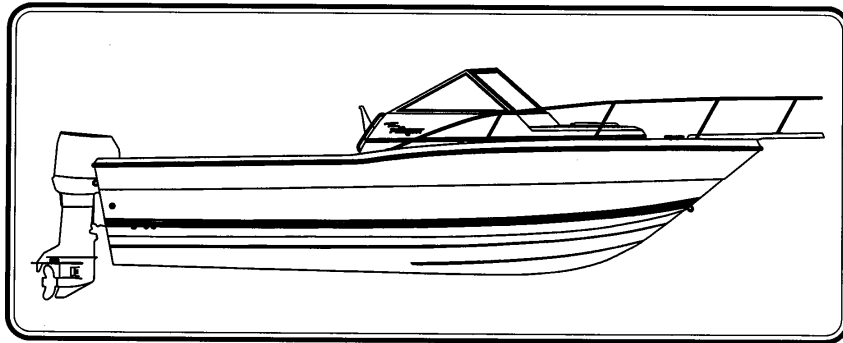


PURSUIT®

2350 WALKAROUND OWNER'S MANUAL



PURSUIT FISHING BOATS
3901 St. Lucie Blvd.
Ft. Pierce, Florida 34946

Team
PURSUIT 2350 WALKAROUND
Print Date 2/94

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Your **Team PURSUIT** 2350 Walkaround Owner's Manual has been written to include a number of safety instructions to assure the safe operation and maintenance of your boat. These instructions are in the form of **WARNING**, **CAUTION** and **DANGER** statements. The following definitions apply:



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



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



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

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

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

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SERVICE INFORMATION

Please fill out the following information section and leave it in your 2350 Walkaround Owner's Manual. This information will be important for you and Pursuit service personnel to know, if and when you may need to call Pursuit for technical assistance or service.

CUSTOMER'S NAME	
ADDRESS	
CITY	STATE ZIP
PHONE	
HOME:	OFFICE:
DEALER	
ADDRESS	
CITY	STATE ZIP
PHONE	
PURCHASE DATE	ENGINE MAKE
DELIVERY DATE	ENGINE NUMBER
HULL NUMBER	

Pursuit Fishing Boats reserves the right to make changes and improvements in equipment, design and vendored equipment items, at any time without notification.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1: Propulsion System

	Page No.
1.1 General	1-1
1.2 Drive Systems	1-2
1.3 Engine Lubrication	1-2
1.4 Engine Cooling System	1-3
1.5 Propellers	1-3
1.6 Engine Instrumentation	1-4

Chapter 2: Helm Control Systems

2.1 General	2-1
2.2 Engine Throttle and Shift Controls	2-1
2.3 Neutral Safety Switch	2-1
2.4 Kill Switch	2-2
2.5 Steering System	2-2
2.6 Trim Tabs	2-3
2.7 Control Systems Maintenance	2-4

Chapter 3: Fuel System

3.1 General	3-1
3.2 Outboard Fuel System	3-2
3.3 Fueling Instructions	3-3
3.4 Fuel System Maintenance	3-4

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 4: Electrical System

Page No.

4.1	General	4-1
4.2	12-volt System	4-1
4.3	Electrical System Maintenance	4-4

Chapter 5: Raw Water System

5.1	General	5-1
5.2	High Pressure Washdown	5-2
5.3	Livewell	5-3
5.4	Raw Water System Maintenance	5-3

Chapter 6: Drainage Systems

6.1	Cockpit Drainage	6-1
6.2	Hard-Top & Radar Arch Drains (Optional)	6-1
6.3	Bilge Drainage	6-2
6.4	Fishbox Drainage	6-2
6.5	Livewell Drains	6-3
6.6	Maintenance	6-3

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 7: Ventilation

	Page No.
7.1 Cabin Ventilation	7-1
7.2 Windshield Ventilation	7-1
7.3 Maintenance	7-1

Chapter 8: Safety Equipment

8.1 Engine Alarm	8-1
8.2 Neutral Safety Switch	8-1
8.3 Kill Switch	8-1
8.4 Fire Extinguisher	8-2
8.5 Required Safety Equipment	8-2
8.6 Maximum Capacity Rating	8-2

Chapter 9: Operation

9.1 General	9-1
9.2 Rules of the Road	9-1
9.3 Pre-Cruise System Check	9-1
9.4 Operating Your Boat	9-3
9.5 Grounding and Towing	9-5
9.6 Trailering Your Boat	9-6

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 10: Exterior Equipment

Page No.

10.1	Deck	10-1
10.2	Hull	10-2
10.3	Cockpit	10-2

Chapter 11: Interior Equipment

11.1	Portable Head	11-1
11.2	Marine Head	11-2

Chapter 12: Routine Maintenance

12.1	Exterior Hull and Deck	12-1
12.2	Upholstery, Canvas and Enclosures	12-4
12.3	Cabin Interior	12-4
12.4	Bilge	12-5

Chapter 13: Seasonal Maintenance

13.1	Lay-up and Storage	13-1
13.2	Winterizing	13-3
13.3	Recommissioning	13-4

TABLE OF CONTENTS

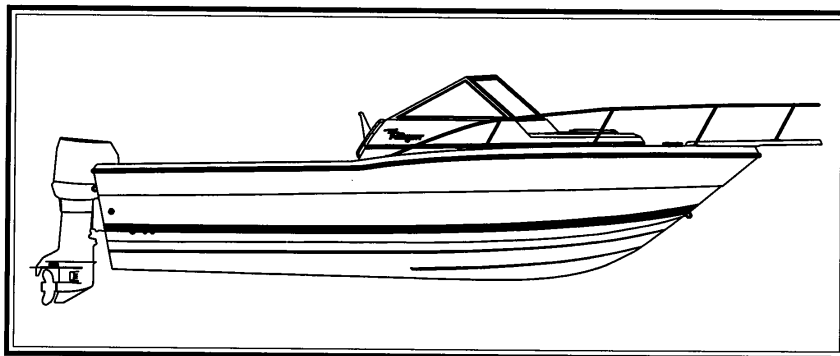
Chapter 14: Schematics

	Page No.
12-volt Wiring Schematic - Single Engine	14-1
12-volt Wiring Schematic - Twin Engine	14-2
Hydraulic Steering System - Single Engine	14-3
Hydraulic Steering System - Twin Engine	14-4
Fuel System - Single Engine	14-5
Fuel System - Twin Engine	14-6
Raw Water System	14-7
Drainage System	14-8

Chapter 15: Glossary Of Terms

Glossary of Terms	15-1
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Chapter 1: **PROPULSION SYSTEM**



1.1 General

The Pursuit 2350 Walkaround is designed to be powered with either a single outboard engine or twin outboard engines. Outboard motors use an oil injection system. Oil is automatically injected in the engine(s) and mixed at the proper ratio from oil tank(s) located in the stern of the boat.

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

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



DO NOT ATTEMPT TO SERVICE ANY ENGINE OR DRIVE COMPONENT WITHOUT BEING TOTALLY FAMILIAR WITH THE SAFE AND PROPER SERVICE PROCEDURES. CERTAIN MOVING PARTS ARE EXPOSED AND CAN BE DANGEROUS TO SOMEONE UNFAMILIAR WITH THE OPERATION AND FUNCTION OF THE EQUIPMENT.



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

1.2 Drive Systems

Each outboard motor is a complete drive system with the gear case being just forward of the propeller and connected to the power head with a vertical drive shaft. Other than the routine maintenance outlined in the engine owner's manual, there is little to be concerned with unless the boat is to be kept in saltwater for extended periods of time. Then, the main concerns are marine growth and electrolysis.

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

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

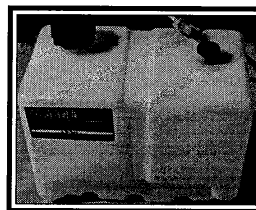
When leaving the boat in the water, tilt the motor as high as possible. This will decrease the risk of marine growth around the cooling inlets, propeller and exhaust ports and damage from electrolysis.



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

1.3 Engine Lubrication

Your outboard motor is lubricated by a variable ratio oil injection system. The oil tank is mounted in the stern of the boat. Always monitor the oil level before each cruise by checking the gauge in the helm or visually checking the oil level using the reference marks on the tank. When additional oil is needed, use only the type of oil specified by the engine manufacturer. Refer to the engine owner's manual for oil specifications and additional information on the oil injection system.



Oil Tank

**Team
PURSUIT® 2350 WALKAROUND**

1.4 Engine Cooling System

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



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

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

1.5 Propellers

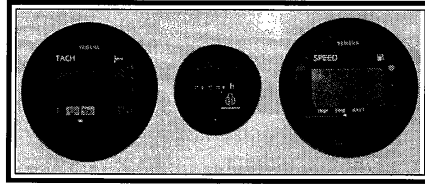
The propellers convert the engine's power into thrust. They come in a variety of styles, diameters and pitches. The one that will best suit the needs of your Pursuit will depend somewhat on your application and expected average load. Propeller sizes are identified by two numbers stamped on the prop in sequence. The 1st number in the sequence (example 14 x 21) is the diameter of the propeller and the 2nd number is the pitch. Pitch is the theoretical distance traveled by the propeller in each revolution. Always repair or replace a propeller immediately if it has been damaged. A damaged, and therefore out of balance propeller, can cause vibration that can be felt in the boat and could damage the engine gear assembly. Refer to the engine owner's manual for information on propeller removal and installation.



RUNNING AGROUND OR STRIKING AN UNDERWATER OBSTRUCTION CAN RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY AND DAMAGE TO THE MOTOR OR BOAT. IF YOUR BOAT RUNS AGROUND, EVALUATE THE DAMAGE, THEN PROCEED AT LOW SPEED TO THE NEAREST SERVICE FACILITY AND HAVE AN IMMEDIATE INSPECTION MADE BEFORE FURTHER USE OF THE CRAFT. A DAMAGED BOAT CAN TAKE ON WATER. KEEP ALL LIFE SAVING DEVICES CLOSE AT HAND WHILE DRIVING TO A DOCK AREA. IF THE BOAT CANNOT BE IMMEDIATELY REMOVED FROM THE WATER, THOROUGHLY INSPECT THE BILGE AREA FOR LEAKS SO THAT THE BOAT DOES NOT SINK WHILE MOORED.

1.6 Engine Instrumentation

The helm station is equipped with a set of engine instruments and/or alarms. These instruments allow the pilot to monitor the engines' operational conditions. Close observation of these instruments allows the pilot to operate the engine at the most efficient level and could save the engine from serious costly damage. The instrumentation is unique to the type of outboard motors installed on your Pursuit. Some or all of the following gauges may be present.



Instrument Panel

Tachometer

The tachometer displays the speed of the engine in revolutions per minute (RPM). This speed is not the boat speed nor necessarily the speed of the propeller. The tachometer may not register zero with the key in the "OFF" position.



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

Speedometer

The speedometer indicates the speed of the boat in miles per hour.

Temperature Gauge

The temperature gauge shows the temperature of the engine cooling system. A sudden increase in the temperature could indicate an obstructed water inlet or an impeller failure.



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

Water Pressure Gauge

The water pressure gauge monitors the water pressure in the engine cooling system. Refer to the engine manufacturer owner's manual for more information on the cooling system water pressure requirements for your engine.



DO NOT OPERATE THE ENGINE IF LOW WATER PRESSURE IS INDICATED. THIS COULD BE AN INDICATION OF A COOLING SYSTEM BLOCKAGE OR AN IMPELLER FAILURE. IF LOW WATER PRESSURE IS INDICATED, SHUT THE ENGINE OFF TO INVESTIGATE AND CORRECT THE PROBLEM.

Oil Level Gauge

The oil level gauge indicates the amount of oil in the engine oil tank.

Fuel Gauge

The fuel gauge indicates the amount of fuel in the fuel tank.

