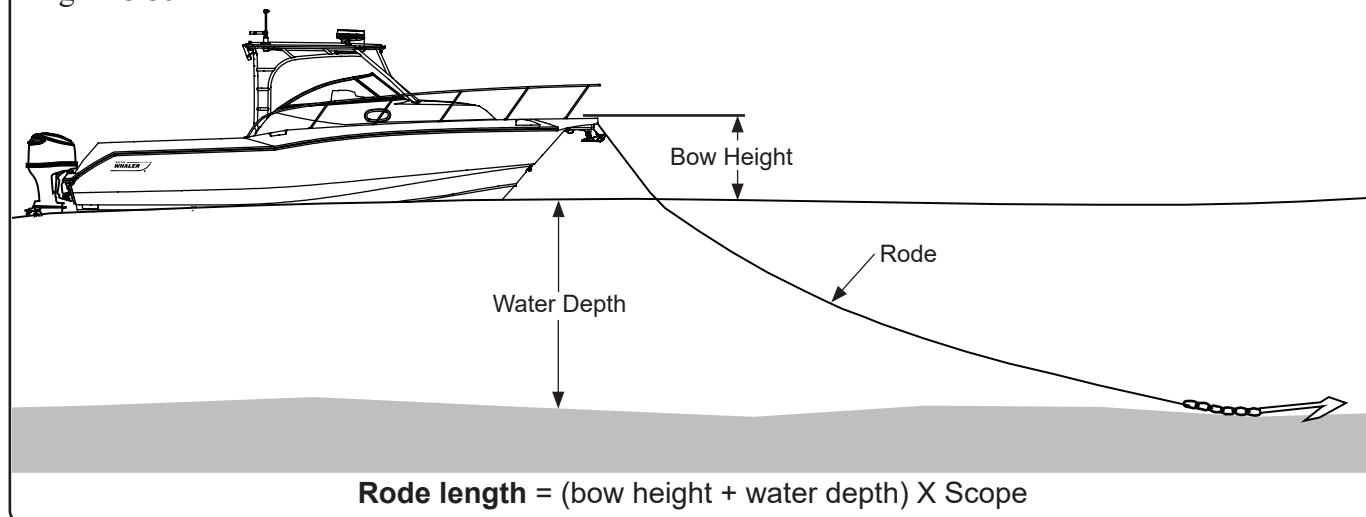
Rode length = 91 feet

\* Scope may range from 5 to 10 or more. However, less than 5, the anchor will break out too easily.

#### Considerations

- Wind and sea conditions can affect the boat.
- Because the boat is not moving through the water, there is no control.
- Be sure that the anchor will hold under all circumstances if you are leaving the boat.
- Understand the principles of rode and scope and their effect on anchor performance.

Proper Anchoring  
Figure 3.35.1



Because there are a variety of anchors, for a variety of uses, discuss the types of anchors with your dealer to find the right anchor for your boat.

### NOTICE

**Before using the anchor be sure the anchor line is attached to the eye in the bottom of the bow locker, and to the anchor, securely.**

### Lowering The Anchor

- Be sure there is adequate rode.
- Secure rode to both the anchor and the boat.
- Stop completely before lowering the anchor.
- Keep feet clear of lines.

### NOTICE

**Turn on the anchor light when at anchor or drifting (not under power) at night or in low visibility.**

**NOTE:** If using the optional windlass, refer to the windlass operator's manual for anchoring instructions

### Setting the Anchor

There is no best way to set an anchor. Experiment to see how it performs. One method is to turn the rode around a bit or a cleat and slowly pay out as the boat backs from the anchor site. When the proper scope has been reached snub the rode quickly, causing the anchor to dig in to the sea bottom.

- Reverse the engine slowly to drive the anchor in and to prevent it from dragging.
- Secure the rode to a bit or cleat.

### CAUTION

**Be careful that trailing lines do not foul in the propeller**

### Weighing the Anchor

To weigh (retrieve) the anchor, start the boat and run slowly up to the anchor, taking up the rode as you go. The anchor will usually break out when the rode becomes vertical. Coil lines to let them dry before stowing. The bow storage compartment located in the starboard bow should be used to stow the anchor line.

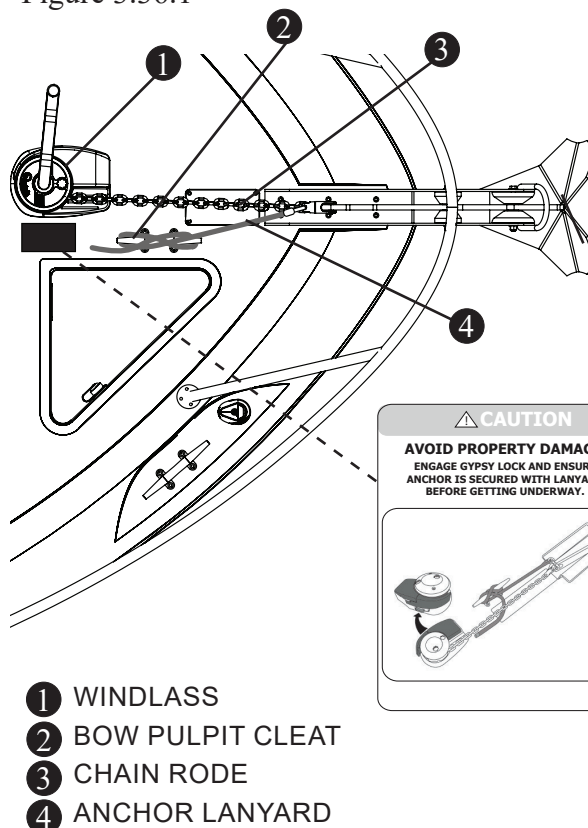
### Anchor lanyard

Do not depend on the windlass to hold the anchor in place. **Always** secure the anchor by use of a line attached to the anchor eye and made fast to the bow pulpit cleat when the anchor is stowed and the boat is underway (Figure 3.36.1).

### WARNING

**Keep hands, feet, hair and loose clothing clear of moving parts (anchor, rode, etc.). Entanglement may cause severe bodily injury (i.e. lose of fingers or toes).**

Anchor Lanyard  
Figure 3.36.1



## Anchor Windlass

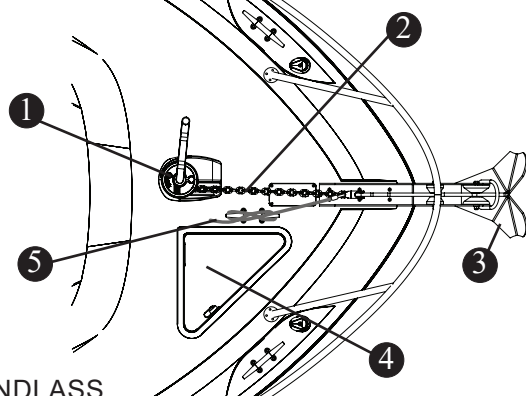
### NOTICE

**Be sure to read and fully understand the anchor windlass owner's manual before operating the anchor windlass.**

The anchor windlass located at the bow of your boat facilitates the anchoring of your boat by automatically raising and lowering the anchor. The windlass can be operated from the helm; from the bow with remote control; or manually.

Anchor Windlass

Figure 3.37.1



- ① WINDLASS
- ② RODE
- ③ ANCHOR
- ④ BOW LOCKER
- ⑤ ANCHOR LANYARD

## Operation

To operate the windlass from the helm and with the use of the remote, the WINDLASS breaker on the battery switch panel must be ON, see Chapter 4, *Electrical*.

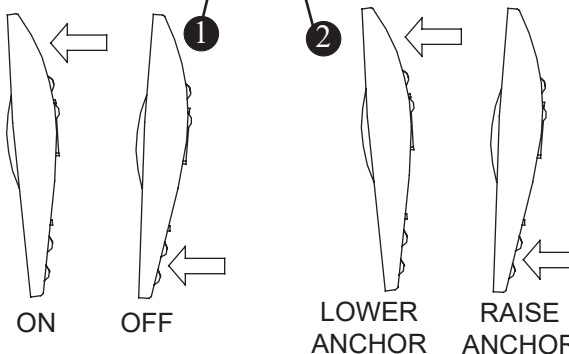
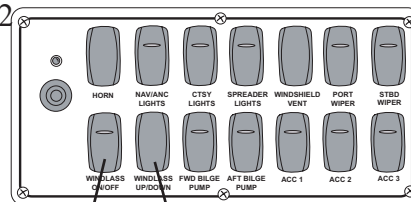
### Operating The Windlass From the Helm

The anchor windlass is powered, at the helm, by a switch on the control station switch panel.

Activation of the windlass is controlled by a switch located to the right of the power switch. The activation switch is a momentary type switch, which means that there must be constant pressure applied to operate the anchor windlass and raise or lower the anchor.

## Anchor Windlass

Figure 3.37.2



- ① WINDLASS POWER BUTTON
- ② WINDLASS ACTUATOR SWITCH

### NOTICE

**Before operating the windlass be sure that the safety lanyard is removed from the anchor chain and is clear of the rode as it plays out or is retrieved.**

### Lowering the Anchor

Pushing the top part of the switch will power the anchor windlass DOWN. Make certain that the anchor safety lanyard is detached from the chain and is clear of any moving parts of the anchor windlass.

### Raising the Anchor

Pushing the lower part of the switch will power the anchor windlass UP. Once the anchor and rode is secure in the UP position, the anchor safety lanyard can be re-attached to the rode.

### Operating The Windlass With Remote

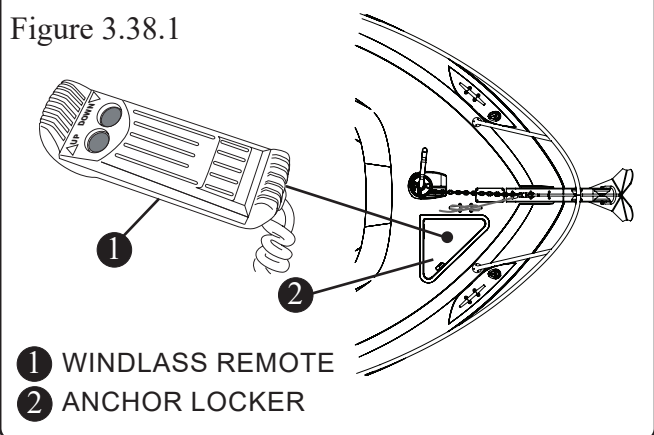
## ⚠ DANGER

**Use the anchor windlass switch on the helm when possible. Use care when operating the anchor windlass with the hand-held remote.**

The anchor windlass can be operated from the bow with the use of the windlass remote which is stowed in the bow locker.

Anchor Windlass Remote

Figure 3.38.1



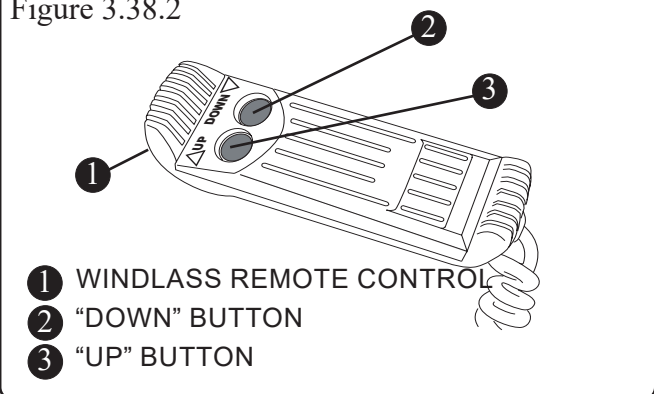
## Remote Operation

### NOTICE

**Before operating the windlass be sure that the safety lanyard is removed from the anchor chain and is clear of the rode as it plays out or is retrieved.**

Anchor Windlass Remote

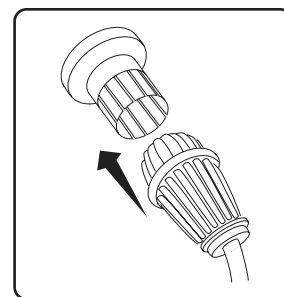
Figure 3.38.2



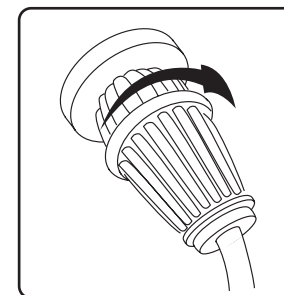
### ! WARNING

**Keep hands, feet, hair and loose clothing clear of moving parts. Entanglement may cause severe bodily injury (i.e. lose of fingers or toes).**

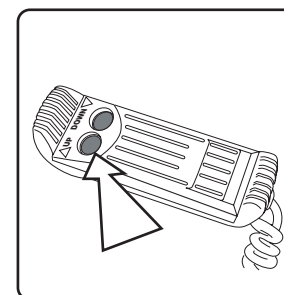
- Plug the power cable into the power receptacle on the starboard side of the bow locker (Figure 3.38.1)



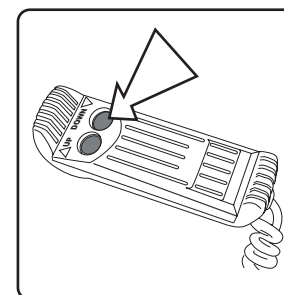
- Turn the forward portion of the plug clockwise to lock.



- **To raise** the anchor, press and hold on the "UP" button of the remote.



- **To lower** the anchor, press and hold on the "DOWN" button on the remote.



REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS.

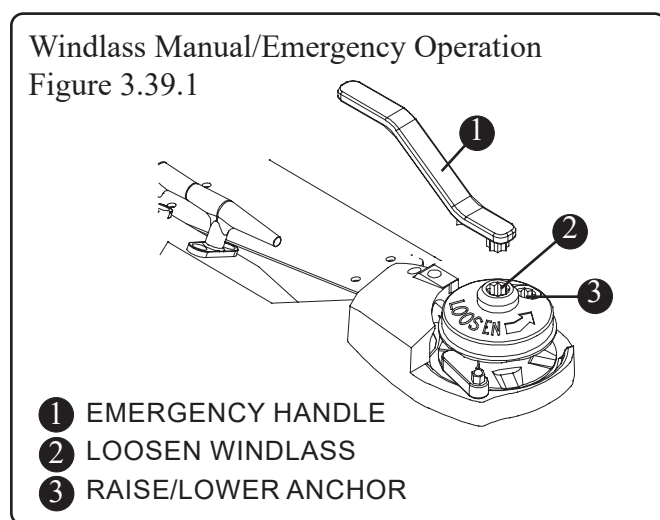
## Operating The Windlass Manually

In the event that there is a loss of power to the windlass the anchor can be raised and/or lowered manually by using the emergency handle located in the bow locker.

If there is a loss of power to the windlass, check the “WINDLASS” circuit breaker located on the battery switch breaker panel at the prep station. If the breaker is tripped, reset the breaker by pushing the lever up. If the breaker continues to trip, have the anchor windlass system checked by a qualified marine electrician.

### Manual Operation

There are two star sockets on the top of the windlass used for manual deployment of the anchor. Inserting the emergency handle into the center socket and turning it counter-clockwise will loosen the anchor



windlass chainwheel. The star socket located off-center is used for retrieving and lowering the anchor. Turning the handle counterclockwise will allow you to lower the anchor, while turning it clockwise will raise it.

When operation is complete, insert the handle into the center star socket and tighten the windlass chainwheel by rotating the handle clockwise. Be sure to attach the safety lanyard when the anchor is stowed in the bow pulpit.

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## DC Electrical System

The DC electrical system on the 285 Conquest is powered by three lead-acid batteries. The batteries are charged by the engines when the engines are running or by shore power when connected. The batteries power essential systems on your boat:

- Engine Ignition.
- Engine tilt trim system
- Helm switch panel & helm instrument panel
- Lighting/Navigation systems
- Livewell system
- Electronics and add-on accessories
- Interior Lighting
- Auto entertainment system

### Batteries

## NOTICE

**Always store the batteries in the battery trays. Ensure the battery trays are secure before proceeding underway.**

## NOTICE

**REFER TO YOUR ENGINE OWNER'S MANUAL FOR EXACT BATTERY REQUIREMENTS.**

The chart below is provided for reference purposes only. **Use only AGM batteries with Verado engines.**

Application	Group	Volts	MCA*	RC 25	Qty.
USA (SAE)	27	12	800	135 min	3

\* Marine Cranking Amps

Application	Group	Volts	CCA*	Reserve	Qty.
Intr'l (EN)	27	12	975	65Ah	3

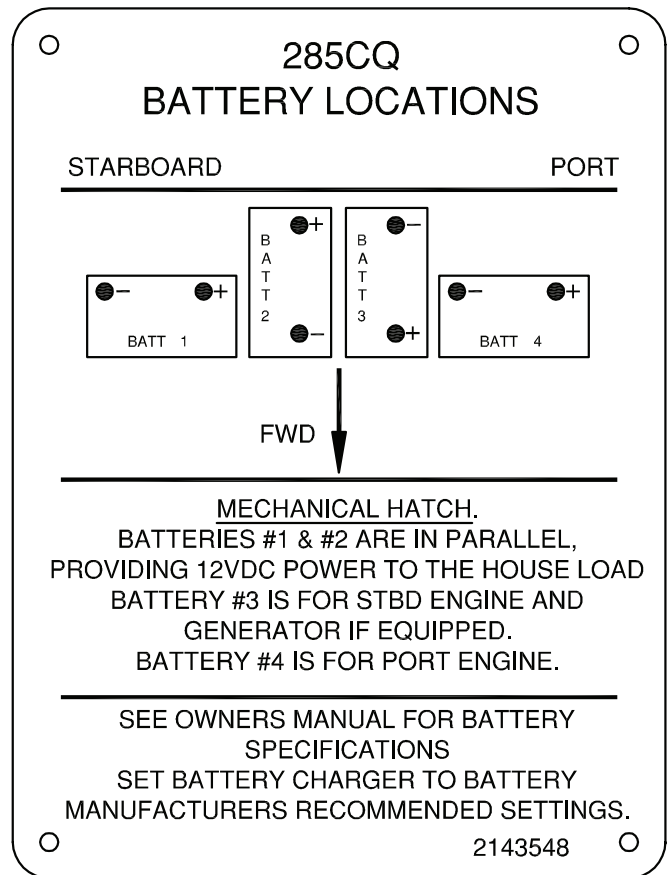
\* Cold Cranking Amps

## NOTICE

**Ensure that your batteries meet Mercury's AGM & CCA requirements**

### Battery Trays

The batteries, located inside the mechanical access hatch, are secured in place with battery trays. The trays ensure that the batteries will not move around



while underway causing damage to the batteries and components fitted in the same area.

Before use, check each battery and the charging system for loose connections or wiring. Normal maintenance should include:

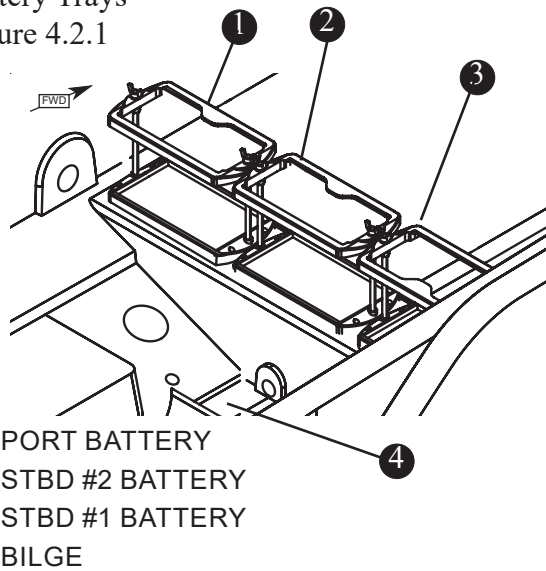
- Coating the terminals with dielectric grease
- Keeping the batteries dry
- If not using a sealed battery, check & maintain the water level. **USE DISTILLED WATER ONLY.**
- Removing the batteries from the boat during cold weather or long term storage.

Always monitor the charge state of the batteries. The life of a battery is shortened if the charge drops to zero before recharging.

When a battery discharges, the active material on both positive and negative plates converts to lead sulfate, causing the plates to become more alike in an electrical charge. The electricity conducting battery acid becomes weaker and the voltage drops. As the battery remains discharged, the process continues until recharging the battery becomes impossible.

If the battery does become run down be sure to recharge it as soon as possible. Overcharging the battery can be just as detrimental to its life as running it down too far.

Battery Trays  
Figure 4.2.1



## CAUTION

- Never use an open flame in the battery storage area.
- Avoid striking sparks near the battery.
- A battery will explode if a flame or spark ignites the free hydrogen given off during charging.
- Always disconnect the battery before doing any work or maintenance on the electrical system.
- Never turn off the battery switches or disconnect the battery cables while the engines are running.

## Battery Selector Switches

## CAUTION

Never turn the battery switch to the off position while the engine is running. Equipment damage will occur.

## CAUTION

Operating the boat with the battery switch in the combine batteries position can damage the engine(s) and batteries.

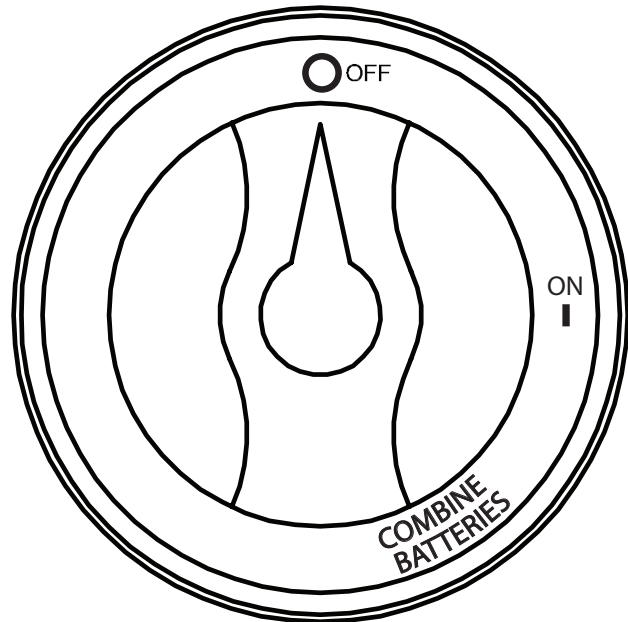
## DANGER

Batteries contain sulfuric acid which is dangerous and can cause serious injury. AVOID contact with skin, eyes and clothing. If contact occurs, immediately flush the affected area with large quantities of water and call for medical assistance.

This boat uses battery selector switches to control delivery of DC power from the batteries (see Figure 4.2.2).

The battery switches are located behind an access door on the walkway side of the prep station (see Figure 4.3.1).

Battery Switches  
Figure 4.2.2



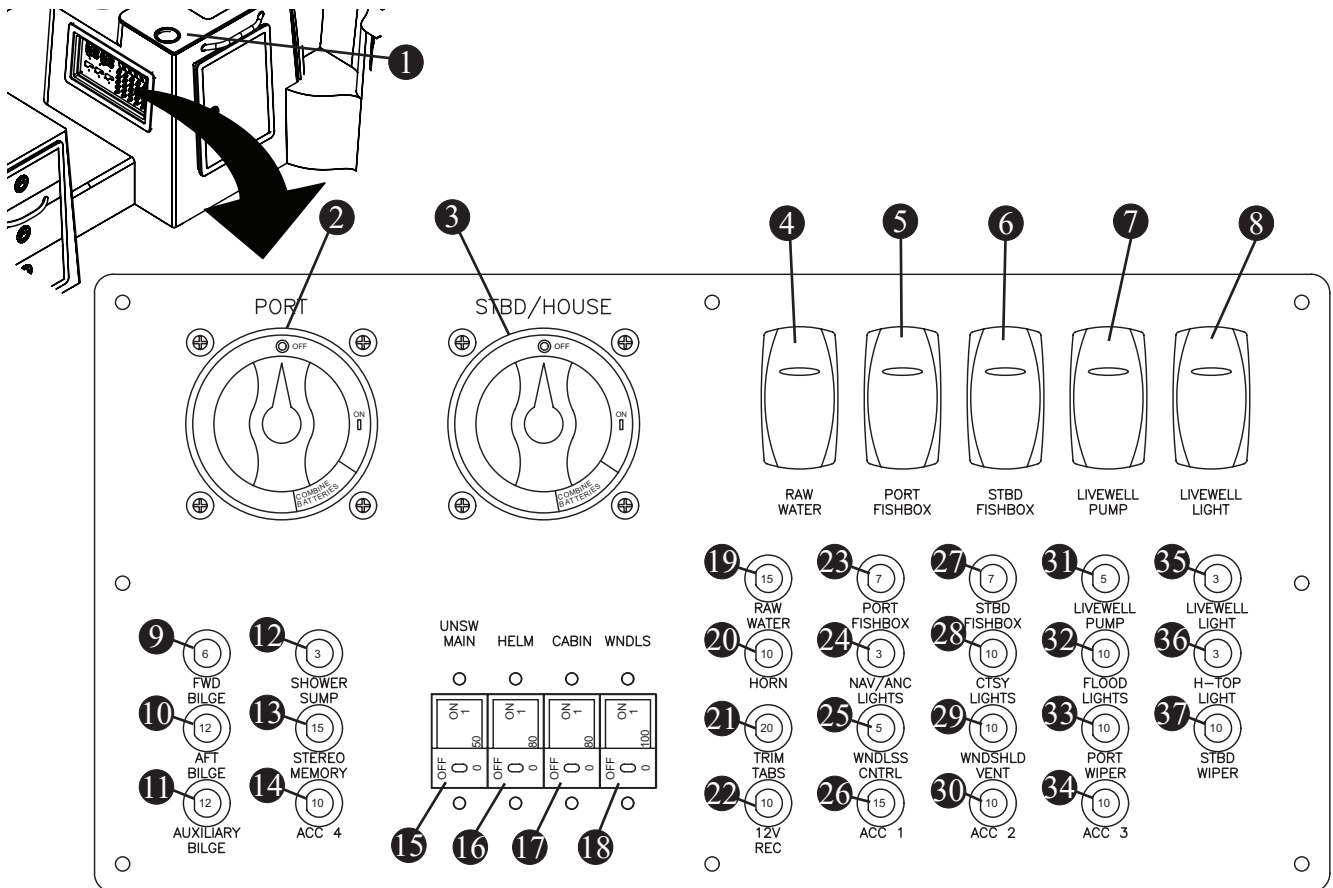
OFF	PORT- No power to port engine battery. STBD/HOUSE- No power to starboard engine or house battery bank.
ON	PORT-Power to port engine battery. STBD/HOUSE-Power to starboard engine and house battery bank,
COMBINE BATTERIES	Parallels engine battery to house battery bank.

## NOTICE

**The bilge pumps still draw power from the batteries, even if the switches are set to "OFF".**

Battery Switch/Breaker Panel

Figure 4.3.1



- |                                        |                                       |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 PREP STATION                         | 20 HORN BREAKER ..... 10 AMP          |
| 2 PORT BATTERY SWITCH                  | 21 TRIM TABS BREAKER..... 20 AMP      |
| 3 STARBOARD BATTERY SWITCH             | 22 12V RECEPTACLE BREAKER..... 10 AMP |
| 4 RAW WATER SWITCH                     | 23 PORT FISH BOX BREAKER ..... 7 AMP  |
| 5 PORT FISH BOX SWITCH                 | 24 NAV/ANC LIGHTS BREAKER ..... 5 AMP |
| 6 STBD FISH BOX SWITCH                 | 25 WINDLASS CONTROL BREAKER.. 5 AMP   |
| 7 LIVEWELL PUMP SWITCH                 | 26 ACCESSORY 1 BREAKER..... 15 AMP    |
| 8 LIVEWELL LIGHT SWITCH                | 27 STARBOARD FISH BOX BREAKER.. 7 AMP |
| 9 FWD BILGE PUMP BREAKER..... 5 AMP    | 28 COURTESY LIGHTS BREAKER... 10 AMP  |
| 10 AFT BILGE PUMP BREAKER ..... 12 AMP | 29 WINDSHIELD VENT BREAKER.... 10 AMP |
| 11 EMERGENCY PUMP BREAKER .. 12 AMP    | 30 ACCESSORY 2 BREAKER..... 10 AMP    |
| 12 SHOWER SUMP BREAKER..... 3 AMP      | 31 LIVEWELL PUMP BREAKER ..... 10 AMP |
| 13 STEREO MEMORY BREAKER ..... 15 AMP  | 32 FLOOD LIGHTS BREAKER..... 10 AMP   |
| 14 ACCESSORY 4 BREAKER..... 10 AMP     | 33 PORT WIPER BREAKER..... 10 AMP     |
| 15 UNSWITCHED MAIN BREAKER .. 50 AMP   | 34 ACCESSORY 3 BREAKER..... 10 AMP    |
| 16 HELM MAIN BREAKER ..... 80 AMP      | 35 LIVEWELL LIGHT BREAKER..... 3 AMP  |
| 17 CABIN MAIN BREAKER ..... 80 AMP     | 36 HARDTOP LIGHT BREAKER ..... 5 AMP  |
| 18 WINDLASS MAIN BREAKER ..... 100 AMP | 37 STBD WIPER BREAKER..... 10 AMP     |
| 19 RAW WATER BREAKER..... 15 AMP       |                                       |

### Battery Charger

The battery charger for your boat is located behind a panel on the inboard side of the transom. To access the charger, open the stern seat and remove the panel behind the seat.

The battery charger automatically increases current output when there is a drop in battery voltage. When the battery(ies) are charged, the unit maintains a small current flow to keep the battery(ies) fully charged and ready for service without overcharging.

### Overload Protection

If an electrical short or overload occurs in the electrical system the charger will reduce its output voltage to avoid internal damage. When an electrical short occurs, the red LED on the front panel of the unit will be illuminated. The overload or short must be removed in order for the charger to resume charging characteristics.

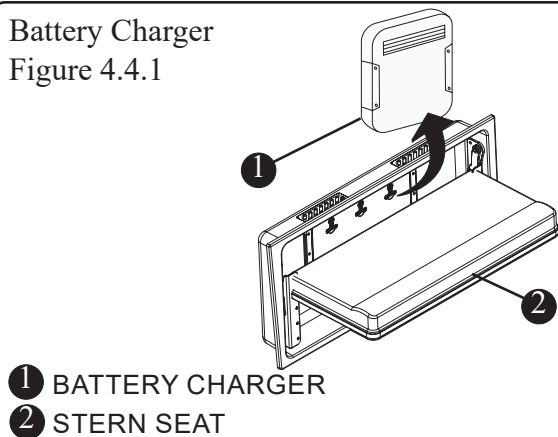
### Maintenance

The charger is fully automatic and requires no maintenance. However, the battery terminals should be cleaned periodically with baking soda and all connections tightened to provide trouble free operation.

### Charge Rate

The battery charger has selectable profiles that affect the charge rate. The charge rate profile is pre-set at the factory to AGM to match the battery type installed in your vessel. Matching the charge rate to the battery type extends battery life and maximizes battery performance.

Battery Charger  
Figure 4.4.1



REFER TO YOUR BATTERY CHARGER MANUAL IN THE OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

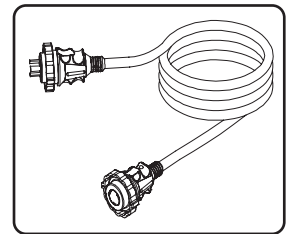
## AC Electrical System

### Shore Power

In addition to the primary DC electrical system, the 285 Conquest is equipped with shore power capabilities, which can be used while docked, to energize the systems on your boat, including those which require power beyond the capabilities of the batteries:

- Reverse-Cycle Air Conditioning (Option)
- Water Heater (Option)
- Electric Stove (Option)
- Battery Charger
- Electrical Outlets
- Microwave oven (Option)
- Refrigerator operates on either AC or DC power (automatically switches to AC when available).

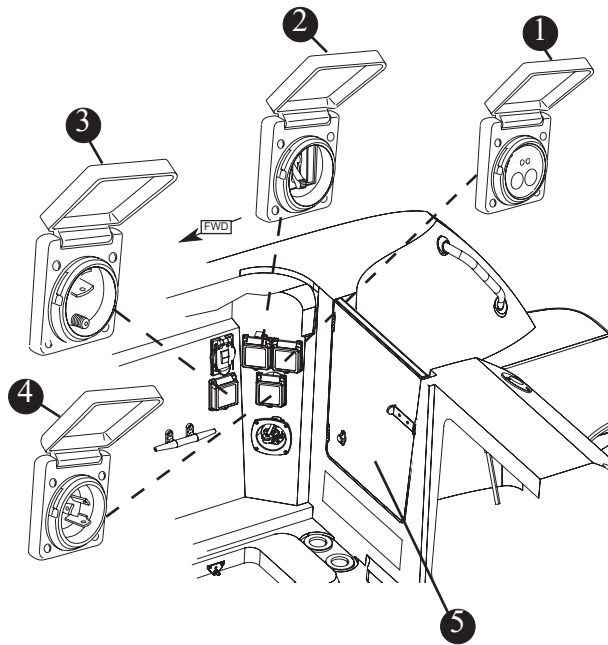
A supplied 50 ft. (15.24M) shore power cord with weather tight plugs is used to connect to dockside power facilities.



### CAUTION

- **It is imperative that the shore power receptacles are dry before plugging into the dockside power receptacle.**
- **Route and tie the power cord from the boat to the dockside power box to prevent people tripping over it and injuring themselves.**
- **The shore power cord should also be routed or secured to prevent falling into the water causing stress on the plugs and receptacles.**
- **The use of extension cords for shore power is not recommended. Extensions can cause a voltage drop and may prevent some electronic devices from operating correctly.**

Shore Power  
Figure 4.5.1



- ① INTERMEDIATE SHORE POWER BREAKER
- ② EQUIPMENT LEAKAGE CIRCUIT INTERRUPTER (ELCI)
- ③ SHORE POWER RECEPTACLE
- ④ TV/PHONE RECEPTACLE (OPTION)
- ⑤ TRANSOM DOOR

### NOTICE

**Be sure that the boat is securely moored before connecting to dockside power.**

#### ELCI (Equipment Leakage Circuit Interrupter)

The shore power system on your boat includes an ELCI (Equipment Leakage Circuit Interrupter) located on starboard gunnel (See figure 4.5.1).

The ELCI is designed to protect people from line-to-ground shock hazards which may occur from defective, misused or neglected electrical equipment. The ELCI will not prevent line-to-ground electric shock, but does limit the time of exposure to a period considered safe for normal healthy persons. If an imbalance of current is sensed, the ELCI will trip when the ground fault exceeds 0.030 amps.

This tripping action will occur within a fraction of a second to prevent serious injury.

### ⚠ DANGER

**The receptacle will not protect against line-to-line or line-to-neutral faults, short circuits or overloads.**

#### TESTING & TROUBLESHOOTING TEST BEFORE EACH USE

**NORMAL OPERATING STATE** - Sensing device GREEN LED is ON and circuit breaker is at ON position.

**Step 1** - Press TEST button. GREEN LED should go OUT and RED LED should come ON and circuit breaker should trigger to OFF position.

**Step 2** - If sensing device LED or breaker does not trip or change state DO NOT USE. Consult an electrician for assistance.

**Step 3** - Press RESET button. The RED LED should turn OFF and the GREEN LED should turn ON.

**Step 4** - Manually reset (switch) circuit breaker to ON position to restore circuit power.

### WARNING

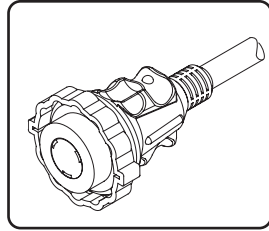
**IF ABOVE TESTS FAIL, DO NOT USE. CONSULT A QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN FOR REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT.**

#### To Connect Shore Power:

##### 1. On The Boat:

- Make sure that the “Shore Power Main” breaker and all equipment breakers on the AC Main Distribution panel are OFF.
- Be sure that the shore power intermediate breaker (on starboard gunwale) is OFF.

- Assure that receptacle and plugs are dry. Spray a moisture repellent into the receptacle and cord plugs.
- Plug power cord end into receptacle on starboard gunwale.



Turn clockwise to lock and thread the locking ring onto the receptacle to prevent accidental unplugging.

### 2. On The Dock:

- Turn **OFF** the dock breaker.
- Assure that receptacle and plugs are dry. Spray a moisture repellent into the receptacle.
- Plug power cord end into dockside receptacle.
- Turn **ON** the dockside breaker.

### 3. On The Boat:

- Turn **ON** shore power intermediate breaker (on starboard gunwale).
- Turn **ON** the “Shore Power Main” breaker on the MDP panel. Check the AC voltmeter for proper voltage.
- Turn **ON** the equipment breakers.

### To Disconnect Shore Power:

#### 1. On The Boat:

- Turn **OFF** all equipment breakers on the AC Main Distribution panel.
- Turn **OFF** the “Shore Power Main” breaker on the MDP panel.
- Turn **OFF** Shore Power intermediate breaker (on starboard gunwale).

#### 2. On The Dock:

- Turn **OFF** the dockside breaker.
- Disconnect the dockside end of the power cord.

### 3. On The Boat:

- Disconnect the power cord from the shore power receptacle on the starboard gunwale.
- Clean the power cord, spray the plugs with moisture repellent, and store the cord in a dry location on the boat.

It is imperative that you keep the shore power cord and the plug ends clean and dry. This is especially necessary if your boat is used in salt water. Always clean and spray your cord ends with moisture repellent before using and before storing the cord.



### CAUTION

**NEVER operate 120 volt shore power if the voltmeter registers less than 110 volts or more than 125 volts.**

### Galvanic Isolator (Option)

Your boat may be equipped with a galvanic isolator, which blocks low voltage DC on the shore power ground wire.