Voltmeter

The voltmeter displays the voltage for the battery and the charging system. The normal voltage is 11 to 12 volts with the engine off, and 13 to 14.5 volts with the engine running.

Hour Meter

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

Engine Alarms

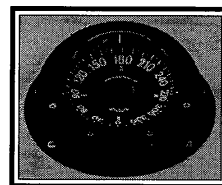
Most outboards are equipped with an audible alarm system mounted in the helm area that monitors selected critical engine systems. The alarm will sound if one of these systems begins to fail. Refer to the engine owner's manual for information on the alarms installed with your engines.



IF THE ENGINE ALARM SOUNDS, IMMEDIATELY SHUT OFF THE ENGINE UNTIL THE PROBLEM IS FOUND AND CORRECTED.

Compass

The compass is on top of the console. To adjust the compass for your area, read the instructions on "Compass Compensation" given to you in the literature packet.



Compass

Instrument Maintenance

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

Chapter 2: **HELM CONTROL SYSTEMS**

2.1 General

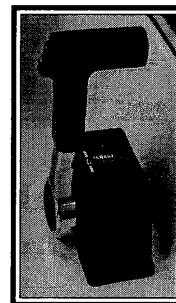
The helm controls consist of three systems: the engine throttle and shift controls, the steering system, and the trim tab control switches. These systems provide the operator with the ability to control the direction and attitude of the boat from the helm station.

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

2.2 Engine Throttle and Shift Controls

The shift and throttle controls on your boat may vary depending on the engines used. The following control description is typical of most outboard remote controls. Refer to the engine or control manual for specific information on the controls installed on your Pursuit.

The engine throttle and shift control system consists of three major components: the control handles, the throttle cable, and the shift cable. The cables are the push-pull type. Two cables are required. One connects the remote throttle control to the carburetor and the other connects the remote shift control to the engine shift rod linkage.



The helm on your Pursuit is designed for a binnacle style control with a single lever for each engine that operates as a gear shift and a throttle. General operation will include a position for neutral (straight up and down), a forward position (the 1st detente forward of neutral), and a reverse position (the 1st detente aft of neutral). Advancing the control lever beyond the shift range advances the throttle in forward or reverse. Each control is equipped with a means of permitting the engine to be operated at a higher than idle RPM while in neutral for cold starting and warm-up purposes. See your engine owner's manual for details of this operation.

2.3 Neutral Safety Switch

Every control system has a neutral safety switch. This device prohibits the engine from being started while the shift lever is in any position other than the neutral position. If the engine will not

start, slight movement of the shift lever may be necessary to locate the neutral position and disengage the safety cutout switch. Control or cable adjustments may be required to correct this condition, should it persist. See your Pursuit dealer for necessary control and cable adjustments.

2.4 Kill Switch

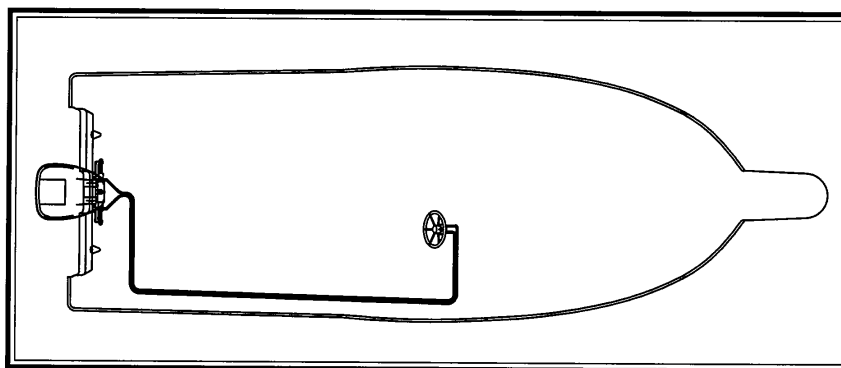
All Pursuit boats rigged with outboard motors are equipped with a kill switch and lanyard. When the lanyard is pulled it will engage the switch and shut off the engine. We strongly recommend that the lanyard be attached to the driver whenever the engine is running.



Kill Switch

2.5 Steering System

The steering system is hydraulic and made of two main components: the helm assembly and the hydraulic cylinder. The helm unit acts as both a fluid reservoir and pump. Turning of the helm, or steering wheel, pumps the fluid in the hydraulic hoses and activates the hydraulic cylinder causing the motors to turn. A slight clicking sound may be heard as the wheel is turned. This sound is the opening and closing of valves in the helm unit and is normal. Refer to the manufacturer owner's manual for specific information on the steering system.



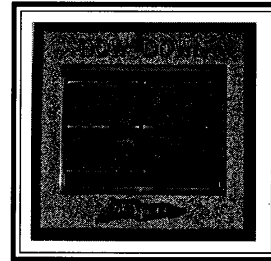
Steering System

(For detailed schematic, see Chapter 14)

2.6 Trim Tabs (Optional)

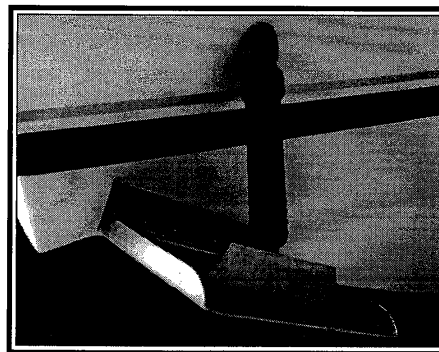
Pursuit uses a dual rocker switch to control the trim tabs. The switch is labeled and controls bow up and down movements. It also controls starboard and port up and down movements. Bow up and bow down will control the hull planing attitude while port and starboard up and down provides control for the hull listing.

Before leaving the dock, make sure that the tabs are in the full "UP" position by holding the control in the bow up position for ten (10) seconds.



Trim Tab Switch

Always establish the intended heading and cruise speed before attempting to adjust the hull attitude with the trim tabs. After stabilizing speed and direction, move the trim tabs to achieve a level side to side running attitude, being careful not to over trim. After depressing a trim tab switch, always wait a few seconds for the change in trim plane to take effect. **Avoid depressing the switch while awaiting the trim plane reaction.** By the time the effect is noticeable, the trim plane will have moved too far and thus the boat will be in an overcompensated position.



Trim Tabs

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

Be extremely careful when operating in a following sea. The effect of trim tabs is amplified under such conditions. Steering and handling difficulties can result from improper trim tab usage, particularly in a following sea. Always raise the tabs to the full bow up position in these conditions. **When running at high speeds be sure that the tabs are in the full "UP" position.** Only enough trim plane action should be used to compensate for any listing. Trim tabs are extremely sensitive at high speeds. Adjust for this and be prepared to slow down if difficulties arise.

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

2.7 Control Systems Maintenance

Control Maintenance

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

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

Control system adjustments may become necessary. If adjustment becomes necessary, see your Pursuit dealer.



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

Steering System Maintenance

A periodic inspection of all steering hoses, linkage and helm assemblies should be made. Signs of corrosion, cracking, loosening of fastenings, excessive wear, or deterioration should be immediately corrected. Generally, periodic lubrication of all moving parts and connections with a light waterproof grease is in order. Failure to do so could lead to steering system failure that would result in loss of control.

When new, or after repairs, hydraulic steering systems may need to have all air purged from the system. Review the information provided by the steering manufacturer for proper specifications and details on system service and maintenance.

Trim Tab Maintenance

Marine growth can interfere with the proper operation of the trim tab planes and actuators. Periodically inspect and clean marine growth from the actuators and planes.

The trim tab fluid should be checked often. Keep the fluid level between the marks on the trim tab pump reservoir.

If your Pursuit will be left in saltwater for extended periods, it may be necessary to install zinc anodes on the trim tab planes to prevent galvanic corrosion. Refer to the trim tab owner's manual for additional maintenance information and fluid specifications.

Chapter 3: **FUEL SYSTEM**

3.1 General

The gasoline fuel system used in Pursuit boats is designed to meet or exceed the requirements of the U.S. Coast Guard, the Boating Industry Association, and The American Boat and Yacht Council in effect at the time of manufacture.

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



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

Fuel Withdrawal Tubes

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

Fuel Gauge

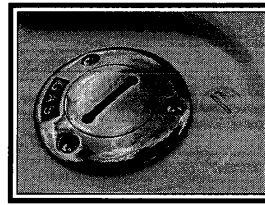
This indicates the amount of fuel in the tank. Due to the mechanical nature of the fuel sender, variations in readings during various speeds of operation may occur. This system is merely a relative indication of the available fuel supply and not a calibrated instrument.

Fuel Fill

The fuel deck plate is located on the deck, and is marked "GAS." Be sure to use the proper type and grade fuel. Refer to the engine owner's manual for additional information.



DO NOT CONFUSE FUEL DECK FILL PLATE WITH THE WASTE DECK PLATE. THIS PLATE IS ALSO LABELED ACCORDINGLY.



Fuel Fill

Fuel Vent

The fuel vent is located on the side of the hull. While the tank is being filled, the air displaced by the fuel escapes through the vent. When the tank is full, fuel will be ejected from the fuel vent.

After fueling, replace the fill cap, and wash the areas around the fuel fill plate and below the fuel vent. Residual fuel left on the deck and hull sides can be dangerous, and will yellow the fiberglass or damage the striping.

3.2 Outboard Fuel System

The fuel system on the Pursuit 2350 Walkaround has one fuel tank. The fuel tank is mounted in the center of the bilge and two withdrawal lines equipped with anti-syphon valves where the fuel lines attach to the fuel tank. This valve prevents gasoline from syphoning out of the fuel tank should a line rupture.



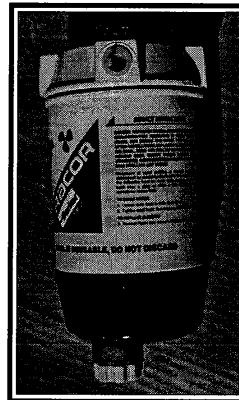
DO NOT REMOVE THE ANTI-SYPHON VALVE(S) FROM THE SYSTEM. SHOULD THE VALVE(S) BECOME CLOGGED, CLEAN AND RE-INSTALL OR REPLACE.

Twin Engine Fuel System

Twin engine 2350 Walkarounds use both fuel withdrawal lines, one for each engine. A fuel filter for each engine is installed in the transom area of the boat. The filters are the water separator type and have a sediment bowl that should be checked for water frequently to assure an adequate supply of clean, dry fuel to the engines. It is recommended that the filters be inspected periodically and the element changed as needed.

Single Engine Fuel System

Single engine 2350 Walkarounds use one fuel withdrawal line. A fuel filter for the engine is installed in the transom area of the boat. It is the same filter as those used on the twin engine boats.



Fuel Filter

3.3 Fueling Instructions



FUEL IS VERY FLAMMABLE. BE CAREFUL WHEN FILLING THE FUEL TANK. NO SMOKING. NEVER FILL THE TANK WHILE THE ENGINES ARE RUNNING. FILL THE FUEL TANK IN AN OPEN AREA. DO NOT FILL THE TANK NEAR OPEN FLAMES.



TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE FUEL SYSTEM, USE ONLY A GOOD GRADE OF LEAD-FREE OR LEADED GASOLINE FOR GASOLINE ENGINES. DO NOT USE A FUEL THAT CONTAINS HARSH ADDITIVES OR IS AN ALCOHOL BLEND. ANY DAMAGE DONE TO THE FUEL SYSTEM THAT IS THE RESULT OF USE OF AN ALCOHOL BLEND, IS NOT COVERED BY THE PURSUIT WARRANTY. REFER TO THE ENGINE MANUFACTURER OWNER'S MANUAL REGARDING FUEL REQUIREMENTS FOR YOUR ENGINES.

To fill the fuel tank at a marina, follow this procedure:

1. Make sure all switches are in the "OFF" position.
2. Make sure the boat is securely moored.
3. Make sure all passengers leave the boat.
4. Estimate how much fuel is needed.