The galvanic isolator prevents dockside electrolytic voltages from damaging the metal parts of your boat which come in contact with the water. Additionally, the galvanic isolator will safely conduct high currents (above 1.5 volts) to ground in the event of a short circuit or power leakage on your boat.

### Maintenance

The galvanic isolator unit is highly reliable. It should, however, be tested once per season, and re-tested after a condition that may have influenced it, such as a lightning strike in the vicinity, or on-board electrical short that either caused a circuit breaker or fuse to blow.



### CAUTION

**Under normal conditions the zincs on your boat should last at least one year, much longer if no problems occur. If abnormal deterioration of the zincs occur a problem exists and should be corrected immediately.**

REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

### Component Breakers

Component reset breakers are located on the battery switch panel located on the inboard side of the prep station (Figure. 4.3.1). If a component breaker trips, determine and correct the problem before resetting the breaker. Should a circuit breaker trip repeatedly, have a qualified electrician determine and correct the cause of the trip.

#### CAUTION

**NEVER reset a breaker without first determining and correcting the cause of the trip. Should a circuit repeatedly trip, have a qualified electrician determine and correct the cause.**

### Fuse Block

There is an electronics fuse block located behind a panel on the wall starboard of the console.

In the event you need to replace a fuse, use only the same amperage as the original. It is recommended that you carry spare fuses.

If a fuse is replaced with one of lower amperage, it will not be sufficient to carry the electrical load of the equipment it is connected to and will cause nuisance fuse failure or breaker tripping.

If a fuse is replaced with one of higher amperage, it will not provide adequate protection against an electrical malfunction and will create a fire hazard.

#### WARNING

**Use of higher amperage fuses or breakers is a fire hazard.**

**Use fuses and breakers having the same amperage rating as the original or as specified.**

### Ground Fault Interrupter Receptacle (GFI)

Your boat is equipped with a Ground fault interrupter receptacle located on the aft cabinet wall inside the head compartment. Please read and understand the CAUTION block below regarding GFI receptacles.

#### CAUTION

**Persons with heart problems or other conditions which may make them susceptible to electric shock may still be injured by ground faults on circuits protected by the GFI receptacle. No safety devices yet designed will protect against all hazards or carelessly handled or misused electrical equipment or wiring.**

The GFI receptacle is designed to protect people from the line-to-ground shock hazards which could occur from defective tools or appliances operating from the receptacle, or from down-line outlets protected by it.

The GFI will not prevent line-to-ground electric shock, but does limit the time of exposure to a period considered safe for normal healthy persons. The receptacle will not protect people against line-to-line or line-to-neutral faults, short circuits or overloads.

### International Option

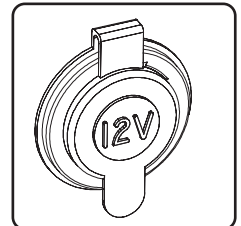
All readily accessible 220V outlets are protected by a Residual Current Circuit Breaker (RCCB). This current breaker includes a test switch to verify proper operation. Its function is similar, but not identical to the GFI receptacle.

### 12 Volt Accessory Receptacle

#### NOTICE

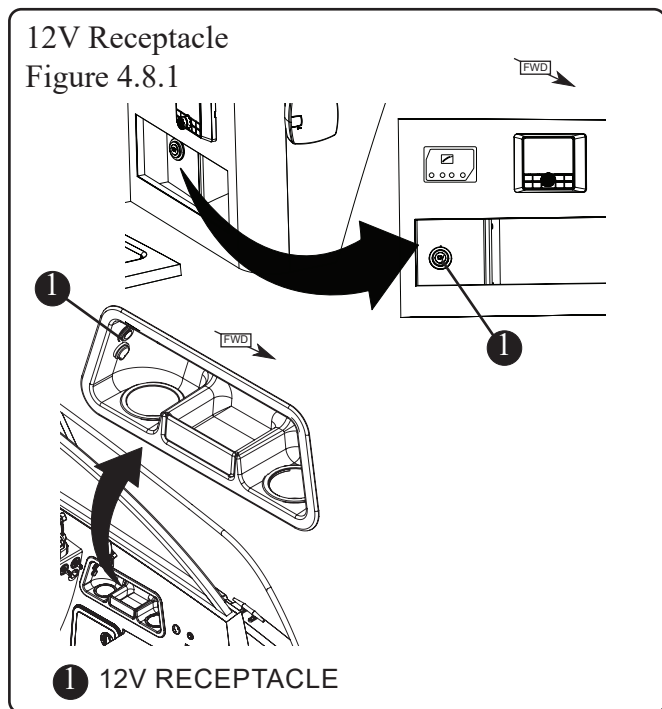
**DO NOT insert a cigarette lighter into this receptacle. Damage to the unit & system could occur.**

Your 285 Conquest is equipped with four (4) 12 volt accessory receptacles. One is located on the front of the side pocket starboard of the helm seat; another in the forward port upper cabinet in the cabin: starboard of the prep station and on the port aft wall of the mid cabin.



There is a 10 amp breaker located on the DC Main Distribution Panel (See figure 4.5.1). **Be sure to use accessories that do not exceed the rated capacity of the circuit, (10 amps) or the breaker will trip.**

12V Receptacle  
Figure 4.8.1



## Electric Downrigger Receptacles, (Option)

If equipped, the two (2) 12V/30 amp electrical receptacles for powering electric downriggers, or any electrical equipment aptly rated, are located inside the cockpit on the aft section of the port and starboard gunwales. The plugs are supplied in the owners packet when this option is purchased.

Push the plug into the receptacle and turn clockwise to secure the connection.

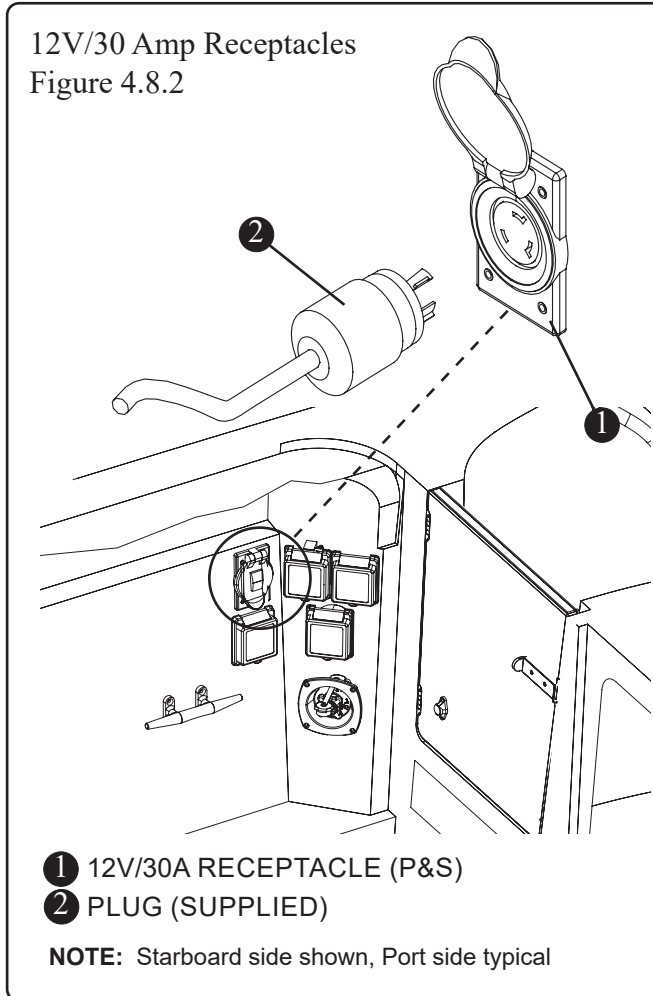
The receptacles are protected by 30 amp in-line fuses located in the transom and can be accessed through the hatches behind the aft stern seat. The receptacles are active when the battery switches are ON.

The receptacles are protected by a weatherproof cover. There are areas on the gunwales that are designed specifically for downrigger mounting bases. See your “Wood Location Diagram” in your owner’s packet for proper mounting.

There are downrigger weight cradles located in the port and starboard cockpit to store your downrigger weights when not in use.

Consult with your Boston Whaler® dealer for details on selecting and mounting the downriggers that will best suit your application.

12V/30 Amp Receptacles  
Figure 4.8.2



REFER TO THE DOWNRIGGER MANUFACTURER’S MANUAL FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

## ⚠ CAUTION

**The location for mounting of the downrigger base is important, refer to the wood location diagram (See page 5-12) for areas on the gunwales that are specifically designed for withstanding the stress generated by a downrigger.**

**There are a variety of downrigger mounting base plates that can be used, it is important that you consult with your salesperson to find the mounting base that will best suit your application.**

## Main Distribution Panels

The DC and AC Main Distribution panels are located in the aft upper cabinet of the galley. These panels contain the main breaker switches for the equipment on your boat.

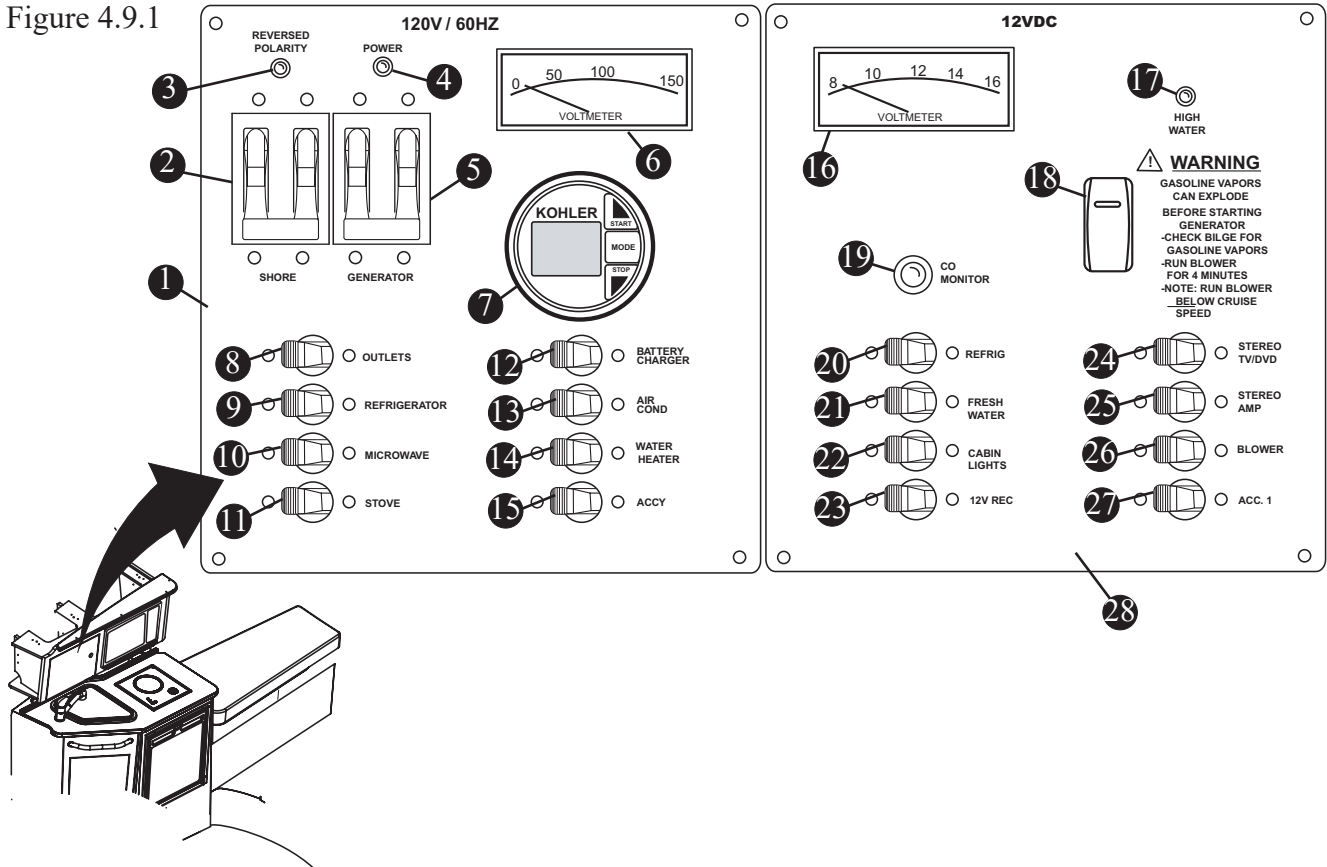


## CAUTION

**NEVER reset a breaker without first determining and correcting the cause of the trip. Should a circuit repeatedly trip, have a qualified electrician determine and correct the cause.**

### 120VAC & 12VDC Main Distribution Panels

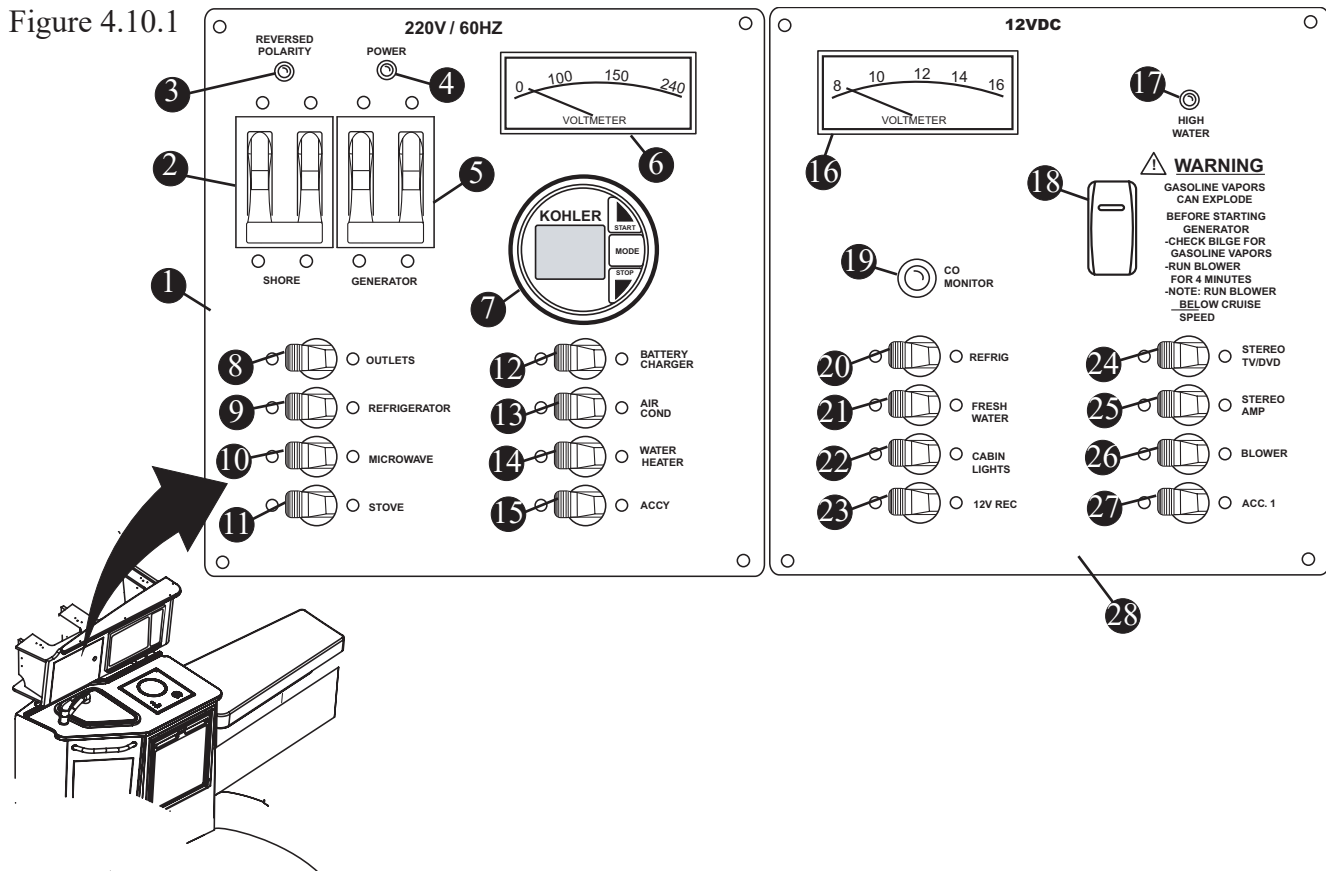
Figure 4.9.1



- |                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ① AC MAIN DISTRIBUTION PANEL       | ⑮ ACCESSORY .....10 AMP      |
| ② SHORE POWER MAIN .....30 AMP     | ⑯ DC VOLTMETER               |
| ③ REVERSE POLARITY INDICATOR LIGHT | ⑰ HIGH WATER ALARM LIGHT     |
| ④ POWER INDICATOR LIGHT            | ⑱ BLOWER SWITCH              |
| ⑤ GENERATOR MAIN .....60 AMP       | ⑲ CO MONITOR .....5 AMP      |
| ⑥ AC VOLTMETER                     | ⑳ REFRIGERATOR .....15 AMP   |
| ⑦ GENERATOR START/STOP GAUGE       | ㉑ FRESH WATER .....15 AMP    |
| ⑧ 120V OUTLETS .....15 AMP         | ㉒ CABIN LIGHTS .....15 AMP   |
| ⑨ REFRIGERATOR .....10 AMP         | ㉓ 12V RECEPTACLE .....10 AMP |
| ⑩ MICROWAVE .....15 AMP            | ㉔ STEREO/TV/DVD .....10 AMP  |
| ⑪ STOVE .....15 AMP                | ㉕ STEREO AMP .....40 AMP     |
| ⑫ BATTERY CHARGER .....10 AMP      | ㉖ BLOWER .....7 AMP          |
| ⑬ AIR CONDITIONER .....15 AMP      | ㉗ ACCESSORY 1 .....10 AMP    |
| ⑭ WATER HEATER .....15 AMP         | ㉘ DC MAIN DISTRIBUTION PANEL |