Note: When the fuel tank is full, fuel will come out through the fuel vent. The fuel vent is located on the port side of the boat.

5. A special key to open the fuel cap is supplied.
6. Turn the key counterclockwise to open the cap.
7. Remove the cap.
8. Put the nozzle in the fuel opening.



TO PREVENT STATIC SPARKS WHEN FILLING THE TANK, MAKE SURE THE NOZZLE IS IN CONTACT WITH THE FUEL OPENING.

MAKE SURE YOU DO NOT SPILL ANY FUEL. IF FUEL IS SPILLED, USE A CLOTH TO REMOVE THE FUEL.

9. Fill the fuel tank.
10. Remove the nozzle.
11. Install the fuel cap.
12. Check the fuel compartment and below the deck for fuel odors. If you smell fuel, do not start the engine.



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



MAKE SURE ALL GASOLINE ODORS ARE INVESTIGATED IMMEDIATELY.

3.4 Fuel System Maintenance

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

Periodically, remove the flame arrestor from the fuel vent, and clean the vent and flame arrestor of any dirt, etc. Be sure the flame arrestor is replaced securely after cleaning. The flame arrestor will prevent insects and other foreign matter from contaminating the fuel and fuel system.

Contaminated fuel may cause serious damage to your engine. The filter(s) must be checked for water and other contamination frequently. Water is drained from the filter by placing a cup under the filter and draining through the petcock at the bottom until clean fuel flows. The filter contains an element that must be changed at least once a season or more frequently depending on the quality of the fuel.



DO NOT DRAIN ANY FUEL INTO THE BILGE. THIS COULD LEAD TO A FIRE OR EXPLOSION.



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

Chapter 4: **ELECTRICAL SYSTEM**

4.1 General

Your Pursuit is equipped with a 12-volt D.C. electrical system that draws current from on-board batteries.

The 12-volt batteries in your boat are the lead-acid type. They will require similar maintenance as those found in automobiles. All 12-volt power is distributed to the 12-volt accessories through individual circuit breakers located in the 12-volt switch panels. A main in-line fuse or circuit breaker located near the battery selector switch protects the system from an overload. Another in-line fuse or circuit breaker near the selector switch protects the circuit for the automatic float switch for the bilge pump. Most 12-volt accessories are operated directly by switches in the helm and accessory switch panels.

There are electrical schematics included in this manual to aid in following an individual circuit of the boat.

4.2 12-Volt System

Twin Engine System

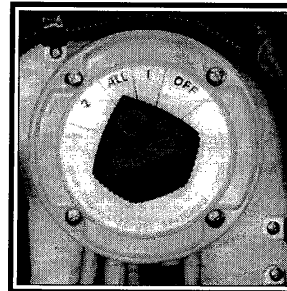
There are two (2) batteries, one for the starboard engine and one for the port engine. The batteries are controlled by two (2) battery selector switches. The batteries themselves can be charged by either engine separately, or both engines simultaneously.

Single Engine System

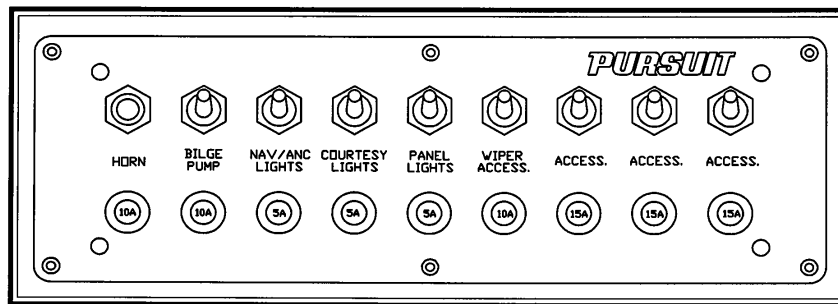
There are two (2) batteries controlled by one (1) battery selector switch. The batteries are charged by the engine.



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



Battery Selector Switch



12-volt Accessory Switch Panel

Twin Engine Battery Selector Switches

There are two (2) battery selector switches located in the transom area of the boat. The starboard switch feeds the starboard engine and the 12-volt accessory panel. The port switch feeds the port engine. Twelve volt power can be supplied by either battery # 1 or battery # 2 separately or by both batteries simultaneously. The selector switches also direct the charging current when the engines are operating.

For example: When both selector switches are on battery # 1, both engines and the 12-volt panel will be powered by battery # 1. Battery # 2 will be isolated and in reserve. Battery # 1 will be charged by both alternators. When both selector switches are on battery # 2, both engines and the 12-volt panel will be operated by battery # 2. Battery # 1 will now be isolated and in reserve. Battery # 2 will then be charged by both alternators.

When both selector switches are on "ALL," the batteries are connected in parallel. Thus, both batteries are used by both engines and all 12-volt equipment.

The "ALL" position should only be used when starting the engines, as this requires extra electrical power, or in case of a charging system malfunction on one engine. Otherwise, it is recommended that the port selector switch be set on # 1 and the starboard switch be on # 2 when the engines are operating. When in port, or at anchor, the port switch should be "OFF" and the starboard switch should be on either the battery # 1 or the battery # 2 position. This will keep one battery in reserve for starting the engines. Both battery switches should be turned to the "OFF" position when leaving the boat unattended.

Single Engine Battery Switch

The battery selector switch is located in the transom area of the boat. The switch feeds the engine and the 12-volt accessory panel. 12-volt power can be supplied by either battery # 1 or battery # 2 separately or by both batteries simultaneously. The selector switch also directs the charging current when the engines are operating.

For example: When the switch is on battery # 1, the engine and the 12-volt system will be supplied power by battery # 1. Battery # 2 will be isolated and in reserve. Battery # 1 will be charged by

the alternator. When the selector switch is on battery # 2, the engine and the 12-volt system will be supplied power by battery # 2. Battery # 1 will be isolated and in reserve. Battery # 2 will then be charged by the alternator.

When the selector switch is on “ALL,” the batteries are connected in parallel so the engine and the 12-volt system will be supplied power by both batteries. Both batteries will be charged by the alternator. The “ALL” position should only be used when starting the engine, as this requires extra electrical power, or when both batteries are low and need charging. Otherwise, it is recommended that the selector switch be set on battery # 1 or battery # 2 when the engine is operating. While in port, or at anchor, the battery selector switch should be on either the battery # 1 or the battery # 2 position. This will keep one battery in reserve for starting the engine. The battery switch should be turned to the “OFF” position when leaving the boat unattended.

12-Volt Accessory Switch Panels

The main accessory switch panel is located at the helm. The circuit breakers that protect the accessories are located directly under the switches.

The following is a description of the accessories controlled by the main accessory switch panel:

<u>Horn</u>	Activates the boat horn. It is protected by a 10-amp breaker.
<u>Bilge Pump</u>	The bilge pump is installed in the rear center of the bilge. The pump moves water out through the thru-hull fittings near the transom. To start the pump manually, put the switch in the “ON” position. It is protected by a 10-amp breaker.
Note:	The bilge pump will start automatically when there is sufficient water in the bilge to activate the float switch. The float switch is protected by a 10-amp in-line fuse or circuit breaker located near the battery selector switch and is always supplied current when the batteries are connected.
<u>Anchor/Nav Lights</u>	The switch is a three-position switch. The middle position is “OFF.” Moving the switch in one direction will activate the navigation lights. Moving the switch in the opposite direction activates the anchor light. It is protected by a 5-amp breaker.
<u>Courtesy Lights</u>	Activates the lights that illuminate the cockpit area. It is protected by a 5-amp breaker.
<u>Panel Lights</u>	Activates the engine gauge and compass lights. It is protected by a 5-amp breaker.

Windshield Wiper Activates the windshield wiper if this option is installed on your boat. If no wiper is installed, this switch is reserved for additional accessories. It is protected by a 10-amp breaker.

Accessory Switches (3) These switches are supplied to protect additional equipment that may have been installed by Pursuit or your Pursuit dealer. If no accessories are activated by these switches, they remain wired in the panel in reserve. They are protected by 15-amp breakers.

Additional Switch Panels

Additional switch panels may be located in various locations in the cockpit and helm area of the boat. Most of these panels are equipped with one switch and one circuit breaker. The following is a description of switch panels that may be on your Pursuit and the optional accessories they control:

Baitwell Switch This switch activates the baitwell circulating pump that supplies water to the baitwell. It is protected by a 15-amp breaker.

Washdown Pump This switch activates the raw water washdown pump. The pump is the pressure demand type and is protected by a 15-amp breaker.

Note: Please refer to Chapter 5 for more information on the baitwell and washdown systems.

Trim Tab Switch Located in the helm. This switch controls the trim tab planes located on the transom of the boat. It is protected by a 20-amp in-line fuse located behind the helm at the back of the switch. Please refer to Chapter 2 for detailed information on the operation of the trim tab controls.

4.3 Electrical System Maintenance

D.C. Electrical System Maintenance

At least once a year, spray all exposed electrical components behind the helm and in the plugs, with a metal protector such as WD40®. Exterior light fixture bulbs should be removed and the metal contact areas coated with a non-water soluble lubricant like Vaseline®. The sockets should be sprayed with WD40®. Care must be taken not to get any oil or grease on the glass portion of the bulb as this will cause the bulb to overheat and burn out.

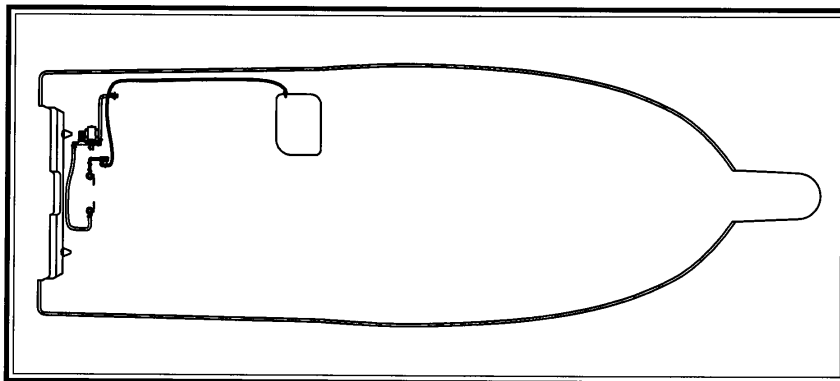


WHEN REPLACING LIGHT BULBS IN MARINE LIGHT FIXTURES, ALWAYS USE A BULB WITH THE SAME RATING AS THE ORIGINAL. USING A DIFFERENT BULB COULD CAUSE THE FIXTURE TO OVER-HEAT AND MELT OR SHORT CIRCUIT.

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

Check all below deck wiring to be sure it is properly supported, that the insulation is sound, and that there are no loose or corroded terminals. Corroded terminals should be thoroughly cleaned with sandpaper, or replaced, tightened securely and sprayed with WD40® or a similar protector. Inspect all engine wiring.

Chapter 5: **RAW WATER SYSTEM**



*Raw Water System
(For detailed schematic, see Chapter 14)*

5.1 General

In the raw or sea water systems, all water pumps are supplied by a single hose connected to a ball valve located in the bilge compartment. Always make sure the ball valves are open before attempting to operate any component of the raw water system.

12-volt pumps supply sea water to the various accessories.

Priming the System

Make sure the ball valves are open. Open the hose connector for the raw water washdown and activate the pressure pump by turning the washdown pump switch to the "ON" position. Run the pump until all of the air is purged from the system and then turn the switch off. Open the valve in the livewell and turn the livewell switch to the "ON" position. Run the pump until all of the air is purged from the system and then turn the switch to the "OFF" position. If the livewell pump runs but does not prime, it may have an air lock at the pump. Running the boat at 10 miles per hour or above will force water through the pump removing the air lock and allowing the pump to prime. Closing the thru hull ball valves before the boat is hauled from the water will help to eliminate air locks in raw water systems.