## 220VAC & 12VDC Main Distribution Panels

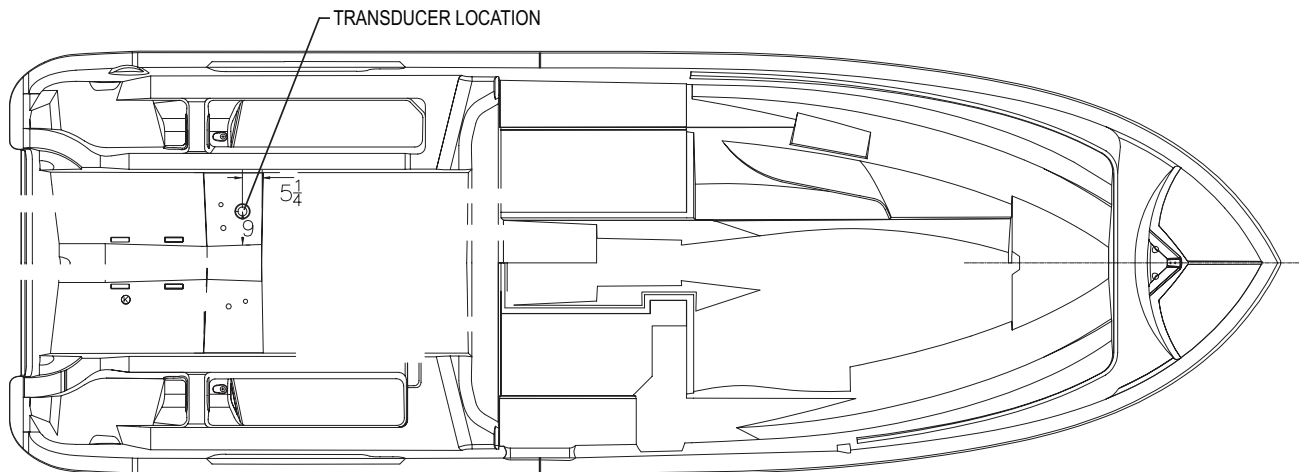
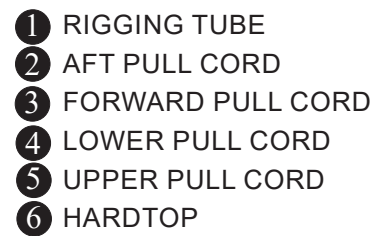
Figure 4.10.1



- |                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 AC MAIN DISTRIBUTION PANEL       | 15 ACCESSORY ..... 7 AMP       |
| 2 SHORE POWER MAIN ..... 30 AMP    | 16 DC VOLTMETER                |
| 3 REVERSE POLARITY INDICATOR LIGHT | 17 HIGH WATER ALARM LIGHT      |
| 4 POWER INDICATOR LIGHT            | 18 BLOWER SWITCH               |
| 5 GENERATOR MAIN ..... 60 AMP      | 19 CO MONITOR ..... 5 AMP      |
| 6 AC VOLTMETER                     | 20 REFRIGERATOR ..... 15 AMP   |
| 7 GENERATOR START/STOP GAUGE       | 21 FRESH WATER ..... 15 AMP    |
| 8 220V OUTLETS ..... 10 AMP        | 22 CABIN LIGHTS ..... 15 AMP   |
| 9 REFRIGERATOR ..... 7 AMP         | 23 12V RECEPTACLE ..... 10 AMP |
| 10 MICROWAVE ..... 10 AMP          | 24 STEREO/TV/DVD ..... 10 AMP  |
| 11 STOVE ..... 10 AMP              | 25 STEREO AMP ..... 40 AMP     |
| 12 BATTERY CHARGER ..... 7 AMP     | 26 BLOWER ..... 7 AMP          |
| 13 AIR CONDITIONER ..... 10 AMP    | 27 ACCESSORY 1 ..... 10 AMP    |
| 14 WATER HEATER ..... 10 AMP       | 28 DC MAIN DISTRIBUTION PANEL  |

Your boat has two rigging pulls to allow the owner to run new wiring for electronics. There is a pull cord installed through a tube in the starboard gunnel with the ends bundled and tied at either end of the tube. Another is installed in the starboard forward support of the hardtop with the one end located inside the console and the other end terminating in the electronics box. Tie another piece of nylon cord to the current accessory wiring being run and use that for later runs.

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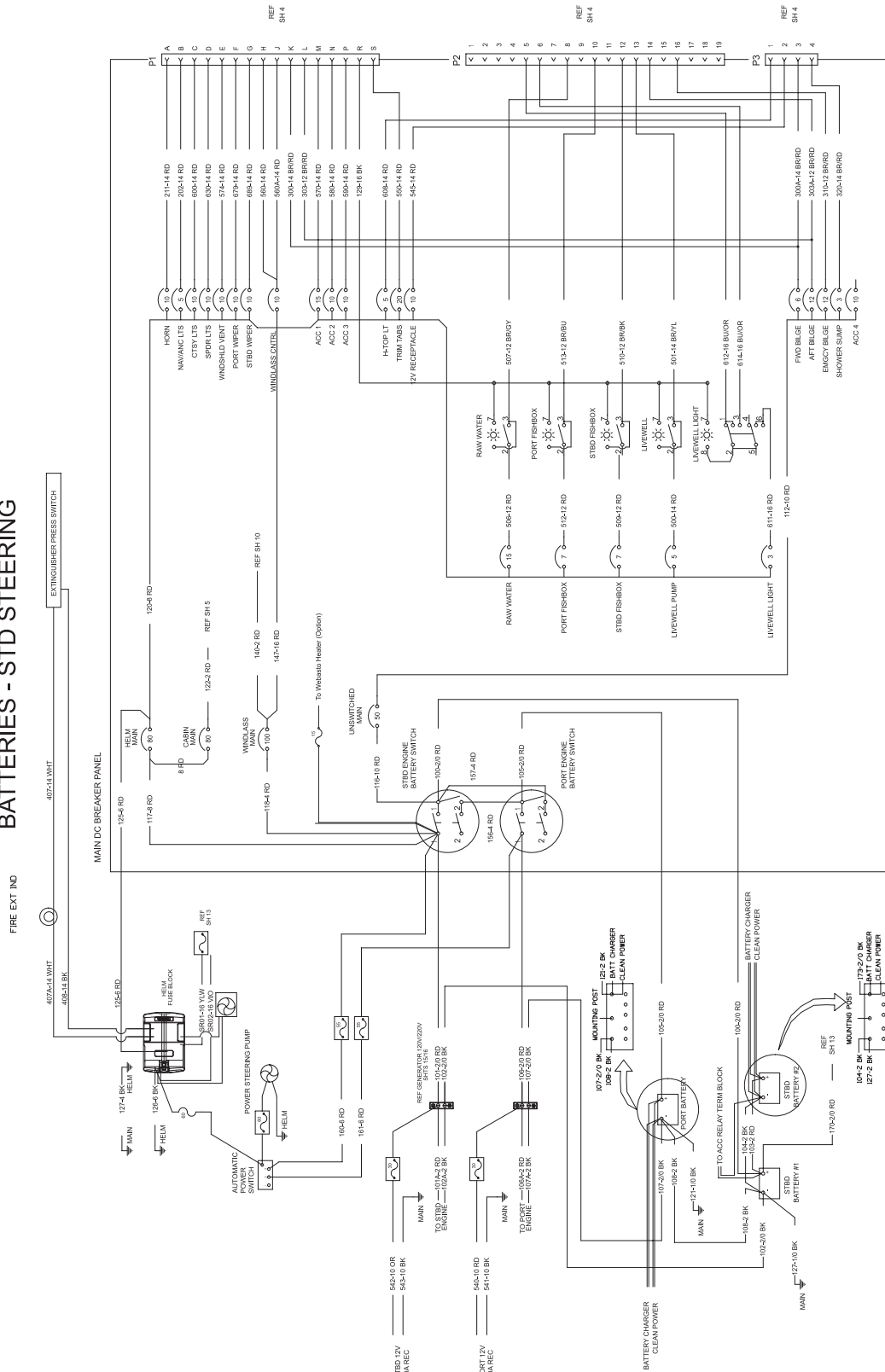


### Electrical Schematics

The schematics in this manual adhere to ABYC E-11 standards, and are for reference and use by service technicians only. Do not attempt to work on the electrical system of this boat without the assistance of an authorized dealer. We reserve the right to change or update the electrical system on any model at any time without notice. In addition, we are not obligated to make updates to units built prior to a change. Contact customer service for the most current electrical schematics.

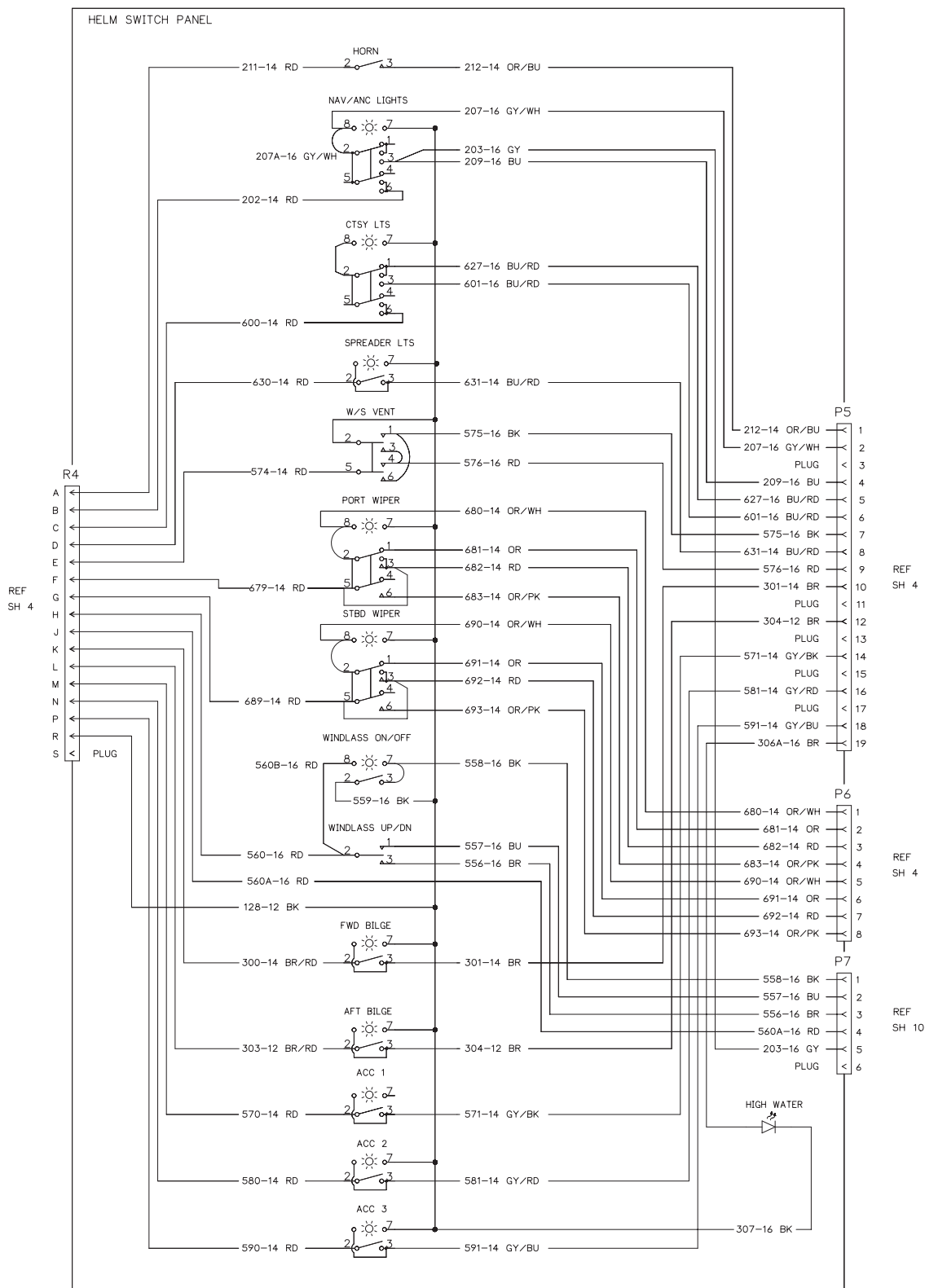
Wiring Schematic  
Figure 4.13.1

## BATTERIES - STD STEERING



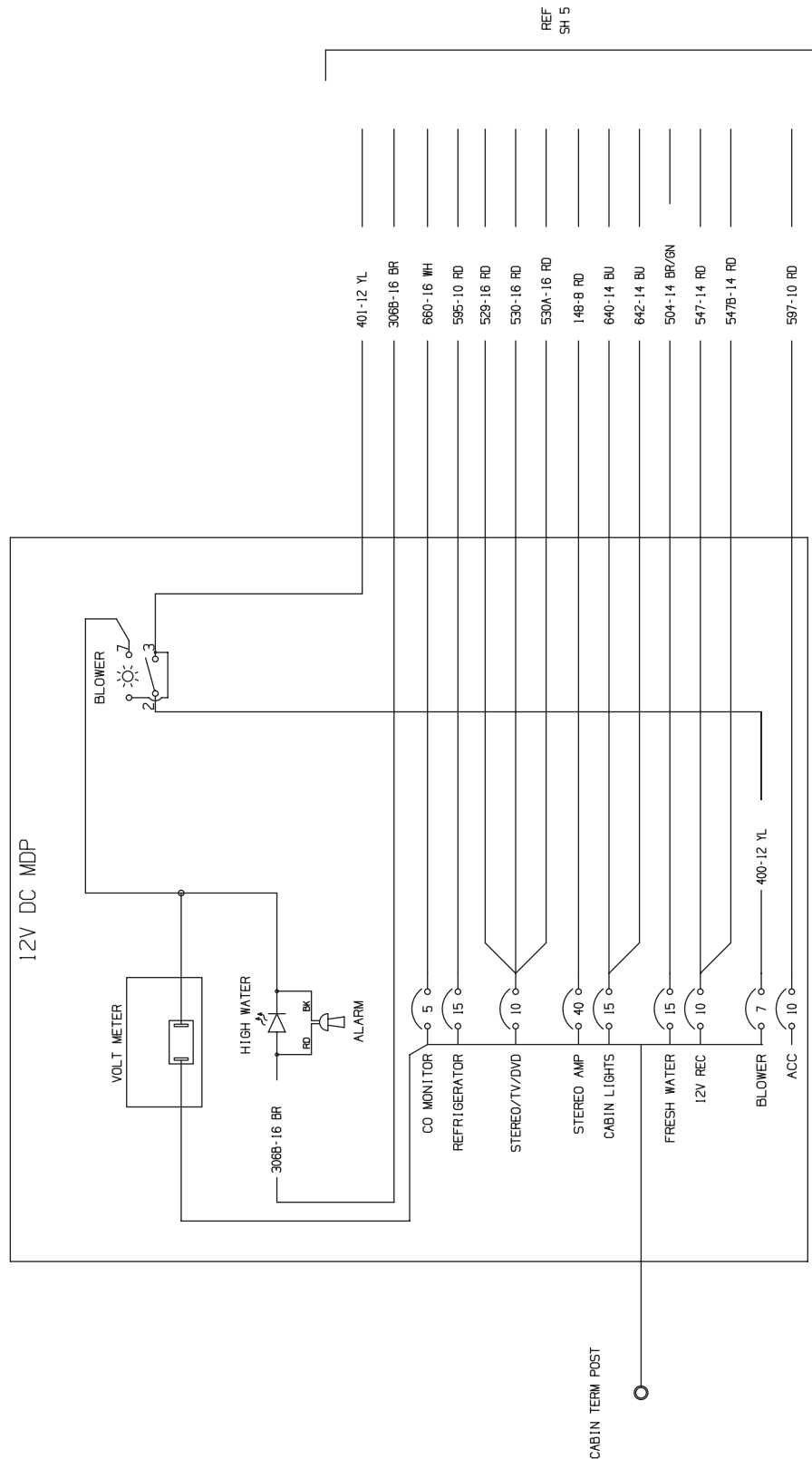
6001-07-401\_AC

Wiring Schematic  
Figure 4.14.1



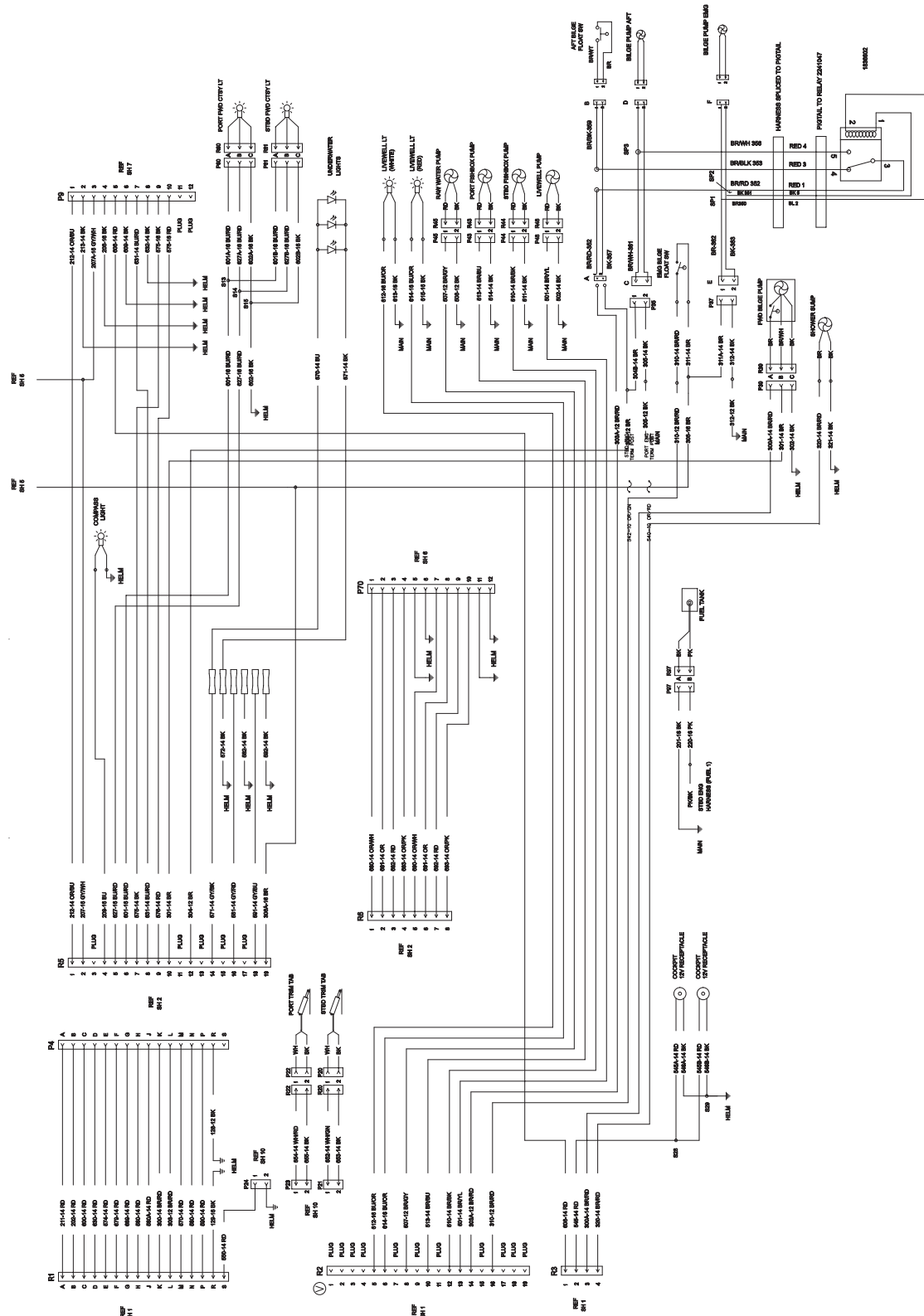
6001-07-401\_AC

Wiring Schematic  
Figure 4.15.1

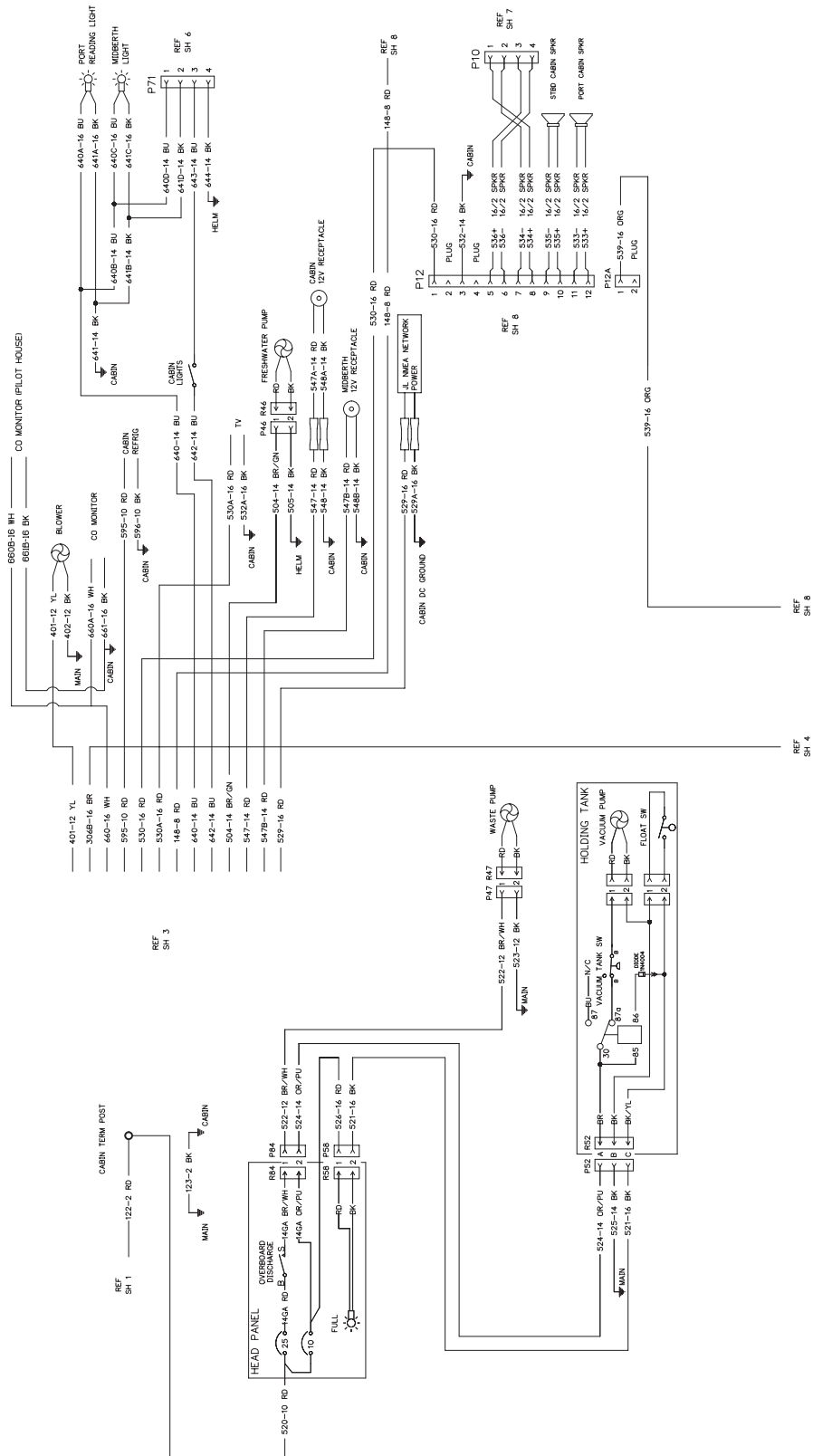


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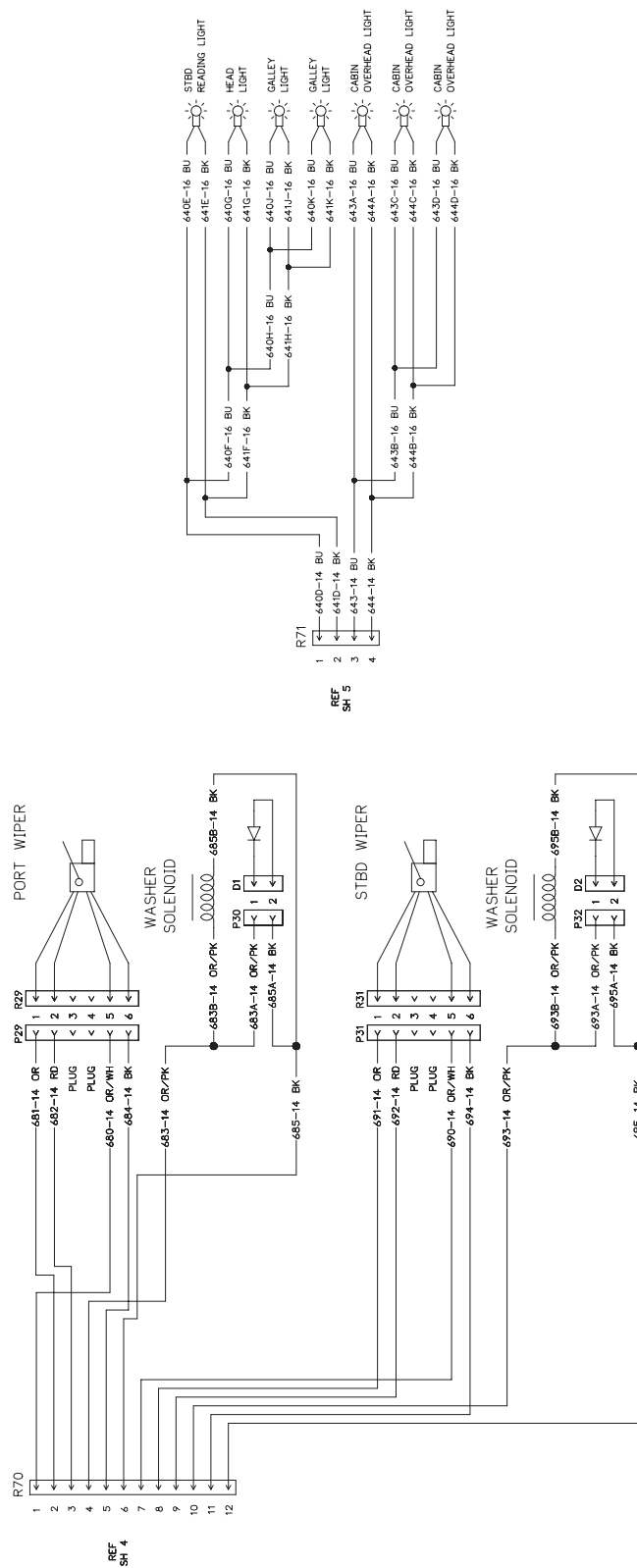
### Wiring Schematic Figure 4.16.1



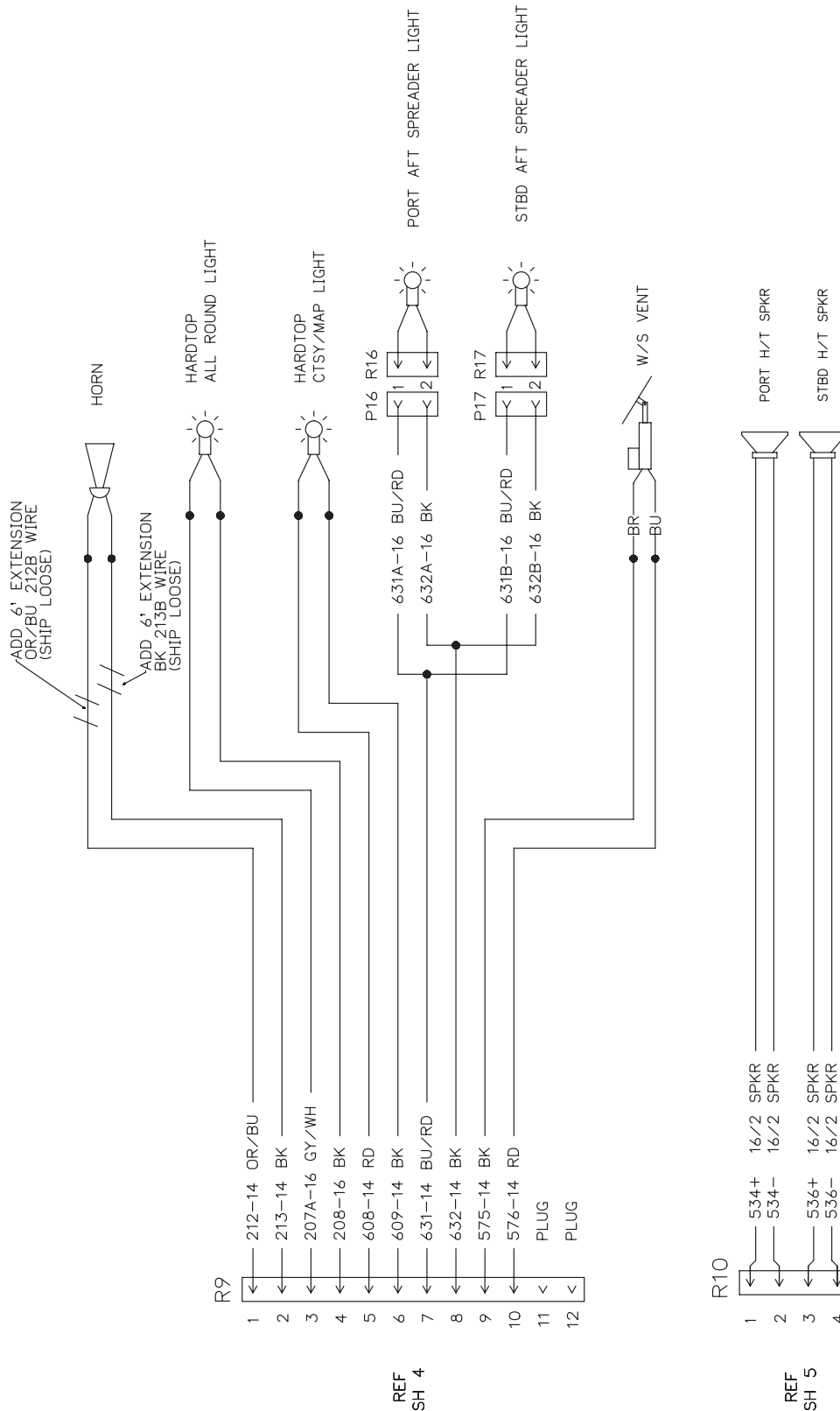
### Wiring Schematic Figure 4.17.1



Wiring Schematic  
Figure 4.18.1

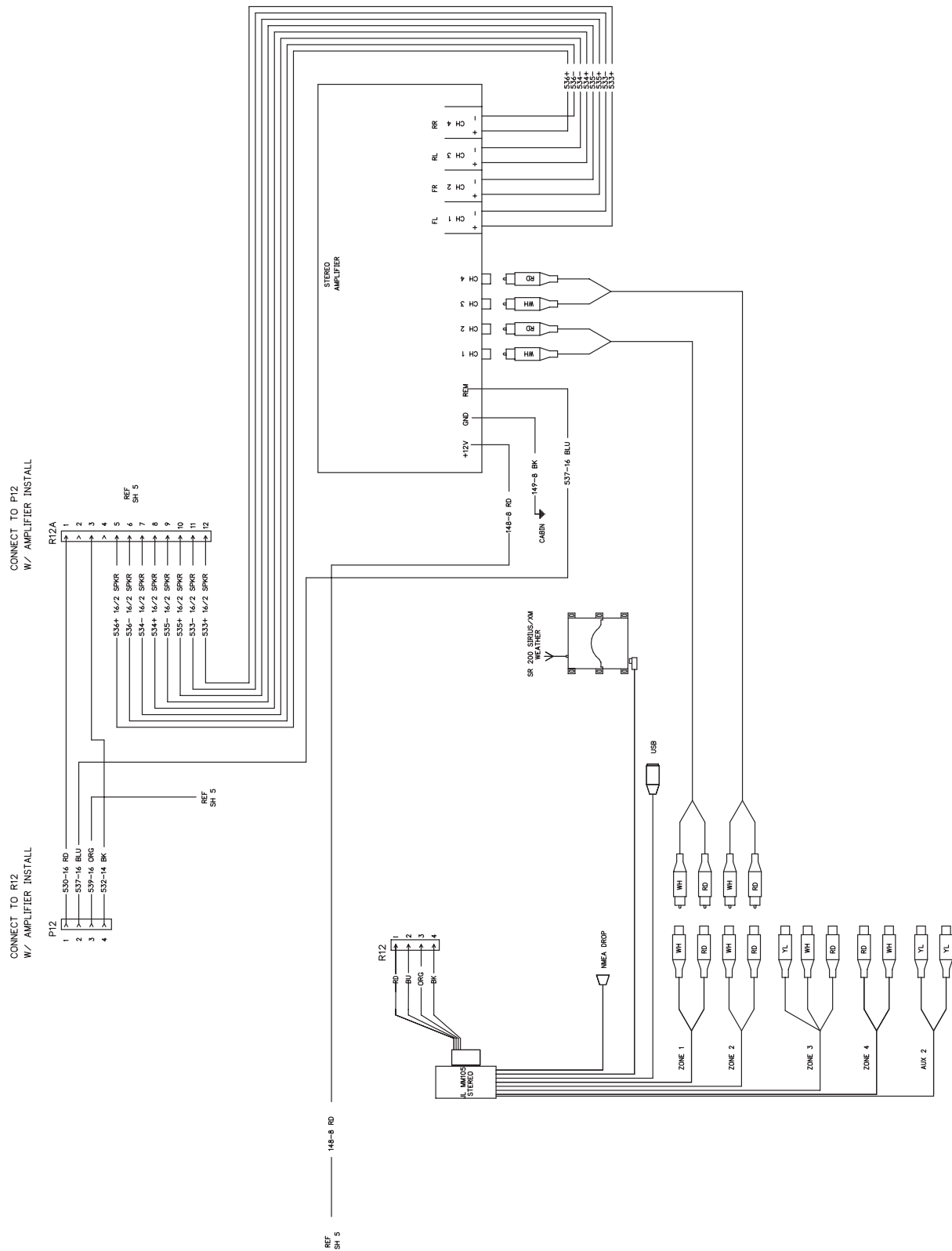


Wiring Schematic  
Figure 4.19.1



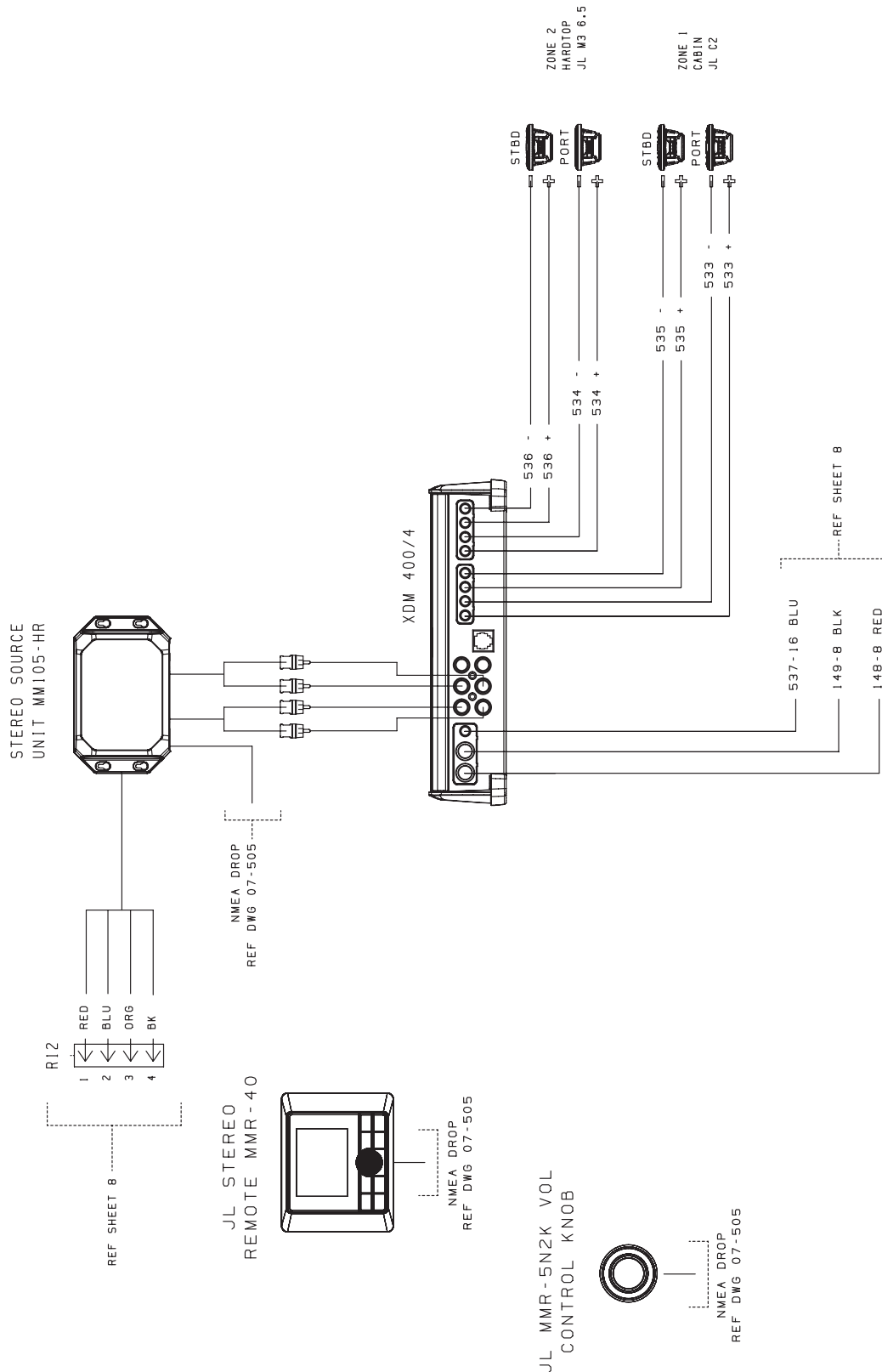
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Wiring Schematic  
Figure 4.20.1