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

5.2 High Pressure Washdown (Optional)

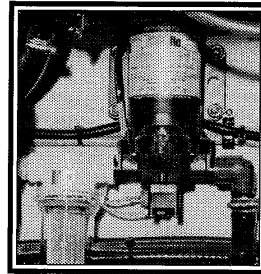
A saltwater high pressure pump, controlled by a pressure sensor, supplies the raw water hose connector located in the cockpit. The pump is activated by the washdown switch located in the helm or the rear of the cockpit. This switch should be turned to the "ON" position just before using the washdown and be turned to the "OFF" position when the washdown is not in use.

When activated, the pressure switch will automatically control the pump. As the pressure builds in the washdown hose, the pump will shut off. When the washdown hose is in use and the pressure drops, the pump will turn on.

The raw water washdown system is equipped with a sea strainer located on the intake side of the pump. This should be checked frequently and cleaned as necessary.

The Washdown Pump Connection

The washdown pump hose connection is located in the cockpit and uses a standard garden hose connection.



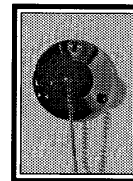
Washdown Pump



ALWAYS TURN THE RAW WATER PUMP SWITCH TO THE "OFF" POSITION WHEN LEAVING THE BOAT UNATTENDED.



DO NOT RUN THE HIGH PRESSURE PUMP DRY FOR EXTENDED PERIODS AS DAMAGE TO THE PUMP WILL RESULT.



Washdown Hose Connector

5.3 Livewell (Optional)

Sea water is provided to the livewell by a 12-volt circulation pump. This pump is designed to carry a constant flow of water to the livewell. The pump does not have a pressure sensor. It is activated by the baitwell switch in the 12-volt panel or a separate switch in the cockpit. The flow of water can be regulated by the valve in the livewell. Care must be taken not to close the valve to the point that it severely restricts the water flow. A severely restricted water flow can cause damage to the livewell pump. An overflow built into the livewell automatically controls the water level in the livewell. Always turn the pump "OFF" at the switch panel when the livewell is not in use.

The livewell raw water intake is equipped with a scoop that will supply water to the livewell if the pump should fail. To supply water to the livewell using the scoop, make sure the thru hull and livewell valves are open and run the boat at a speed above 10 miles per hour. Water will circulate through the livewell and out the overflow.

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

5.4 Raw Water System Maintenance

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

- Check hoses, particularly the sea water supply line, for signs of deterioration.
- Remove and clean the sea water strainer.
- Spray pumps with a protective oil periodically.



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

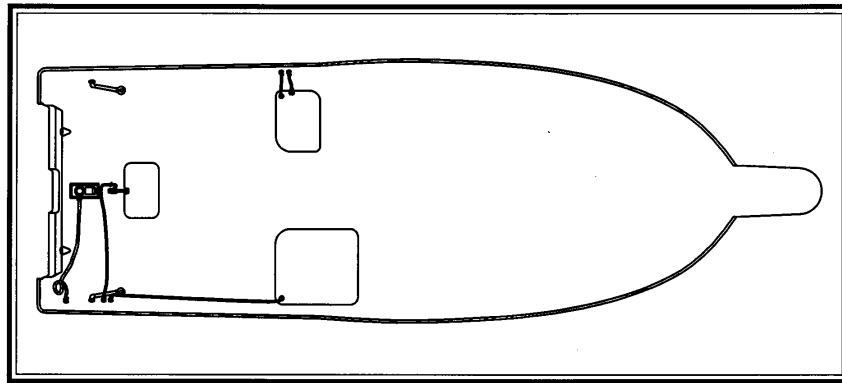


THE BATTERIES MUST BE PROPERLY CHARGED. OPERATING ANY PUMPS FROM A BATTERY WITH A LOW CHARGE MAY LEAD TO A PUMP FAILURE.



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

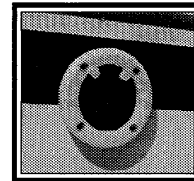
Chapter 6: DRAINAGE SYSTEMS



Drainage System
(For detailed schematic, see Chapter 14)

6.1 Cockpit Drainage

Your Pursuit has two scupper drains located on each side of the hull, near the waterline, to provide drainage for the cockpit. Water is channeled away from all hatches by a gutter or drain rail system. The water then drains overboard through the scuppers.



Scupper

6.2 Hard-Top and Radar Arch Drains (Optional)

There is a hole drilled in one leg base to provide a wire chase for accessories and prevent water from being trapped within the leg. There is also a small drain hole in the tubing at the base of the other legs to prevent water from being trapped in them.



ALWAYS MAKE SURE THE LEG DRAIN HOLES ARE CLEAR WHEN THE BOAT IS LAID UP FOR THE WINTER. WATER TRAPPED INSIDE THE HARD-TOP OR RADAR ARCH LEGS COULD FREEZE AND CAUSE THE TUBING TO SPLIT.

6.3 Bilge Drainage

The bilge pump is activated both manually, by a switch in the helm station, and automatically by a float switch located next to the pump in the bilge. The automatic float switch remains activated when the battery switch is in the "OFF" position. All bilge pumps pump water out of thru hulls located above the waterline in the hull.



Bilge Pump with Auto Float Switch

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

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



THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT PROHIBITS THE DISCHARGE OF OIL OR OILY WASTE INTO OR UPON THE NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES OR THE WATERS OF THE CONTIGUOUS ZONE IF SUCH DISCHARGE CAUSES A FILM OR SHEEN UPON, OR A DISCOLORATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE WATER, OR CAUSES A SLUDGE OR EMULSION BENEATH THE SURFACE OF THE WATER. VIOLATORS ARE SUBJECT TO A PENALTY OF \$5,000.



CERTAIN BULKHEAD AREAS ARE SEALED IN ACCORDANCE WITH U.S. COAST GUARD REGULATIONS THAT WERE IN EFFECT AT THE DATE OF MANUFACTURE OF THE BOAT. ANY MODIFICATIONS TO THESE BULKHEADS SHOULD BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE U.S. COAST GUARD REGULATIONS.

6.4 Fishbox Drainage

The fish/storage boxes, located under the helm and passenger seats, are drained by gravity. Water drains out of a thru hull fitting located in the hull side above the waterline.

The fishbox below the cockpit sole is drained by a centrifugal pump that is activated by a switch located in the helm or in the rear of the cockpit. Water is pumped out of a thru hull fitting located in the hull side above the waterline. The fishbox should be flushed out and cleaned after each use. Always turn the pump off after the fishbox is drained. The pump could be damaged if it is allowed to run dry.

6.5 Livewell Drain

The livewell drains by gravity to an overboard thru hull located in the hull side just above the waterline. The overflow in the livewell drains into the overboard drain.

6.6 Maintenance

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

- Clean the cockpit drain rails with a hose to remove debris that can block water drainage.
- Clean the radar arch and hard-top leg drain holes. This is especially important just before winter lay-up.
- Clean the bilge pump strainer of debris and check the bilge for foreign material that can cause the automatic switch to malfunction.
- Frequently test the automatic bilge pump switch for proper operation.
- Flush all gravity drains with fresh water to keep them clean and free flowing.
- Clean and flush the fishboxes with soap or a bilge cleaner and fresh water after each use to keep them clean and fresh. Frequently clean debris from fishbox pump strainer, located in the fishbox below the cockpit sole, to keep the system operating properly.

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



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

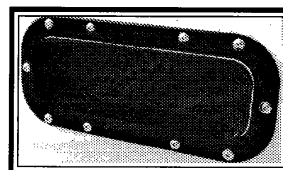
Chapter 7: **VENTILATION SYSTEM**

7.1 Cabin Ventilation

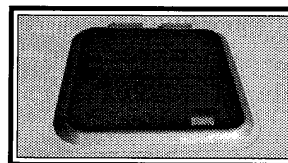
Ventilation to the cabin area is provided by a deck hatch, opening port windows, and louvers in the cabin doors.

The port windows are secured by cam action locks. The locks should be adjusted so they are tight enough to seal the windows in the closed position, but not so tight that they break the plastic.

The deck hatch is supported in the open position by an adjustable hatch adjuster. To close the hatch, loosen the hatch adjuster and lower the hatch. Secure in the closed position with the two cam levers on the inside of the hatch.



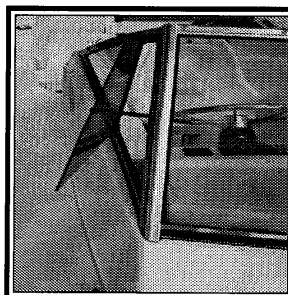
Opening Port Window



Forward Deck Hatch

7.2 Windshield Ventilation

The windshield is equipped with an opening vent panel on each side of the windshield. To open the vent, release the locking T-handle and open the vent to the desired position. Lock the vent in place by turning the T-handle 1/4 turn. The friction of the T-handle in the guide will hold the vent in that position.



Windshield Vent

7.3 Maintenance

Periodically lubricate all hinges and latch assemblies with a light oil.

Periodically clean and coat gasket material with silicone to help keep them pliable.

Chapter 8: **SAFETY EQUIPMENT**

8.1 Engine Alarms

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

If the alarm sounds:

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

8.2 Neutral Safety Switch

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

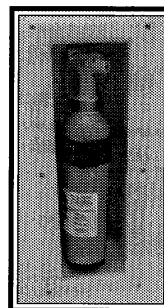
8.3 Kill Switch

All Pursuit boats rigged with outboard motors are equipped with a kill switch and lanyard. When the lanyard is pulled it will engage the switch and shut off the engine(s). We strongly recommend that the lanyard be attached to the driver whenever the engines are running. If the engine(s) will not start, it could be because the lanyard is not properly inserted into the kill switch. Always make sure the lanyard is properly attached to the kill switch before attempting to start the engine(s).

8.4 Fire Extinguisher

At least one fire extinguisher is required on all Pursuit boats. Contact the U.S. Coast Guard Boating Safety Hotline, 1-800-368-5647 or 1-202-267-1070, for information on the type and size fire extinguisher required for your boat. Fire extinguishers require regular inspections to ensure they are charged and ready for use.

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



8.5 Required Safety Equipment

Besides the equipment installed on your boat by Pursuit, certain other equipment is required to help ensure passenger safety. Items like a sea anchor, working anchor, extra dock lines, flare pistol, life vests, a line permanently secured to your ring buoy, etc., could at some time save your passengers' lives, or save your boat from damage. Contact the U.S. Coast Guard Boating Safety Hotline, 1-800-368-5647 or 1-202-267-1070, for information on boat safety courses and brochures listing the "Federal Equipment Requirements." Also, check your local and state regulations.

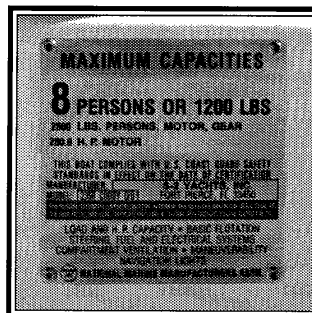
The Coast Guard Auxiliary offers a "Courtesy Examination." This inspection will help ensure that your boat is equipped with all of the necessary safety equipment.

8.6 Maximum Capacity Rating

Your 2350 Pursuit is equipped with a "Maximum Capacities" plate, which is permanently attached to the cockpit near the helm. The plate indicates the maximum horsepower and load capacity for your boat. Never exceed the limits dictated by the information provided on the capacity plate.



IT IS EXTREMELY DANGEROUS TO OVER-LOAD OR OVER-POWER YOUR BOAT. BOATS THAT ARE OVER-LOADED OR OVER-POWERED CAN BECOME UNSTABLE OR DIFFICULT TO CONTROL. ALWAYS MAKE SURE THAT YOUR BOAT IS LOADED AND POWERED WITHIN THE LIMITS SHOWN ON YOUR BOAT'S CAPACITY PLATE.