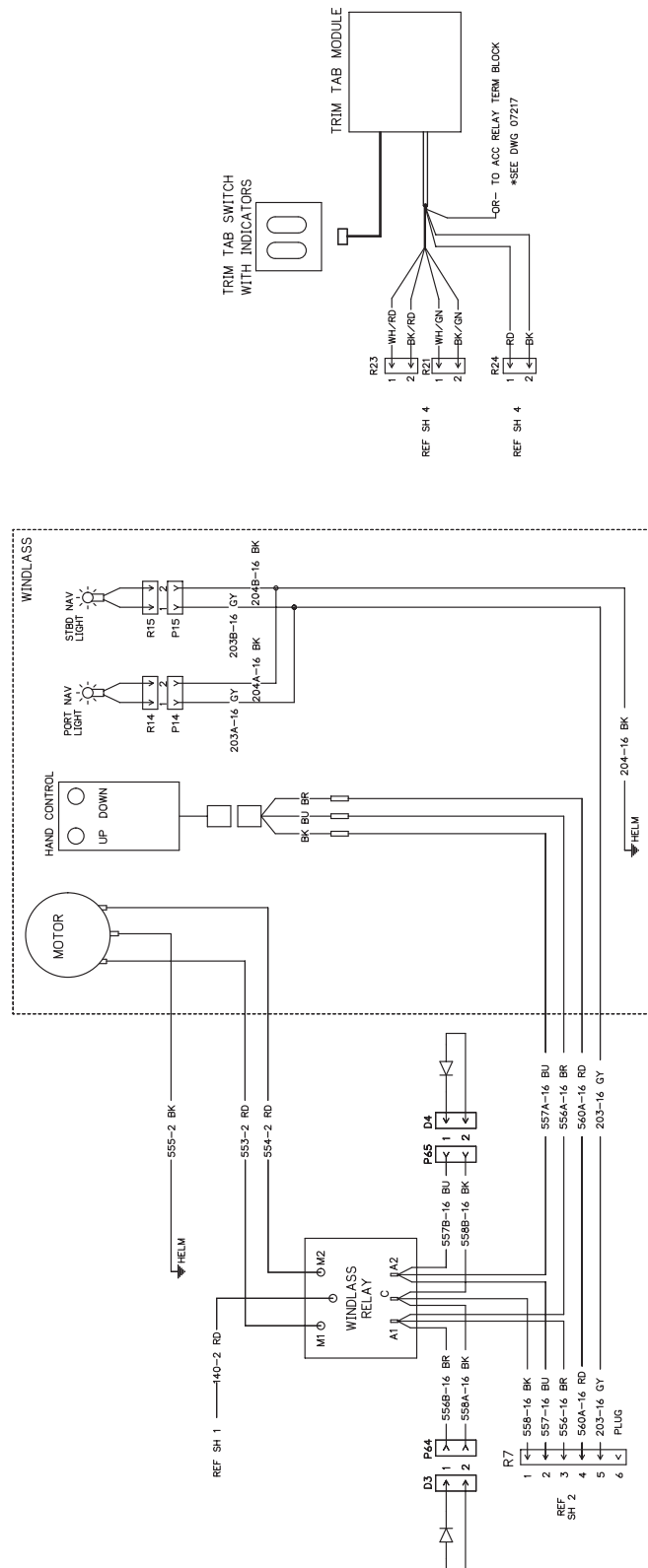
6001-07-401\_AC

Wiring Schematic  
Figure 4.21.1



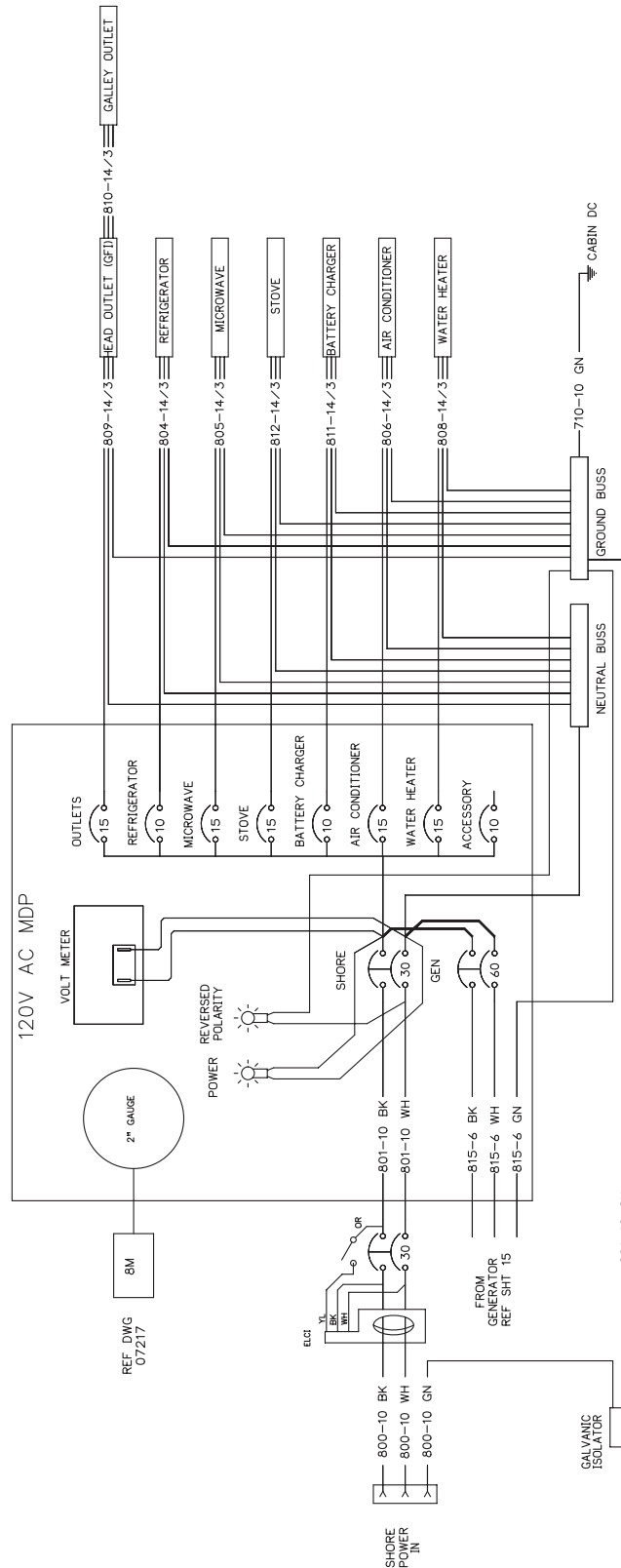
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Wiring Schematic  
Figure 4.22.1