**Team
PURSUIT. 2350 WALKAROUND**

Chapter 9: **OPERATION**

9.1 General

Before you start the engine on your Pursuit, have you become familiar with various component systems and their operation? Do you have the necessary safety equipment on board? Do you know and understand the “Rules of the Road?” Has an experienced operator briefed you on the general operation of your new boat? Have you performed a “Pre-Cruise System Check?”

A thorough understanding of the component systems and their operation is essential to the proper operation of the boat. This manual and the associated manufacturer’s information are provided to enhance your knowledge of your Pursuit boat. Read them carefully.

Maintenance and service tips are included to help you keep your boat in like-new condition.

9.2 Rules of the Road

As in driving an automobile, there are a few rules you must know for safe boating operation. The Coast Guard, Coast Guard Auxiliary, Department of Natural Resources, or your local boat club sponsors courses in boat handling, including rules of the road. We strongly recommend such courses. Books on this subject are also available from your local library.

9.3 Pre-Cruise System Check

Before Starting the Engine(s)

- Check the weather forecast. Decide if the planned cruise can be made safely.
- Be sure all necessary safety equipment is on board and operative. This should include items like the running lights, spotlight, life saving devices, etc. Please refer to Chapter 8 for additional information on safety equipment.
- Make sure you have signal kits and flare guns aboard, and they are in good operating condition.
- Be sure you have sufficient water and other provisions for the planned cruise.

- Leave a written message listing details of your planned cruise with a close friend ashore. (Float Plan)
- Check the amount of fuel on board.
- Check the water separating fuel filter(s) for water.
- Check the engine oil tank(s) and other fluid levels.
- Set the battery selector switches as desired.
- Check the bilge water level. Look for other signs of potential problems. Monitor for the scent of fuel fumes.
- Have a tool kit aboard. The kit should include the following basic tools:

Spark plug wrench	Hammer
Spark plug gap gauge	Electrician's tape
Screwdriver	Lubricating oil
Pliers	Jackknife
Adjustable wrench	Vise grip
Pipe wrench	



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

- Have the following spare parts on board:

Extra light bulbs	Spark plugs
Fuses	Flashlight and batteries
Drain plug	Engine oil
Propeller(s)	Fuel filters
Propeller nut and washer	Fuel hose and clamps
- Make sure all fire extinguishers are in position and in good operating condition.



VAPORIZING LIQUID EXTINGUISHERS GIVE OFF TOXIC FUMES; USE ONLY COAST GUARD APPROVED FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

9.4 Operating Your Boat

After Starting the Engine(s)



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

- Visibly check the engine(s) to be sure there are no apparent water, fuel or oil leaks.
- Check the operation of the engine cooling system(s). (Refer to section 1.4)
- Check the engine gauges. Make sure they are reading normally.
- Check the controls for proper operation.
- Make sure all lines, cables, anchors, etc. for securing a boat are on board and in good condition. All lines should be coiled, secured and off the decks when underway.
- Have a safe cruise and enjoy yourself.

Remember

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

- Alcohol or drugs can severely reduce your reaction time and affect your better judgement.
- Alcohol severely reduces the ability to react to several different signals at once.
- Alcohol makes it difficult to correctly judge speed and distance, or track moving objects.
- Alcohol reduces night vision, and the ability to distinguish red from green.

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

- Avoid sea conditions that are beyond the skill and experience of you and your crew.



MAKE SURE ONE OTHER PERSON ON THE BOAT IS INSTRUCTED IN THE OPERATION OF THE BOAT.



MAKE SURE THE BOAT IS OPERATED IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL STATE AND LOCAL LAWS GOVERNING THE USE OF A BOAT.



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

- Before operating the boat for the first time, read the engine break-in procedures. The break-in procedures are found in the owner's manual for the engine. The manual is in the literature packet.
- As different types of engines are used to power the boat, have the dealer describe the operating procedures for your boat. For more instructions on "How To Operate The Boat," make sure you read the instructions given to you in the owner's manual for the engine(s) you have selected.

Note: For more instructions on safety, equipment and boat handling, enroll in one of the several free boating courses offered. For information on the courses offered in your area, call the "Boating Course Hotline," 1-800-336-2628.

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

To stop the boat, follow this procedure:

- Allow the engine(s) to drop to the idle speed.
- Make sure the shifting levers are in the neutral position.

Note: If the boat has been run at high speed for a long period of time, allow the engine(s) to cool down by running the engine(s) in the idle position for 3 to 5 minutes.

- Turn the ignition key to the "OFF" position.

After Operation

- If operating in saltwater, wash the boat and all equipment with soap and water.
- Check the bilge area for debris and excess water.
- Fill the fuel tank to near full to reduce condensation.
- Check that the boat is properly moored.
- Turn off all electrical equipment except the automatic bilge pumps.
- If you are going to leave the boat for a long period of time, put the battery main switch in the "OFF" position and close all sea cocks.
- Make sure the boat is securely moored.



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

9.5 Grounding and Towing

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

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



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



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



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

9.6 Trailering Your Boat

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

- Make sure the trailer is a match for your boat's weight and hull design.
- The gross vehicle weight rating must be shown on the trailer. Make sure the weight of the boat, engine, gear and trailer is not more than the gross vehicle weight rating.
- Make sure the boat is securely fastened on the trailer to prevent movement between the boat and trailer.

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



MAKE SURE YOUR TOWING VEHICLE AND TRAILER ARE IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL STATE AND LOCAL LAWS. CONTACT YOUR STATE MOTOR VEHICLE BUREAU FOR LAWS GOVERNING THE TOWING OF TRAILERS.

Chapter 10: **EXTERIOR EQUIPMENT**

10.1 Deck

Rails and Deck Hardware

The rail system and hardware fittings have been selected and installed to perform specific functions. Fenders or mooring lines should be secured to the cleats and not to rails or stanchions. Be sure a clear lead exists when running dock lines or anchor lines. A line inadvertently run around a stanchion or over the rail could cause damage.

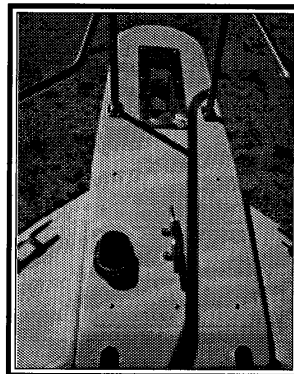
IMPORTANT: All fittings must be periodically inspected for loose fit or wear and damage. Any problems should be corrected immediately.



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

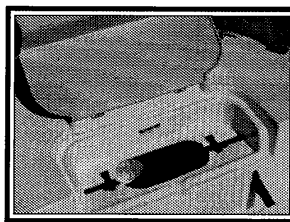
Bow Pulpit and Roller (Optional)

The bow pulpit can be equipped with a roller assembly that allows the anchor to be operated and stored at the pulpit. The anchor line is stored in the rope locker and routed out the rope pipe deck fitting, through the roller and connected to the anchor chain. Always make sure the anchor is properly secured when it is in the stored position on the pulpit.



Anchor/Rope Locker

The anchor locker is in the bow of the boat and accessed through a hatch in the deck. The anchor line is always stored in the locker. The anchor locker has a built-in bracket for a Danforth™ style anchor. If the anchor is stored in the anchor locker, it must be properly secured to prevent it from bouncing in the locker and causing damage to the hull or anchor locker.



Anchor/Rope Locker

The anchor locker is drained by a drain in the bottom of the locker. It is very important to check the drain frequently to make sure it is clean and free flowing.



THE ANCHOR MUST BE POSITIONED SO IT DOES NOT REST AGAINST THE HULL SIDES AND BE PROPERLY SECURED AT ALL TIMES WHEN IT IS STORED IN THE ANCHOR LOCKER. A LOOSE ANCHOR IN THE ANCHOR LOCKER WILL BOUNCE AND CAN DAMAGE THE BOAT. DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE ANCHOR BOUNCING IN THE ANCHOR LOCKER IS NOT COVERED BY THE PURSUIT WARRANTY.

10.2 Hull

Half Platform & Ladder (Optional)

Your 2350 Pursuit can be equipped with an optional half swim platform and boarding ladder. The swim platform should only be installed by the Pursuit factory at the time of construction or by an authorized Pursuit dealer. Improper swim platform installation can damage the boat's transom.



NEVER USE A BOARDING LADDER OR SWIM PLATFORM WHEN THE ENGINE IS RUNNING OR THE BOAT IS IN MOTION.

10.3 Cockpit

Cockpit Storage

The helm and passenger seats are mounted on storage boxes. The boxes are insulated and drain overboard. They can be used as storage compartments, fishboxes or coolers. One seat storage box will be converted to a livewell if this option is installed. There is also storage under the V-berth cushion in the cabin.

Helm

The helm and engine controls are located on an opening helm station. The helm station is hinged at the bottom and opens to provide access to service the helm equipment or to install electronics. To open the helm station, release the clamps at the top of the helm. A strap holds the helm in the open position and prevents it from opening too far. Always make sure the helm station clamps are properly secured when the helm is closed.



ALWAYS MAKE SURE THE HELM STATION CLAMPS ARE PROPERLY SECURED BEFORE OPERATING OR TRAILERING YOUR BOAT. IF THE HELM STATION IS NOT PROPERLY SECURED, IT COULD OPEN UNEXPECTEDLY AND DAMAGE THE BOAT OR CAUSE LOSS OF CONTROL.

Below Deck Fishbox

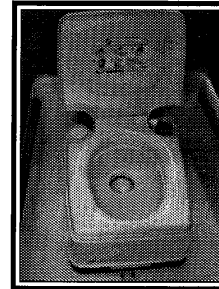
A large fishbox is located in the stern below the cockpit sole. The fishbox is drained by a pump located in the bilge and activated by a switch in the helm or in the rear of the cockpit. The fishbox should be pumped out and cleaned after each use. Refer to chapter 6 for more information on the fishbox drainage.

Chapter 11:

INTERIOR EQUIPMENT

11.1 Portable Head

The portable head is provided as standard equipment. The system is made up of two major components, an upper tank and a lower tank. The upper tank contains the fresh water supply, a bellows pump, a seat and the lid. The bottom tank contains the flush valve, a waste holding tank, a chemical storage compartment and the drain nozzle. The components are secured together by a clamping mechanism when the portable head is ready for use.



In some areas the law requires that portable heads be equipped with an optional permanent deck mounted pump out system to evacuate the waste with a dock side pump. Boats with a portable head pump out will be equipped with a deck fitting marked "waste" located on the deck. Since this system is required to be permanent, the bottom waste tank cannot be removed and the only way to evacuate the system is by a dock side pump.

To use the portable head, add the recommended amount of holding tank deodorant to the waste tank and fill the freshwater tank. To flush after use, pull the waste valve handle straight out, and then press flushing bellows one or more times to rinse. To close and seal the waste holding tank, simply push the valve handle all the way in. Monitor the level in the waste tank and empty as necessary.

Maintenance

To keep your portable head operating properly it must be emptied and properly cleaned periodically. Please refer to the manufacturer owner's manual for detailed instructions on the proper operation of your portable head.



IN SOME AREAS THE LAW REQUIRES A WASTE PUMP OUT SYSTEM ON PORTABLE HEADS. IF YOUR BOAT IS EQUIPPED WITH THE WASTE PUMP OUT, MAKE SURE YOU KNOW THE LAWS FOR THE AREAS IN WHICH YOU BOAT BEFORE MODIFYING OR REMOVING THE PUMP OUT SYSTEM.

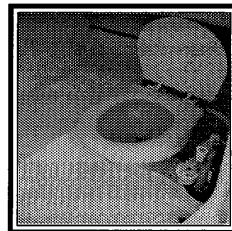


THE PORTABLE HEAD MUST BE PROPERLY WINTERIZED BEFORE WINTER LAY-UP OR FOR COLD WEATHER USE. PLEASE REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER OWNER'S MANUAL FOR COLD WEATHER AND WINTERIZING INSTRUCTIONS.