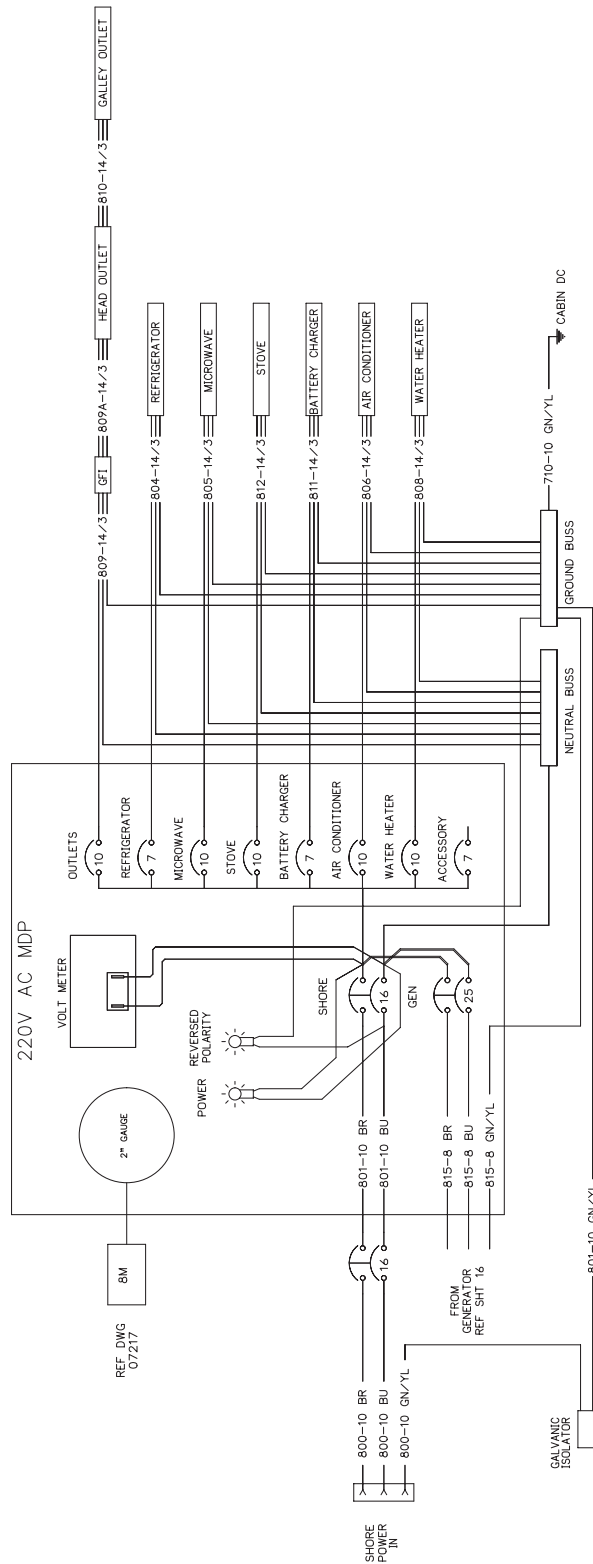
6001-07-401\_AC

Wiring Schematic  
Figure 4.23.1



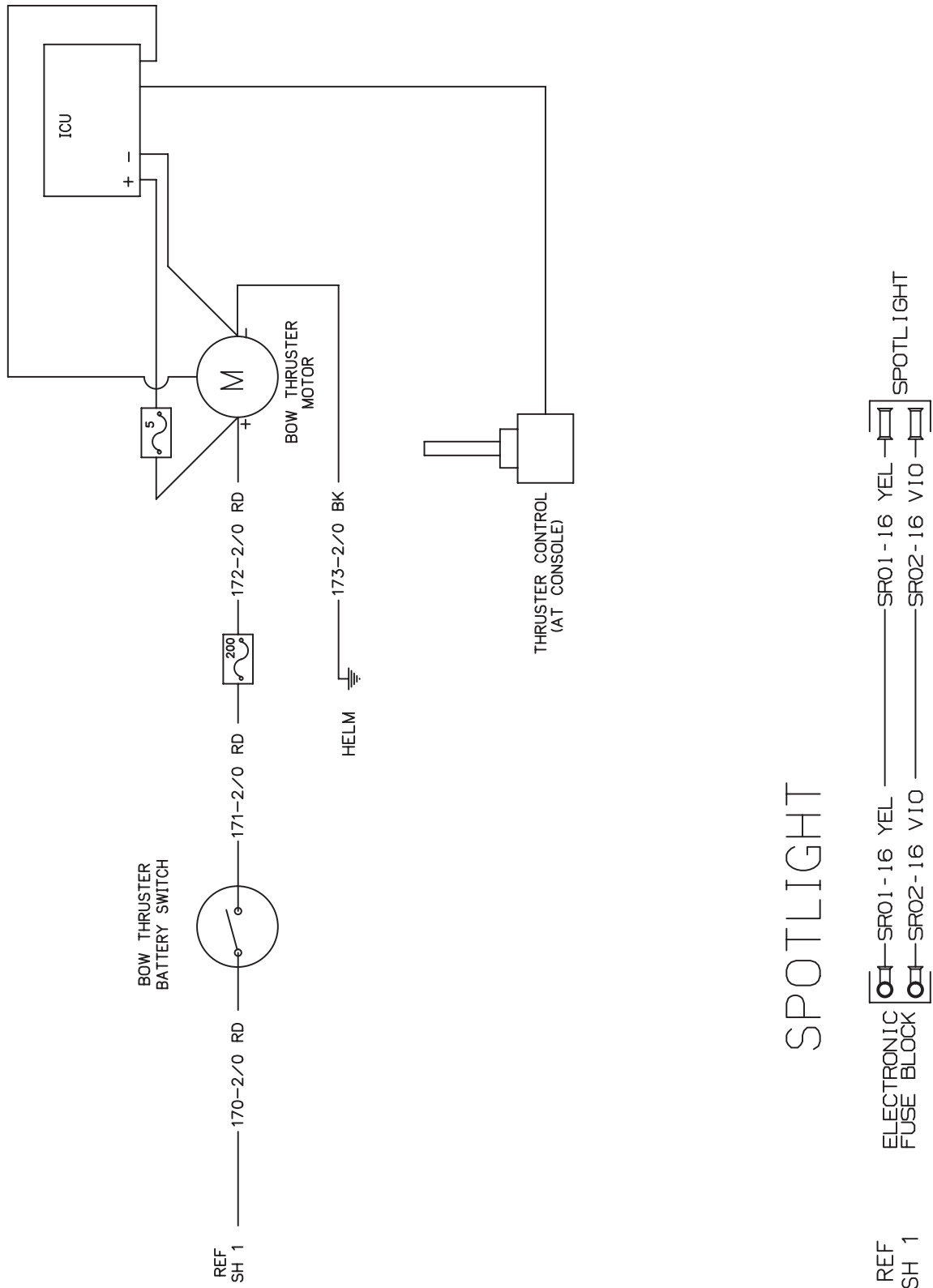
6001-07-401\_AC

Wiring Schematic  
Figure 4.24.1



6001-07-401\_AC

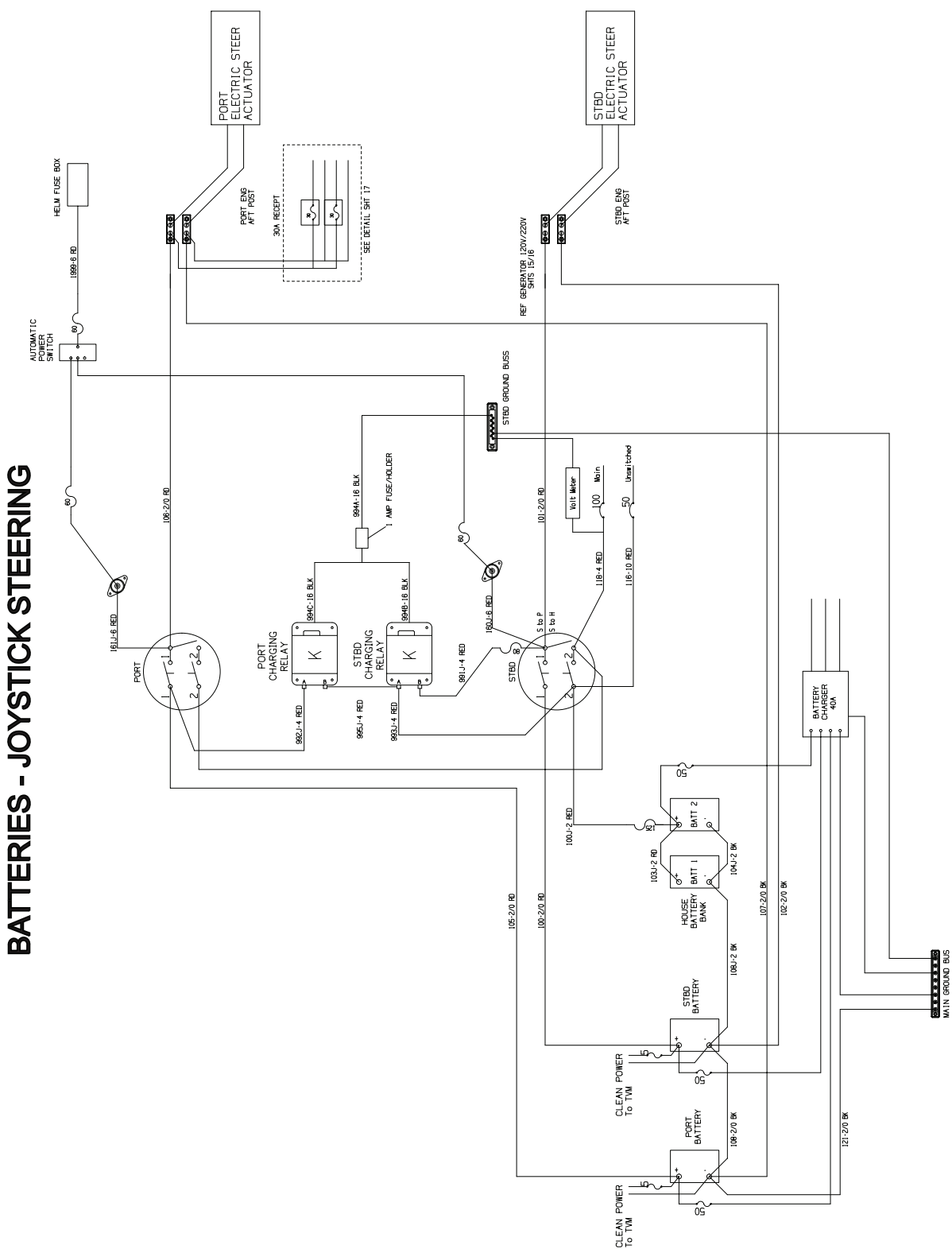
Wiring Schematic  
Figure 4.25.1



6001-07-401\_AC

### Wiring Schematic

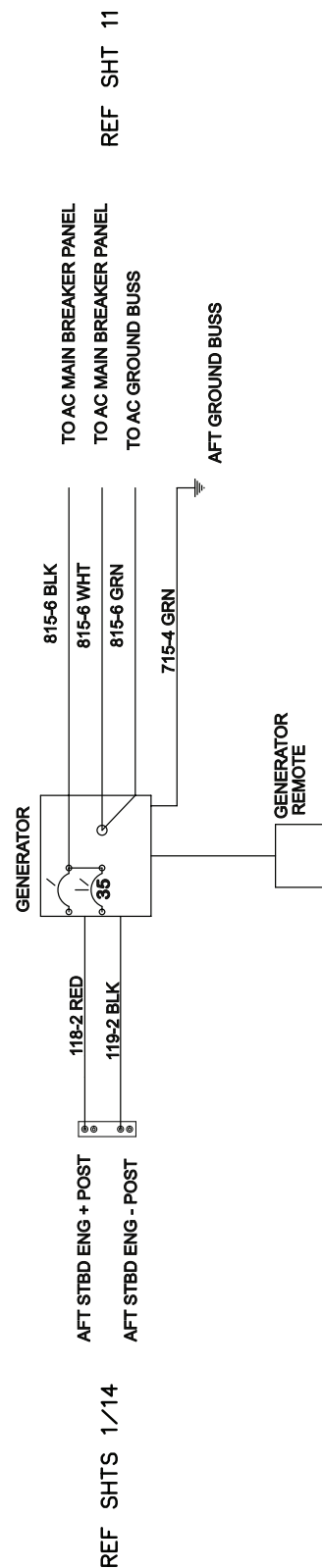
Figure 4.26.1



6001-07-401 AC

Wiring Schematic  
Figure 4.27.1

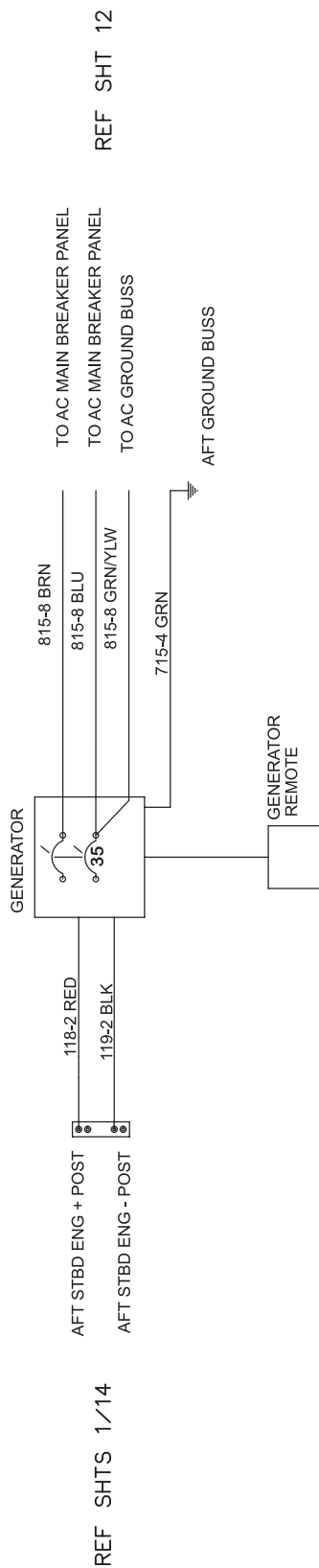
## GENERATOR - 120V



6001-07-401\_AC

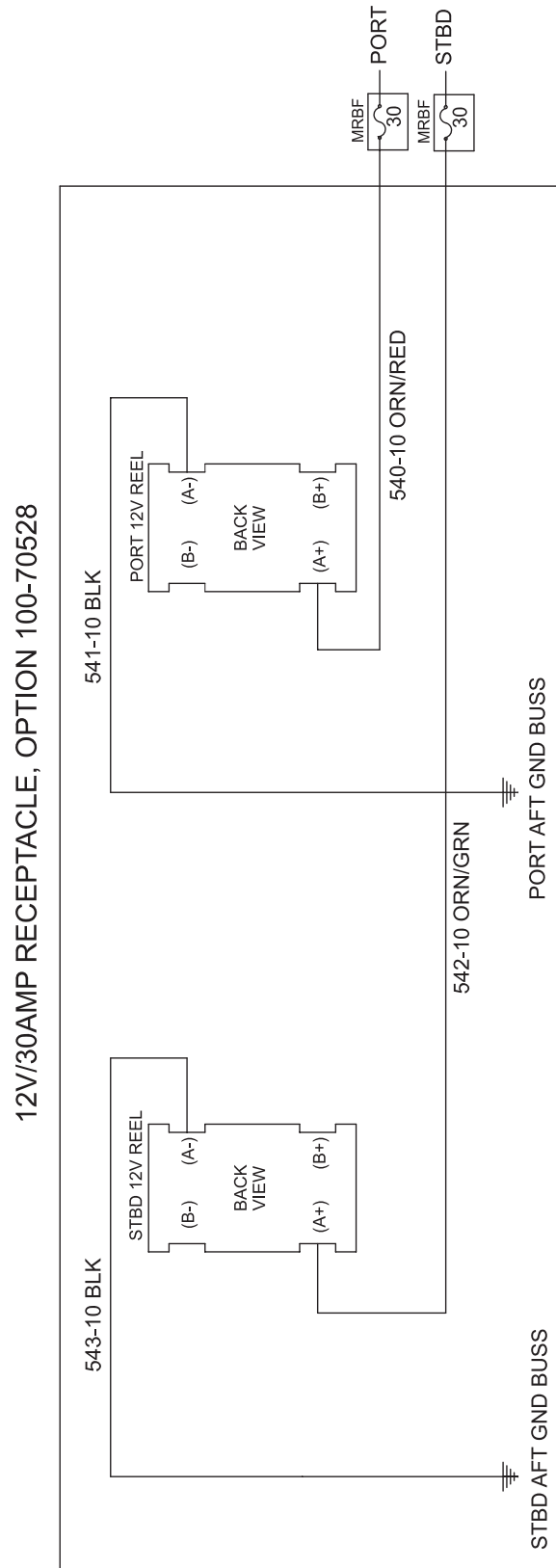
Wiring Schematic  
Figure 4.28.1

## GENERATOR - 220V



6001-07-401\_AC

Wiring Schematic  
Figure 4.29.1



6001-07-401\_AC

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### NOTICE

**Refer to the individual manufacturers' manuals for important information regarding service, care, and maintenance of this vessel's equipment and components. Failure to do so may in some cases void the warranty.**

REFER TO THE OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY INFORMATION.

### ⚠ DANGER

**When using solvents read all information from the solvent manufacturer regarding safety and handling of the material.**

**Wear proper protective equipment to ensure your personal safety.**

**Only use solvents in a well ventilated area and keep all solvents away from open flame and any other forms of ignition.**

Routine inspection, service and maintenance of your boat, boat systems and components are vital to assure your safety, as well as prolonging the life of your boat. You should develop regular routines for inspecting and servicing your boat.

### ⚠ WARNING

#### IMPORTANT

**Regularly inspect & test hardware, fittings, windshields, hatches, seams, etc. for proper seal. Reseal and/or readjust/tighten fittings, latches, etc. as needed.**

The interval between necessary service or maintenance is highly variable, depending on the environment in which your boat will be used. For example, corrosion of boat parts and components will occur far more rapidly in a salt water environment than on a boat which is used in fresh water.

This section provides **only general guidelines** for the care and cleaning of your boat. It is **your responsibility** to determine whether maintenance and care intervals need to be accelerated due to your boat usage and/or operating environment.

## Hull

Fresh water, saltwater, and water temperature can all affect the types of growth on this vessel's hull.

Any growth affects the boat's performance and overall look. If it has been a while between inspections you might notice algae or slime growth on the hull. This can be cleaned with a coarse towel or soft bristle brush. The growth should be cleaned immediately after the boat has been removed from the water. If the growth is allowed to dry it will be much harder to remove.

Compounding may be necessary to remove more stubborn stains and chalking from the boat's surface. If compounding is necessary it must be done after a thorough washing and prior to waxing.

If the growth is more severe, you may need to enlist the services of a professional hull-cleaning company.

Check with a Boston Whaler® dealer for recommendations on a compatible rubbing compound for this vessel or a professional hull cleaning service.

## Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS)

Aquatic invasive species (AIS) are plants and animals that occur in waters in which they are not native and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental damage or harm to human health. AIS have a negative impact on the waterway, its native species, and recreational and commercial uses of the waterway.

As responsible boaters and citizens, each boat owner should do their part to prevent the spread of these aquatic hitchhikers. In many cases, it is also required by law. Check local regulations for any waterway where you will boat.

After each boating trip, follow these three simple steps before you leave the water access to stop the spread of AIS: Clean, Drain, and Dry. This is the boater's way to help protect the environment from the damage that AIS can cause.

### Clean

Inspect and remove all aquatic plants, animals, mud, and debris from the boat, engine, trailer, anchor, and any watersports equipment.

Rinse, scrub or wash, as appropriate, away from storm drains, ditches, or waterways.

Rinse watercraft, trailer, and equipment with hot water, when possible.

Flush motor according to owner's manual.

### Drain

Completely drain all water from the boat and its compartments, including but not limited to the bilge, wells, lockers, ballast tanks or bags, bait containers, engines, and outdrives.

### Dry

Allow the boat to completely dry before visiting any other bodies of water.

NOTE: Some localities may require inspection or decontamination before and/or after launching. Check state and local laws and regulations for requirements prior to traveling to go boating.

### Waxing Gel Coat Surfaces

Waxing is necessary to provide added protection to the gel coat. A periodic good cleaning and waxing will also ensure that this vessel will be protected and look good longer.

## NOTICE

**Waxing of the exterior surfaces is recommended to be done at least twice a year to protect the gel coat of this vessel.**

Do not wax over dirt. Make sure the surface of this vessel has received a thorough washing and rinsing and is clean before waxing. If a rubbing compound has been necessary, make sure that any minor scratches or surface pitting are free of compound residue. Use a good quality carnauba wax or a high-quality wax designed for marine gel coat. Apply several coats.

### Hull Maintenance

If using a pressure washer to clean the hull and deck surfaces of this vessel it is important to use the wide fan nozzle only and move the spray head in a continuous motion. Do not concentrate the high pressure on a small area of the boat surface and never use the fine pinpoint nozzle as the concentrated

stream can cause damage.

Do not pressure wash the helm console as this may compromise the integrity of the electronics and gauges as well as other equipment installed on this vessel. Also avoid pressure washing all caulk seams.

When staining from build-up does occur, use only cleaning agents recommended for use on marine gel coat. Never use an abrasive cleaner to wash this vessel's hull. Never use an abrasive pad to attempt to remove stubborn stains. Never use strong solvents to clean. Never apply tape or any other type of adhesives directly to the painted surfaces on this vessel. Use care when covering this vessel's painted surfaces as tarps and other such covers can trap dirt and cause chafing. It is best to use a frame of either aluminum or wood to keep the cover raised and allow air to circulate.

### Hull Blistering

Due to the quality of the materials used in the hull, blistering is rarely ever seen. Blistering is caused by water soluble materials in the hull laminate. The fiberglass and resin structure of this vessel is porous. However, intrusion of water into the gel coat will take some time. The effect of osmotic pressure allows water to impregnate below the gel coat and substrate thus forming a blister.

There have been extensive university studies funded by the United States Coast Guard regarding the cause and effect of blistering in the gel coat of fiberglass boats. Fiberglass blisters can form anywhere from near-surface layers of the gel coat to very deep into the fiberglass structure. Damage can range from cosmetic to catastrophic, although the latter is very rare. Studies seem to point to long-term immersion of the hull in warm water as a primary cause of hull blisters. Stress cracks on the hull below the waterline also contribute to the formation of hull blisters.

### Prevention

There are a variety of ways to prevent the formation of hull blistering. Epoxy coatings can be applied to hulls, followed by hull painting. An alkyd-urethane-silicone marine paint can also be used to aid in the prevention of hull blisters.

Reducing the amount of time that this vessel stays in the water also helps prevent hull blisters from forming. Use of a trailer or boat lift reduces the likelihood of hull blisters forming. Be sure to use a bunk type lift or trailer for storage of the boat out of water. Contact a Boston Whaler dealer for more information on hull blister prevention and treatment.



### CAUTION

**Do not paint over sacrificial anodes. This action renders them useless and leads to deterioration of the underwater metal parts of this vessel.**

### Sacrificial Anodes

Sacrificial anodes are installed on this vessel's hull, trim tabs, and engines to protect metallic parts from corrosion damage.

Anodes must be replaced regularly. Inspect anodes often and replace when the anode is approximately 50 percent deteriorated. If an increase in anode consumption is noticed, there may be an electrical issue that needs to be addressed on your vessel or a neighboring boat at the dock. Contact a qualified marine electrician.

### Deck

Clean up any oil spills on the deck with soap, hot water, and a stiff brush.

### Bottom Painting



### DANGER

**There are risks and dangers inherent with the use of paints and solvents. Dispose properly of all rags, rollers, and trays used for painting. Follow all the precautions and regulations listed by the manufacturer before and after painting this vessel's hull.**

### NOTICE

**If blisters are present in the hull, they need to be properly cleaned and dried out before any barrier protection can be applied.**



### CAUTION

**Some bottom paints contain metals that can cause corrosion of outboard engines. Leave a minimum of 3/4" unpainted surface around all engine parts. Use only paints specifically designed for aluminum engines as anti-fouling protection.**

If this vessel will spend most of its time in the water, painting the bottom of this vessel's hull is a good way to slow the formation of hull blisters and to keep bottom growth (fouling) under control. Conversely, if you will be trailering the boat to and from the water, you might want to forgo the painting.

The following is an abbreviated section on painting the hull bottom. Your Boston Whaler dealer should have information on properly painting this vessel's hull or recommendations on businesses that specialize in this area.

### Bare Hull Painting



### WARNING

**Proper ventilation and capture of the dust created by sanding is essential. The dust created by sanding is toxic and should not be inhaled. A proper fitting respirator must be used. Do not use a paper filter mask.**

Proper preparation is the key to successful hull painting. Begin by scrubbing the surface thoroughly with a stiff brush using an all-purpose marine soap and water to remove loose dirt and contamination. Flush with fresh water to remove all soap residue.

The gelcoat must be dewaxed of mold-release wax before sanding can begin, otherwise wax will be deposited in the scratches and reduce the adhesion properties of the paint.

Remove any mold-release wax that may be present using fiberglass surface prep solvent and a scrub pad. Scrub only a few square feet at a time. Flush with fresh water. If the water beads up or separates, continue scrubbing the surface. When the water sheets off, the wax contaminate has been removed.

After the dewaxing is complete, application of a primer coat is recommended. Pay close attention to scratches, nicks and dings in the surface. If necessary, fill any repair areas with a watertight-epoxy filler. After filler is cured, sand with 80 grit paper until smooth. Remove the sanding residue using a fiberglass solvent wash. Paint can be applied after sanding and cleaning is complete. Follow the paint manufacturer's recommendations for application.

### Pre-Painted Hull Painting

#### **WARNING**

**Bottom paint is designed to resist algae growth which means it has chemicals embedded in the paint that are harmful if ingested. Take all necessary precautions required before painting or repainting this vessel's hull.**

#### **NOTICE**

**Painting this vessel's hull will adversely affect the boat's speed and performance and may require re-propping if the maximum engine RPMs drop below the engine model/manufacturer recommended operating range.**

#### **NOTICE**

**The use of masking tape is not recommended for hull-bottom paints.**

If the hull bottom is already painted, test the paint's adhesion to the painted surface. If the paints are incompatible, the new paint will not adhere to the hull bottom or the paint will lift the old paint. Never apply paint without first preparing the old painted surface. Follow the paint manufacturer's recommendations. Thin layers are better than one thick layer.

Humidity and weather play a role in how and when paint should be applied. To determine the waterline, place the boat in water with a full load of fuel and gear. Mark the waterline and measure above the marked line 1 inch to 3 inches for placement of the tape line. Make sure that there is enough paint left to cover areas that were not accessible (slings, jack stands etc.) and paint accordingly. Follow the paint manufacturer's recommendation for do's and don'ts after painting is complete.

### **NOTICE**

**Never use abrasive cleaners, detergents or soft scrub type cleaners to wash this vessels surfaces.**

**Never use abrasive pads, brushes or sponges to attempt to remove stubborn stains.**

**Never use strong solvents or detergents which contain chlorine.**

**Never use silver cleaners.**

### Rubrails

The rubrail on this vessel is constructed of an injected high density PVC vinyl material which laboratory tests have proven to be highly resistant to staining, fading and cracking. As resilient as this material is, you still need to follow some basic maintenance precautions. General maintenance requires a thorough cleaning with mild soap and water. Do not use any cleaning agents which contain chemicals.

Although the outer shell is tough and durable, there is a chance that it can be breached. Use care when docking or exposing the rubrail to conditions which may cause damage such as docking against heavily barnacle-encrusted pilings. Some tears (cleanly sliced) can be repaired with a super glue-type product. Thoroughly clean and dry the affected area. Apply glue and hold the surfaces together. Areas which have been torn or are affected by heavy abrasion must have the damaged section replaced. Please see a Boston Whaler dealer for this type of repair.

### Cleaning Fiberglass and Non-Skid

To protect this vessel's deck and non-skid areas from the deteriorating affects of the sun, oxidation, water spots, and pollution, use a good quality fiberglass and non-skid deck wax every two to three months. When applied to deck and non-skid areas the wax forms a protective non-slick surface which keeps debris from sticking. Dirt, soot, bird droppings, and fish blood rinse right off. Follow the wax manufacturer's detailed instructions.

### Stainless Steel

To ensure optimum corrosion resistance of stainless trim and fittings, clean and maintain them regularly. Stainless steel is strong and corrosion resistant, but

still requires maintenance to keep its appearance. Frequent routine cleaning of stainless steel with a mild soap and water solution - and coating with a quality cleaning wax - helps maintain the finish. To maintain:

1. Wash with mild soap and cold water.
2. Dry thoroughly.
3. Apply cleaning wax with a soft, dry cloth.
4. Allow wax to dry, then polish and buff.

Cleaning powders can scratch or burnish a mill-rolled surface. On polished finishes, rubbing or wiping should be done in the direction of the polish lines, not across them.

Crevice corrosion, a brownish coloring which occurs where two pieces of stainless hardware meet, is caused by impurities in water and air. It can be easily cleaned with a marine-grade polish using a sponge, cloth or small bristled brush in the nooks and crannies.

### Teak

The teak on this vessel requires some maintenance. Boston Whaler uses both natural teak and coated teak (pre-lacquered). Do not use a steel brush, steel wool, or a pressure washer on the wood. Do not use strong solvents or harsh cleaners on the caulking as these can damage or dissolve the caulk. Depending on the options selected for this vessel, different maintenance options apply:

#### Let It be (Natural Teak)

Left alone with the elements, teak changes to a silver-grey patina. To maintain, occasionally wash with soap and water. A light sanding every few years keeps the surface smooth; always sand with the wood grain.

### Oiling

To retain or increase the darkness of the wood, apply a teak oil. There are numerous products on the market that provide a variety of different characteristics. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for proper application.

### Lacquering

Applying lacquer to teak may decrease the amount

of maintenance required and reduces the risk of mold. Lacquers can be tinted to change the color of the finish and can be mixed with paint thinner to reduce shine. Wood will likely darken when clear lacquer is applied. Carefully research product information to ensure it's suitable for both teak and caulk. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for proper application.

### Coated Teak (Pre-lacquered)

If this vessel has a coated (pre-lacquered) table(s), keep covered when not in use. Be sure to allow for air flow between the table and the cover by inserting a non-marring object between the two. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for proper care.

### Seats (Mechanical Parts)

Always wash metallic parts with soap and water, and rinse thoroughly with clean water. Once dry, apply a light coating of lubricant to protect moving parts. Check for loose or damaged hardware and tighten or replace as necessary.

### Aluminum

Preventative maintenance is essential to the life of the metals on this vessel. The presence of salt particles and moisture is the major cause of white spots, pitting and corrosion. The use of harsh chemicals can also cause deterioration. Manufacturers and applicators of protective coatings will not warranty protective coatings on metals in the marine environment. Proper owner maintenance is required to reduce deterioration which results in most cases by failure to wash down and wipe dry after each use and/or the use of abrasive, acidic or other improper cleaners.

Wash completely using a soft cloth and mild detergent to remove salt particles. Hosing alone will not dislodge all particles. Do not allow soap to dry as it may cause stains on coated surfaces. Make sure to wash and dry the full circumference of aluminum parts.

Apply an aluminum protectant at least twice each year - more frequently as conditions warrant. Neglect causes surface pitting which cannot be reversed.