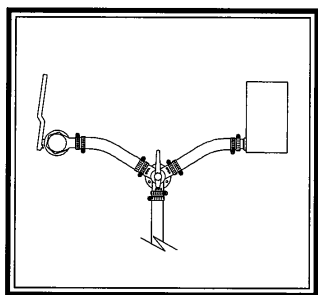
11.2 Marine Head System (Optional)

This system is provided as optional equipment. The flush water is supplied by a thru hull fitting and a raw water line. Before using, open the inlet valve on the head and pump to wet the inside of the bowl. After use, close the valve and pump to discharge the waste to the holding tank or overboard.

Waste can be directed either into the holding tank or overboard, when legal to do so. This is accomplished by an optional Y-valve located in the V-berth.



Marine Head



Y-Valve

In the overboard discharge position, the waste exits the boat through a large thru hull fitting located in the bilge. The thru hull fitting is equipped with a ball valve. Always open this valve when the overboard discharge is selected and close it when the holding tank is selected.

In the holding tank position, the waste is pumped directly into the holding tank where it remains until it is pumped out by a waste dumping station.



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

Holding Tank

The holding tank is located in the V-berth storage area. When the tank is full, it must be pumped out by an approved waste dumping station through the “waste” deck fitting.

Maintenance

The head should be cleaned and inspected for leaks regularly.

The holding tank should be pumped out and flushed as needed. Periodically add a commercially available holding tank deodorizer to the head to help control odor and to chemically break down the waste.

See the manufacturer owner's manual for additional operating and maintenance information.



THE HEAD SYSTEM MUST BE PROPERLY WINTERIZED BEFORE WINTER LAY-UP.

Chapter 12: **ROUTINE MAINTENANCE**

12.1 Exterior Hull and Deck

Hull Cleaning-Below The Water Line

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



TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE FIBERGLASS, DO NOT SAND THE OUTER BOTTOM SURFACE OF THE BOAT.

If the hull bottom has been painted with antifouling paint, contact your dealer for the recommended maintenance procedures.

Bottom Painting

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

Zincs Anodes

Sacrificial zinc anodes are installed on the outboard engines and should be installed on the trim tabs if the boat is to be left in the water. Contact your dealer for the proper size and type of zinc anodes to be used and the specific installation procedure. Zincs should be checked monthly and changed when they are 75% of their original size.

Fiberglass Gelcoat Surfaces

Normal maintenance requires washing with mild soap and water. A stiff brush can be used on the non-skid areas. Kerosene or commercially prepared products will remove oil and tar which could be a problem on trailered boats. Harsh abrasive and chemical cleaners are not recommended because they can damage or dull the gelcoat, reducing its life and making it more susceptible to stains. When the boat is used in saltwater, it should be washed thoroughly with soap and water after each use.

At least once a season, wash and wax all exposed fiberglass surfaces. Use a high quality automotive or boat wax. Follow the procedure recommended by the wax manufacturer.

The washing and waxing of your boat will have the same beneficial effects as they have on an automobile finish. The wax will fill minute scratches and pores thus helping to prevent soiling and will extend the life of the gelcoat.

After the boat is exposed to the direct sunlight for a period of time, the color in the gelcoat tends to fade, dull or chalk. A heavier buffing is required to bring the gelcoat back to its original luster. For power cleaning, use a light cleaner such as Mirror Glaze #1®. To clean the boat by hand, use a heavier automotive cleaner. Before cleaning the surfaces, read the instructions given with the cleaner. After cleaning the surfaces, apply wax, and polish all fiberglass surfaces except the non-skid areas.

A pamphlet called, "Congratulations, Welcome to the Fiberglass Fleet," is included in the literature packet. For more information on the care of fiberglass, read the pamphlet.

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



DO NOT WAX NON-SKID AREAS AS THIS COULD MAKE THEM SLIPPERY AND CONSEQUENTLY INCREASE THE POSSIBILITY OF INJURY.

Stainless Steel Hardware

When using the boat in saltwater, the hardware should be washed with soap and water after each use. When your boat is used in a corrosive environment such as saltwater, water with a high sulfur content, or polluted water, the stainless steel will periodically develop surface rust stains. This is perfectly normal under these conditions. The stainless can normally be cleaned and protected by using a high quality boat or automotive wax or a commercial metal cleaner and protectant.



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

Anodized Aluminum Surfaces

Normally, the only maintenance that is required with anodized aluminum is to periodically wash it with soap and water. If the boat is used in polluted or saltwater, the aluminum should be washed with soap and water after each use. Saltwater allowed to remain on anodized aluminum could penetrate the anodized coating and attack the aluminum.

If the anodized coating is badly scratched, it can be touched up with an aluminum paint. With proper care, anodized aluminum will provide many years of maintenance free service.

Chrome Hardware

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

Plexiglas®

Use only mild soap and water to clean Plexiglas®. Solvents and products containing ammonia can permanently damage Plexiglas®. A coat of automotive or boat wax is beneficial to protect the surface.

Engine(s)

If the boat is used in saltwater, flush the cooling system(s) after each daily use. To flush the system(s) when the boat is out of the water, follow this procedure:

- Install a flush-test device over the water inlet holes on the gear housing.
- Connect one end of a garden hose to the flush-test device.
- Connect the other end of the garden hose to the water supply outlet.



TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE ENGINE, DO NOT USE FULL CITY WATER PRESSURE.

- Turn the faucet for the water supply to the halfway open position.
- Put the control handle in the “Neutral” position.
- Start the engine.
- Put the control handle in the “Idle” position.
- Let the engine run for 10 minutes or until the discharge water is clean.
- Stop the engine.
- Turn off the water supply.
- Remove the garden hose from the flush-test device and the water supply outlet.
- Remove the flush-test device.

12.2 Upholstery, Canvas and Enclosures

Vinyl Upholstery

The vinyl upholstery used on the exterior seats and bolsters in your boat should be cleaned periodically with soap and water. Avoid using products containing ammonia or harsh chemicals as they can shorten the life of vinyl. A vinyl protector will protect and extend the life of vinyl. One drawback to vinyl protectors is that they may make the vinyl slippery. You may find this to be undesirable in some applications.

Acrylic Canvas

Acrylic canvas should be cleaned periodically by using a mild detergent and water. Scrub lightly and rinse thoroughly.

After several years, the acrylic canvas may lose some of its ability to shed water. If this occurs, wash the fabric and treat it with a commercially available waterproofing designed for this purpose.

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

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



DO NOT USE ANY POLISH CONTAINING LEMON SCENTS OR LEMON. THE LEMON JUICE WILL ATTACK THE VINYL AND SHORTEN ITS LIFE.

12.3 Cabin Interior

The cabin interior can be cleaned just like you would clean a home interior. To preserve the teak woodwork, use teak oil. To maintain the carpeting, use a vacuum cleaner. Because air and sunlight are very good cleansers, periodically put cushions, sleeping bags, etc. on deck in the sun to dry and air out. If cushions or equipment gets wet with saltwater, remove and use clean, fresh water to rinse off the salt crystals. Salt retains moisture and will cause damage. Dry thoroughly and reinstall.

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



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

12.4 Bilge

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

Chapter 13: **SEASONAL MAINTENANCE**

13.1 Lay-up and Storage

Before Storing

The fuel tank should be left nearly full. In winter storing, with a full tank, a fuel winterizer is recommended to reduce fuel deterioration. For more recommendations for your specific area, check with your local Pursuit dealer. Operate the boat for 15 minutes to allow the treated fuel to reach the engine(s).

Consult the engine owner's manual for detailed information on preparing the engine(s) for storage.

Lifting



BOATS HAVE BEEN DAMAGED FROM IMPROPER LIFTING AND ROUGH HANDLING WHEN BEING TRANSPORTED BY LIFT TRUCKS. CARE AND PROPER HANDLING PROCEDURES MUST BE USED WHEN USING A LIFT TRUCK TO MOVE THE BOAT. NEVER ATTEMPT TO LIFT THE BOAT WITH A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF WATER IN THE BILGE.



SEVERE GELCOAT CRAZING OR MORE SERIOUS HULL DAMAGE CAN OCCUR DURING HAULING AND LAUNCHING IF PRESSURE IS CREATED ON THE GUNWALES (SHEER) BY THE SLINGS. SPREADERS ARE NOT REQUIRED IF BELTS ARE NOT CREATING PRESSURE (CABLE DRUMS FURTHER APART THAN BEAM OF BOAT). FLAT, WIDE BELTING SLINGS AND SPREADERS LONG ENOUGH TO KEEP PRESSURE FROM THE GUNWALES IS ESSENTIAL. DO NOT ALLOW ANYONE TO HAUL YOUR BOAT WHEN THE SPREADERS ON THE LIFT ARE NOT WIDE ENOUGH TO TAKE THE PRESSURE OFF THE GUNWALES.

Supporting The Boat For Storage

Your trailer or a well-made cradle is the best support for your boat during storage.

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

- Make sure the rollers and pads support the hull of the boat.
- Make sure the trailer hitch is level and there is support under the hitch.

- Make sure the engine is in the down position.
- Check the tires once each season. Add enough air for the correct amount of inflation for the tires.

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

When storing the boat on a cradle:

- The cradle must be specifically for boat storage.
- Make sure the cradle is well supported and placed on a level surface.
- The cradle must be in the proper fore and aft position to properly support the hull. When the cradle is in the correct location, the bunks should match the bottom of hull.

Preparing The Boat For Storage

- Remove the bilge drain plug(s), if installed.
- Thoroughly wash the fiberglass exterior, especially the antifouling portion of the bottom. Remove as much marine growth as possible. Lightly wax the exterior fiberglass components.
- Remove all oxidation from the exterior hardware, and apply a light film of moisture-displacing lubricant.
- Remove propeller and grease the propeller shaft using light waterproof grease.
- Remove the batteries and store in a cool place. Clean using clear, clean water. Be sure each battery has sufficient water and clean terminals. Keep the batteries charged and safe from freezing throughout the storage period.
- Refer to Chapter 4, Electrical Systems, for information on the maintenance of the D.C. electrical systems.
- Coat all faucets and exposed electrical components in the cockpit with a protecting oil.
- Clean out, totally drain and completely dry the fishboxes.
- Clean the exterior upholstery with a good vinyl cleaner and dry thoroughly.

- Remove as many cushions and open as many locker doors as possible. Leaving as many of these areas open as possible will improve the boat's ventilation during the storage period.

13.2 Winterizing

Raw Water System

Completely drain the raw water systems. Disconnect all hoses and blow the water from the system. Use only very low air pressure when doing this to prevent possible system damage. A recommended alternative to the above-mentioned procedure is the use of commercially available non-toxic, potable water system antifreeze. If potable water antifreeze is used, pour the mixture into a pail and put the raw water intake lines into the solution. Run the pumps one at a time until the antifreeze solution is visible at all raw water faucets and discharge fittings and drains. Be sure antifreeze has flowed through all of the raw water drains.

The portable head must be properly winterized by following the manufacturer's winterizing instructions in the portable head owner's manual.

The marine head (optional) must be properly winterized by following the manufacturer's winterizing instructions in the marine toilet owner's manual. Drain the intake and discharge hoses completely using low air pressure if necessary. The head holding tank must be pumped dry and one gallon of potable water antifreeze poured into the tank through the deck waste pump out fitting.

For additional information on the raw water system refer to Chapter 5.

Bilge

Coat all metal components, wire busses, and connector plugs in the bilge with a protecting oil. It is also important to protect all pumps, seacocks and steering components.

The bilge pumps and bilge pump lines must be completely free of water and dried out when the boat is laid-up for the winter in climates where freezing occurs. Compartments in the bilge that will not drain completely should be pumped out and then sponged until completely free of water.

Dry the hull bilge and self-bailing cockpit troughs. Water freezing in these areas could cause damage.