Inspect and repair or replace all damaged nylon

bushings, washers or other hardware designed to prevent contact with dissimilar metals.

Whenever electrical or electronic changes are made to the boat, a qualified-marine technician should check aluminum parts for stray currents. Make sure all electronic equipment is properly grounded with adequately-sized wire.

### Cushions

#### Standard Vinyl Cushions

#### CAUTION

**Wear rubber gloves when using any solvents. Use caution when cleaning around buttons, stitching, and wooden or decorative trim as solvents could seriously damage such areas.**

Saltwater, salt residue, dirt and ultra-violet rays will take their toll on vinyl products causing them to lose their luster and texture. To clean standard cushions:

- Remove ordinary dirt and smudges with a mild soap and water solution. Dry with a soft, lint-free cloth or towel.
- More difficult stains can be cleaned using rubbing alcohol. Rinse cleaned area with fresh water and dry with a clean, soft, cloth or towel.
- Seemingly permanent stains like ballpoint ink can be cleaned with active solvents such as nail polish remover when applied with a soft cloth or damp sponge and rubbed. Rinse cleaned area with fresh water and dry with a clean, soft, cloth or towel.

REFER TO THE OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY INFORMATION.

#### Cool Technology Vinyl Cushions (Option)

If this vessel is equipped with cool technology vinyl seat cushions, clean this material per the manufacturer's instructions at <https://spradling.group/en-sm>

#### Water Exposure

Boat cushions are not waterproof and will absorb and hold water. Do not leave the cushions in standing water or exposed to heavy, prolonged rain. If cushions become waterlogged, remove the foam from the

cushion, press out as much water as possible from the foam and allow to air dry. To prevent mildew, keep the vinyl dry and make sure that moisture does not accumulate between the cushions.

### Instrumentation

When gauges are exposed to a saltwater environment, salt crystals may form on the bezel and plastic covers. Remove salt crystals with a soft damp cloth. Clean with a mild household detergent or plastic cleaner. Never use abrasive solvents or dirty rags to clean plastic parts. A mild household detergent or plastic cleaner should be used. Wipe clean with a damp chamois. For more information, contact Mercury customer service at 920-929-5040.

### Canvas

#### NOTICE

**Do not use detergents, bleach or solvents to clean your canvas.**

To keep canvas in good condition it should be cleaned regularly before dirt, pollen, etc. are allowed to accumulate on and become embedded in the fabric. Canvas can be cleaned without being removal. Chafing, fiber wear from dirt and grit and deterioration from ultraviolet light can cause your canvas to degrade over time.

#### Maintaining Appearance

After each use, especially if used in salt water areas, rinse the canvas completely with fresh cold water. To maintain canvas:

- Brush off any loose dirt, pollen, etc.
- Hose down with fresh cold water and clean with a mild solution of a natural soap in lukewarm water (maximum 100°F / 38°C).
- Allow canvas to soak. Do not allow soap to dry.
- Rinse thoroughly with fresh water.
- Let canvas dry completely. Do not store canvas while wet.

The effects of ultraviolet light can sometimes be reduced by chemical treatment of canvas items. Consult a Boston Whaler dealer or check the

canvas manufacturer's instructions before using any chemical treatment on canvas.

REFER TO THE OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY INFORMATION.

### Stubborn Canvas Stains

#### NOTICE

**Failure to remove all of the soap solution can cause deterioration of seams and prevent fabric from proper retreating.**

Soak fabric for approximately twenty minutes in a mild solution consisting of no more than 1/2 cup of bleach and 1/4 cup of natural soap per gallon of lukewarm water (not to exceed 100°F / 38°C). Rinse thoroughly in cold water several times. Allow the fabric to air dry completely. Retreat the fabric using an air-curing product such as *303 High Tech Fabric Guard* to ensure water and stain repellency. All canvas should be stored flat or rolled in a clean, dry space.

### Canvas Zippers

Lubricate zippers and fasteners periodically with a clear silicone spray. A wax candle can also be used to lubricate the zipper track. Replace any missing or corroded fasteners.

### Vinyl Windows

#### NOTICE

**Do not use petroleum based products, such as petroleum jelly, on the zippers or fasteners.**

The canvas on this vessel may incorporate Eisenglass or Makrolon® polycarbonate windows. Regular cleaning, utilizing compatible cleaners, coupled with proper maintenance improves the vinyl's service life.

#### NOTICE

- **Never use window cleaners, detergents, abrasives, petroleum-based products, or alcohol to clean vinyl windows.**
- **Do not handle vinyl windows with sunscreen on your hands. Sunscreen permanently clouds vinyl where handled.**
- **Do not fold vinyl. Store flat or rolled with smooth paper or soft cloth (like a bed sheet) between layers when dry.**
- Rinse vinyl thoroughly with fresh water to remove any dust, dirt particles, salt water or environmental agents before applying cleaning products. This should be done frequently to avoid build up of salt water, dirt and other environmental contaminants.
- Using a soft non-abrasive cloth, wash windows inside and out with a mild soap and water solution. Rinse completely with cool water.
- Do not use detergents.
- Use separate clean, soft cloths or sponges for application of cleaners and polishes. Use a small amount of cleaner or streaking may occur. If streaking or a film occurs, follow up application with a water rinse.

REFER TO THE OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY INFORMATION.

### Tempered Glass Windshield

#### NOTICE

**Do not use abrasives, harsh chemicals or metal scrapers on glass.**

Use commercially available glass cleaners or a mixture of fresh water and vinegar to clean glass windows, windshield or port lights. Dry with a soft terry cloth towel or chamois.

### Long-term Storage and Winterization

Long periods of storage, winter lay-up and/or non-use, common to boats, create unique problems. When preparing to store a boat for extended periods of two months or more it is best to make sure that the boat and its systems are properly conditioned for such

extended periods of non-usage. Follow the guidelines on winterizing this vessel and the boat's systems. If inexperienced with the process of winterization it is best to hire the services of a professional.

REFER TO THE OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY INFORMATION.

### Engines

#### CAUTION

**Never start or run an outboard engine, even momentarily, without having water circulating through water intakes in gear case. This will prevent damage to water pump (running dry) or engine overheating.**

Protecting your engine's vital moving parts from corrosion caused by freezing of trapped water or excessive condensation due to climatic changes is very important. Freezing water in the engine can cause extensive damage to the internal moving parts. Internal engine parts can also be affected by rust due to lack of proper lubrication. To maintain:

- Replace engine oil and filter, running the engine to drain as much old oil as possible.
- Flush engine with fresh water using flush mufflers or similar device attached to raw water pickup.
- Let all water drain from engine.
- Fog engine while running. Spray until it stalls.
- Run fuel which has been treated with conditioner and stabilizer through engine.
- Replace lower unit gear oil. Check for moisture in old oil, a sign of deteriorating seals.
- Remove prop and grease shaft and threads.
- Treat all grease fittings with manufacturer-recommended lubricant.
- Lightly lubricate exterior of engine or polish with a good wax.
- Check engine mount bolts. Ensure they are torqued to 55 ft/lbs.
- Fill tank to capacity; add fuel stabilizer/conditioner.

REFER TO THE OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY INFORMATION.

### Fuel System

Treat tank(s), hoses, and fuel pumps to help prevent the formation of varnish and gum. Temperature extremes will cause condensation to accumulate in an empty or partially-filled fuel tank leading to fuel contamination and/or premature wear of your system. Inspect your fuel system annually for leaks. You should check the fuel-tank area below the floor for liquid fuel, or a strong odor of gasoline before each outing, but at least once a year you should open each access port to any of the fuel-system components to inspect for leakage. If any leakage or seeping of fuel around any fuel-system fitting is found, or there is a strong odor of gasoline, do not turn on or off any electrical appliances or attempt to start this vessel; open all hatches to allow the compartment to ventilate, and call a qualified service/repair person for inspection and repair of the leak before using boat.

### Trim Tabs

The trim tabs units are sealed, waterproof and maintenance free. General cleaning is recommended, and marine growth should be removed when the boat is out of the water. Also inspect the sacrificial anodes regularly and replace as necessary, refer to chapter 5, *Care & Maintenance* for additional information.

REFER TO THE OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY INFORMATION.

### Raw Water Washdown

Maintenance of the raw water system requires periodic inspection of the raw water intake strainer and all fittings and hoses for system integrity to prevent leaks. Clean away debris and/or tighten hose connections as required. The system should be run at least every other month to keep the pumps impellers in good condition.

### Water Heater

Water heater connections need to be inspected regularly. Access the water heater via the forward mechanical access hatch. If any leaks are detected around the water heater contact a Boston Whaler dealer. Manually operate the pressure relief valve at least once a year. This must be done when the water in the storage tank is cool. The system must be flushed

several times per year, which helps prolong the life of the system. There is a protective cladding in the tank that protects it from corrosion. The electro-galvanic action of the cladding material releases hydrogen from the water. If sulfur or any of its combinations are present the two will combine and produce hydrogen sulfide and a rotten egg odor. Hydrogen sulfide may also be present in the freshwater supply. Make certain that the system is completely drained before off-season storage; flush freshwater tank with a non-toxic anti-freeze before winter storage.

### Freshwater System

If the freshwater system won't be used for an extended amount of time it is recommended that it be drained. To drain:

- Press *Freshwater* pump switch on main distribution panel (under companion lounge seating) to start pump.
- Open all faucets, sprayers, and wash-down connections.
- Run system until tank is completely empty.
- Press *Freshwater* pump switch again to stop pump.
- Add a non-toxic antifreeze to freshwater tank per manufacturer's recommendations.
- Press *Freshwater* pump switch again to start pump.
- Run system until antifreeze is seen running out of all faucets, sprayers, and wash-down connections.
- Close all faucets, wash-down connections and sprayers.
- Press *Freshwater* pump switch again to stop pump.

If a water heater is a part of the system, isolate the tank by disconnecting the in and out hoses and connecting them together. Make sure that the tank contains a sufficient amount of non-toxic antifreeze to avoid freezing and causing damage. Do not run the water heater without water in the unit.

### Freshwater System Disinfection

After initial installation of the freshwater system, component replacement, or long-term storage, it is vital that it be properly disinfected. To disinfect:

- Flush entire system thoroughly by allowing potable water to flow through it.
- Drain system completely.
- Fill entire system with a chlorine solution strength of at least 100 parts per million. Allow to stand for one hour
- Drain entire system.
- Flush system thoroughly with potable water.
- Fill with potable water.

### Head System

- Pump out holding tank at an approved facility.
- Add fresh water to bowl and flush several times while holding tank is being pumped.
- Use cleaning/sanitizing crystals or liquid, following manufacturer's recommendations, and let soak for a few minutes.
- Add fresh water and flush several times while pumping out holding tank again.
- Add antifreeze and flush/fill entire system.

### Air Conditioning (A/C) System

Each A/C unit has a reusable air filter on the front of the unit that should be removed and cleaned periodically to assure clean air circulation and reduce wear on the unit. Frequently inspect and keep clean the A/C's intake seacock strainer, located in the aft mechanical access hatch.

### Electrical System

- Check all connections are corrosion free and tight.
- Apply corrosion inhibitor on exposed electrical terminals only.

### Batteries

Engine and house electrical systems are reliant on a good source of power. The house source of power typically comes from a battery bank comprised of two or three batteries in parallel. The charging source for the batteries while away from the dock is the engines or the battery charger with use of the generator. Keep in mind the following battery recommendations.

### Mixing New, Used, and Dead Batteries

#### NOTICE

**Follow battery manufacturer recommendations regarding long term battery storage.**

A new, fully charged battery will deliver current into a dead battery which has high resistance. This results in excessive heat in the used/dead battery, which can cause further damage, leakage, or rupture. A used battery will drain energy from the new one, reducing the total amount of battery power available.

### Mixing Battery Types

Different battery types are designed for different purposes. Mixing an AGM battery with a lead-acid battery will not improve performance and instead may result in reduced performance, damaged equipment, or battery leakage or rupture.

### Mixing Battery Brands

Different battery brands may not have the same specifications like marine cranking amps (MCA) or cold cranking amps (CCA). This results in excessive heat, which may cause damage, leakage or battery rupture. Use the same type of batteries throughout the boat.

### Long-term Battery Storage

#### NOTICE

**Remove battery from boat and store in a cool, dry location. Periodically check the battery during long term storage.**

- Disconnect battery cables (negative first).
- Remove battery from boat.
- Clean terminal ends of cables and battery terminals with a solution of baking soda and water. Rinse thoroughly with clean water.
- Apply a coat of dielectric grease on terminal ends of cables and battery terminals.
- Store battery in a cool, dry area.
- Use a trickle charger to keep battery charged or charge battery every 30-60 days.

### Drainage

It is important to raise the bow of the boat enough to allow for proper drainage of water from the deck and bilge area. Make sure all the drainage fittings are clear and free of debris and plugs are removed. Store the engine in an upright position to promote adequate drainage of water.

### Avoid Loss

Remove any valuables or anything that can be easily removed from the boat such as electronics, lines, PFDs, fenders, cushions, etc., and store at home.

### Cover

#### NOTICE

**Do not use a bimini top in lieu of a cover. Damage and aging will occur without protection.**

When covering this vessel it is best to use a frame of either aluminum or wood to keep the cover up. This allows air to circulate and discourages water from pooling on the cover. Vents along the entire length of the cover will allow condensation to escape. Placing a series of foam pads between the hull and cover will also aid in air circulation and reduce condensation. To help keep this vessel dry and mildew free, consider placing commercial odor and moisture absorbing products under the cover.

### Trailer Storage

Repeatedly immersing the trailer in water during boat launching can cause a variety of problems. Water seeping into the wheel hubs will cause the grease to emulsify and prematurely corrode the bearings. Check with the trailer manufacturer for scheduled maintenance.

REFER TO THE OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY INFORMATION.

### Environment

Antifreeze and other winterizing fluids can be toxic to aquatic life. Improper disposal of, or spillage of antifreeze and/or any winterization fluids can cause environmental problems when allowed to empty into waterways or on the ground. Furthermore, it is illegal, and at the minimum, punishable by fines. Used

antifreeze or any winterization fluids, should not be disposed of into sanitary sewers or publicly-owned treatment plants. Direct any questions regarding recycling antifreeze or other toxic fluids to your state's EPA office.

### Reinforcement Locations

This vessel has been manufactured with reinforcement in various locations throughout the deck. In the event you wish to add equipment that requires penetrating the deck with fasteners, Figure 5.11.1 illustrates the size and type of the reinforcement available. Figure 5.12.1 illustrates the locations. The table below provides a description of the material and recommended fasteners to secure added equipment.

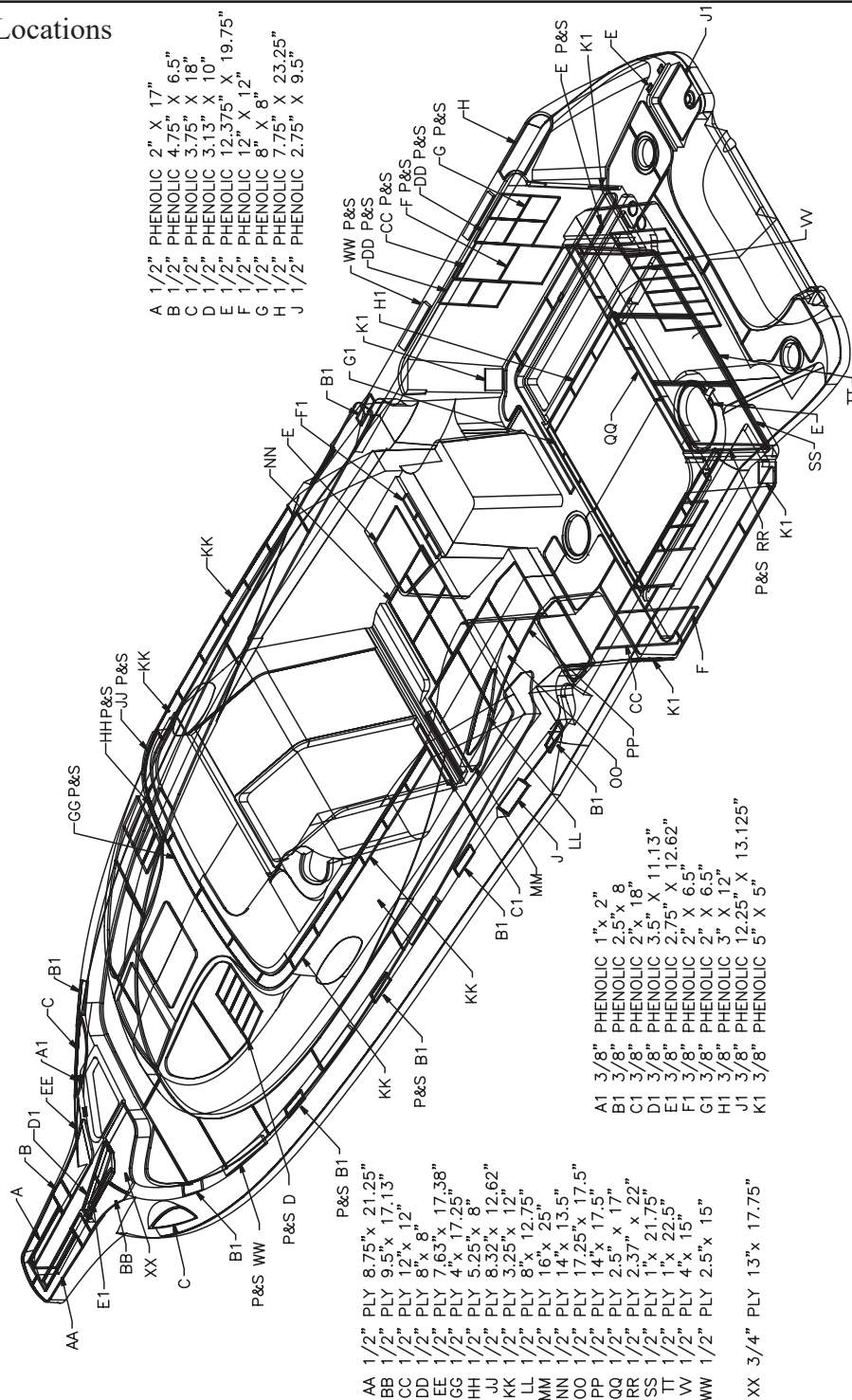


### CAUTION

**DO NOT attempt to secure equipment in any location other than those that are illustrated.**

## Reinforcement Location Diagram

Reinforcement Locations  
Figure 5.12.1



Reinforcement	Construction	Equipment weight	Fastener Type*
Plywood	Standard boat building material	Light	Self-tapping screws
Trevira	Thick spunbound polyester fabric	Light	Sheet Metal screws
Sparalloy	High density plastic	Medium	Self-tapping screws
Phenolic**	Reinforced composite board	Heavy	Drill & Tap

\* In all cases it is recommended to drill and countersink a pilot hole to prevent damage to the gelcoat surface.  
 \*\*Also known as Whaleboard