Special Notes Prior To Winter Storage

If the boat will be in outside storage, properly support a storage cover and secure it over the boat. It is best to have a frame built over the boat to support the canvas. It should be a few inches wider than the boat so the canvas will clear the rails and allow passage of air. If this cover is fastened too tightly there will be inadequate ventilation and this can lead to mildew, moisture accumulation, etc. It is essential to fasten the canvas down securely so that the winds cannot remove it or cause

chafing of the hull superstructure. Do not store the boat in a damp storage enclosure. Excessive dampness can cause electrical problems, corrosion, and excessive mildew.

Whenever possible, do not use the bimini top or convertible top canvas in place of the winter storage cover. The life of these canvases may be significantly shortened if exposed to harsh weather elements for long periods.



PLACING AN ELECTRIC OR FUEL BURNING HEATING UNIT IN THE BOAT CAN BE POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS AND IS NOT RECOMMENDED.

Proper storage is very important to prevent serious damage to the boat. If the boat is to be stored indoors, make sure the building has enough ventilation. It is very important that there is enough ventilation both inside the boat and around the boat.

13.3 Recommissioning



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



IT IS IMPORTANT AND RECOMMENDED THAT THE FITTING OUT PROCEDURE FOR THE MARINE GEAR BE DONE BY A QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSON. READ THE ENGINE OWNER'S MANUAL FOR THE RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE.



BEFORE LAUNCHING THE BOAT, MAKE SURE THE DRAIN PLUG IS INSTALLED.

Reactivating The Boat After Storage

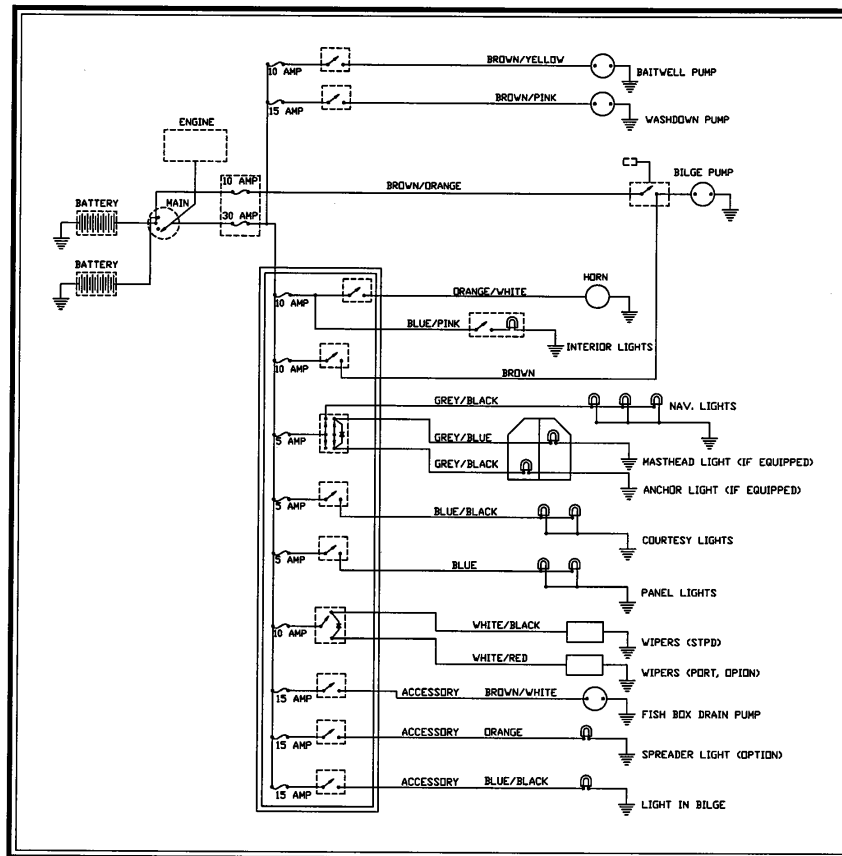
- Charge and install the batteries.
- Install the drain plugs in the hull.
- Check the engine(s) for damage and follow the manufacturer's instructions for recommissioning.

- Perform all routine maintenance.
- Check all hose clamps for tightness.
- Pump the antifreeze from the raw water system and flush several times with fresh water.
- Check and lubricate the steering system.
- Clean and wash the boat.
- Install all cushions and canvas.

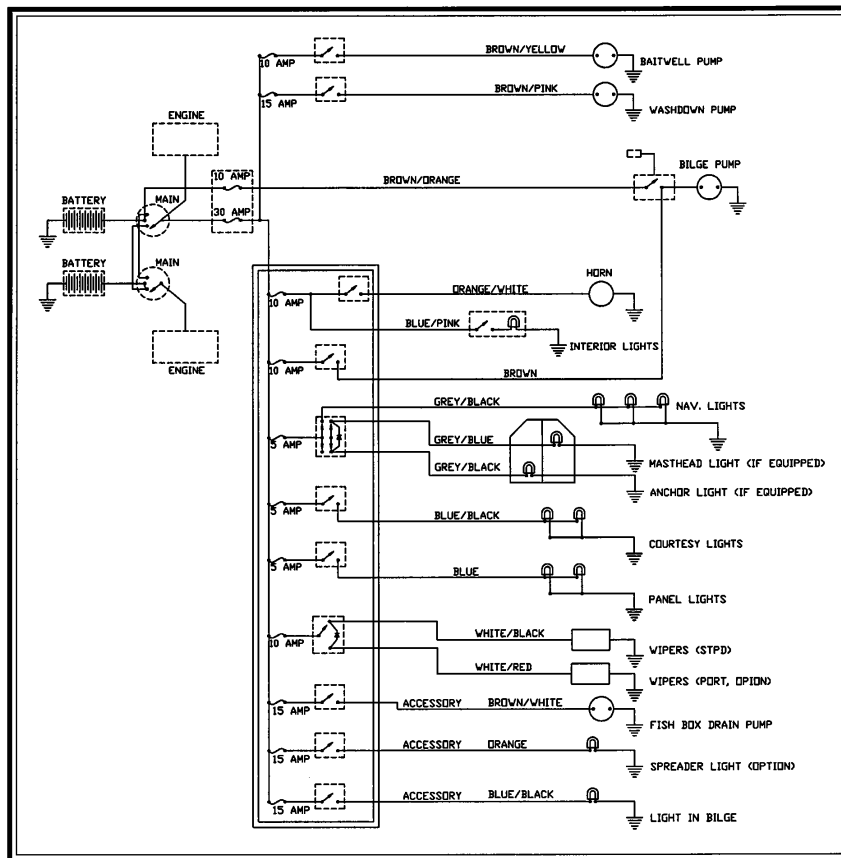
After Launching

- Carefully check all water systems for leaks. Operate each system one at a time checking for leaks and proper operation.
- Check the bilge pump manual and automatic switches.
- Prime the fuel system and start the engine(s). When the engine(s) start, check the cooling system port below the engine cowling for a strong stream of water. This insures that the cooling pump is operating. Carefully monitor the gauges and check for leakage and abnormal noises. Operate the boat at slow speeds until the engine temperature stabilizes and all systems are operating normally.

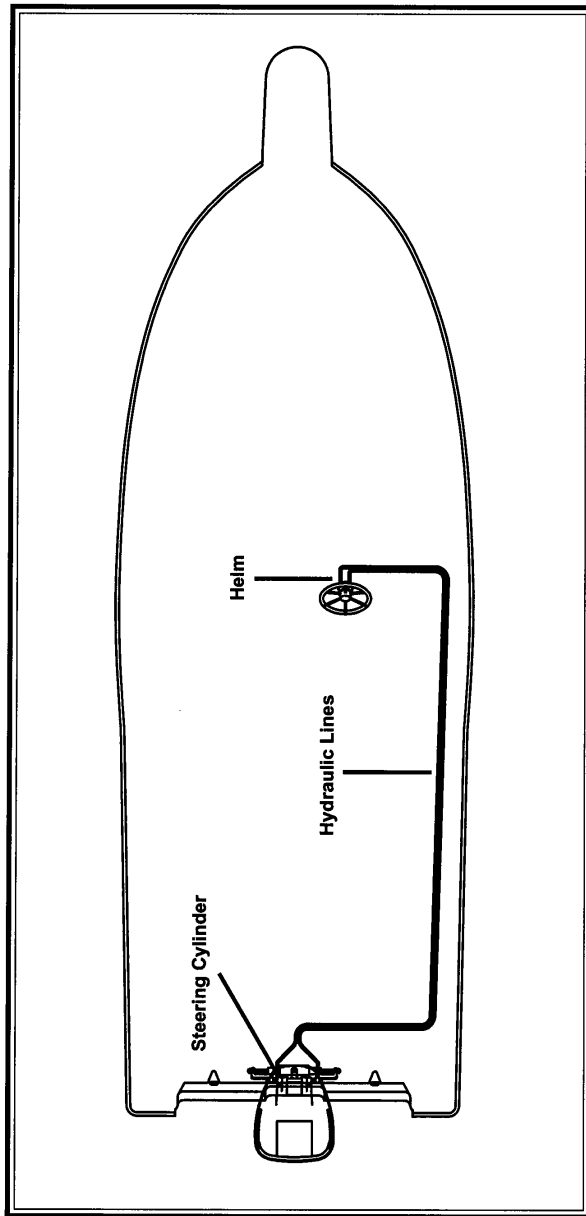
Chapter 14: SCHEMATICS



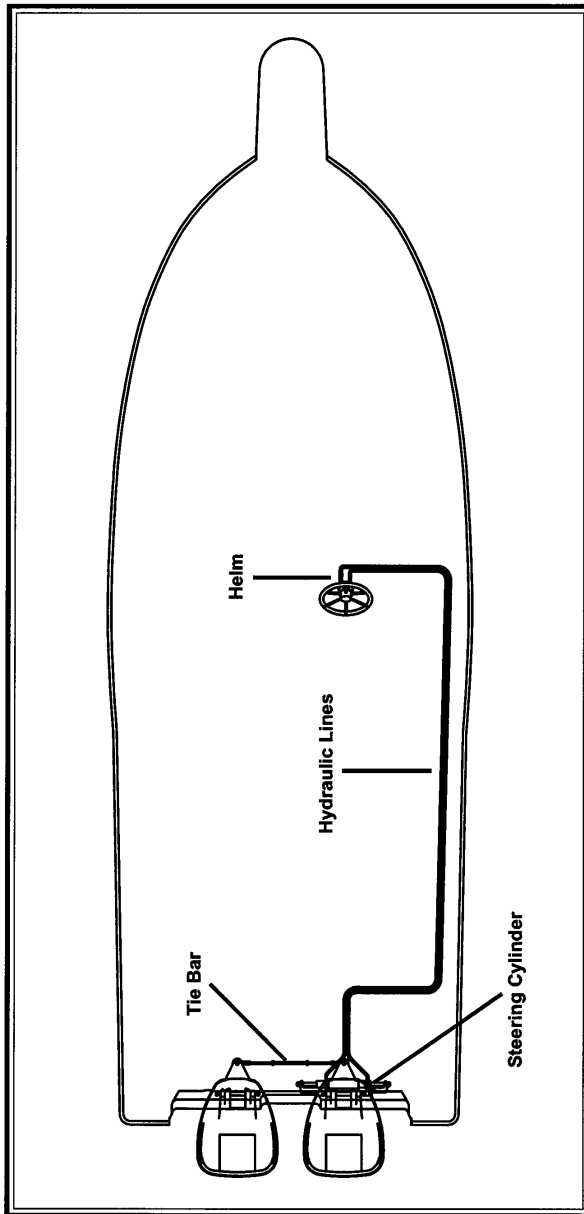
12-Volt Wiring Schematic - Single Engine



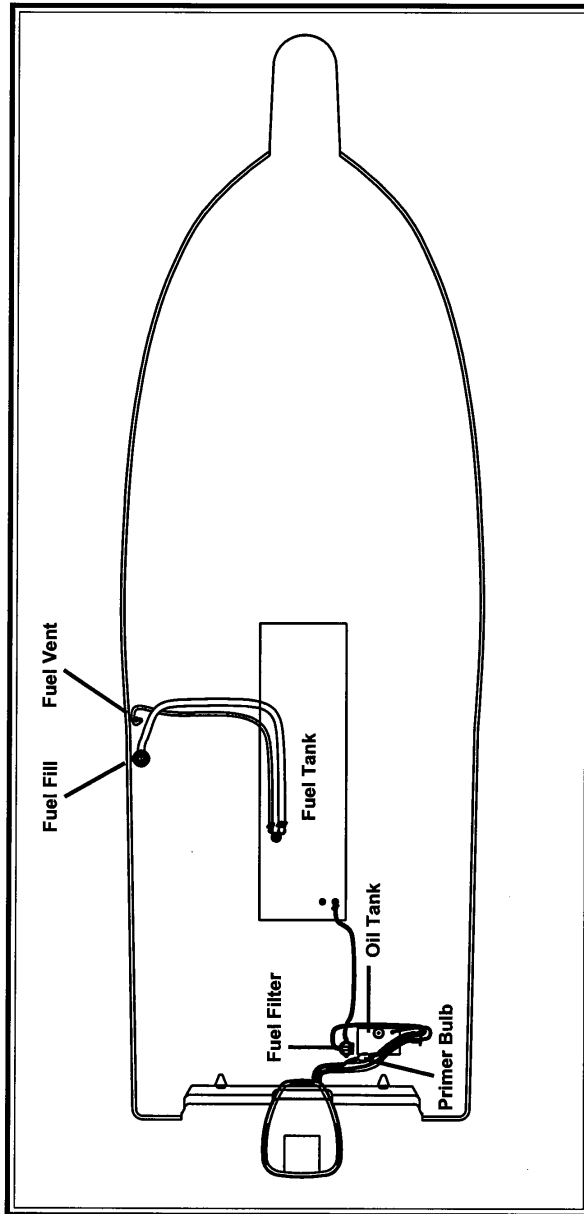
12-Volt Wiring Schematic - Twin Engine



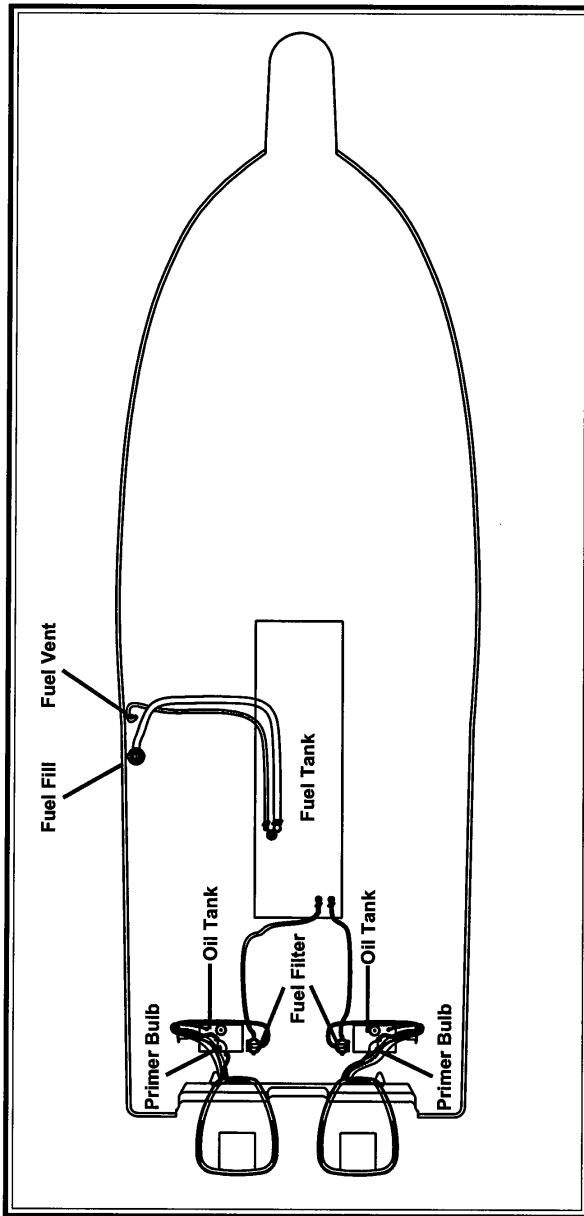
Hydraulic Steering System - Single Engine



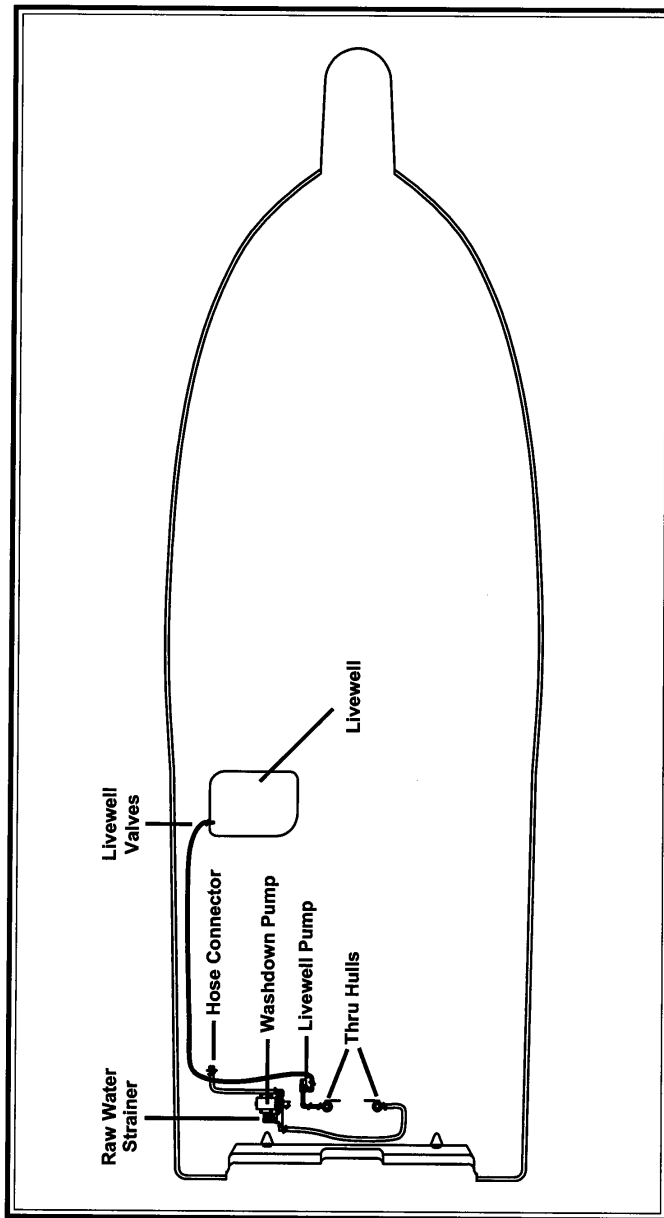
Hydraulic Steering System - Twin Engine



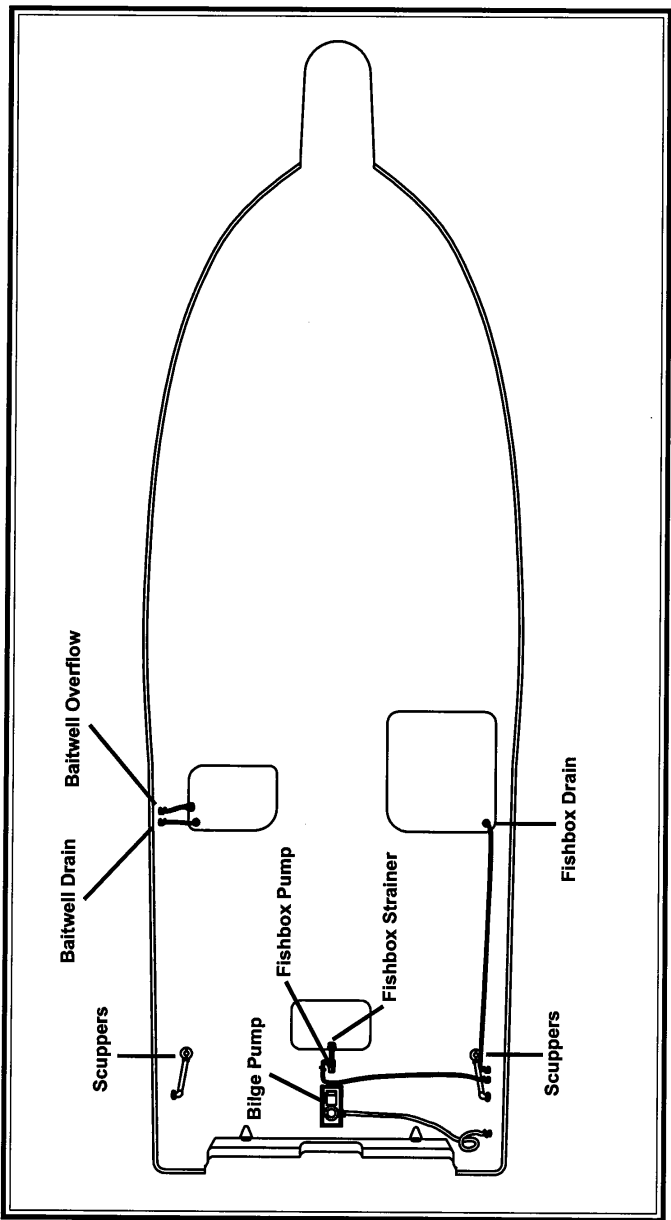
Fuel System - Single Engine



Team PURSUIT. 2350 WALKAROUND



Raw Water System



Drainage System

Team
PURSUIT. 2350 WALKAROUND

Chapter 15:

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Aft:	In, near, or toward the stern of a boat
Aground:	A boat stuck on the bottom
Amidship:	In or toward the part of a boat midway between the bow and stern
Anchor:	A specially shaped heavy metal device designed to dig efficiently into the bottom under a body of water and hold a boat in place
Anchorage:	An area specifically designated by governmental authorities in which boats may anchor
Athwartship:	When an object lies on a line or in a plane at right angles to the centerline of a boat
Beam:	The breadth of a boat usually measured at its widest part
Beamy:	Boats of greater than normal beam
Bilge:	The lower interior areas of the hull of a boat
Bilge Pump:	Pumps water that collects in the bilge, overboard
Boarding Ladder:	Set of steps temporarily fitted over the side of a boat to assist persons coming aboard
Boat Hook:	Short shaft of wood or metal with a fitting at one end shaped to aid in extending one's effective reach from the side of the boat
Bow:	The front end of a boat
Bow Line:	A line that leads forward from the bow of the boat
Bow Rail:	Knee high rails of solid tubing to aid in preventing people from falling overboard
Bridge:	The area from which a boat is steered and its speed controlled

Bridge Deck:	Deck forward and usually above the cockpit deck
Bulkhead:	Vertical partition separating compartments of a boat
Cabin:	Superstructure above the main deck level
Capsize:	When a boat turns over
Chain Locker:	A locker, usually located in the bow of a boat, used for stowing the anchor line or chain
Chapman's:	<u>Chapman-Piloting, Seamanship, and Small Boat Handling, 60th Edition</u> , by Elbert S. Maloney, Hearst Marine Books, NY, ISBN 9-688-10425-8
Chock:	A deck fitting, usually of metal, with inward curving arms through which lines such as mooring or anchor lines are passed so as to lead them in the proper direction both on board and off the boat
Closed Cooling System:	A separate supply of fresh water is used to circulate only within the engine
Coaming:	A vertical piece around the edges of cockpit, hatches, etc. to stop water on deck from running below
Cockpit:	An open space in the deck of a boat outside of the cabin and deckhouse
Companionway:	Openings in the deck of a boat to provide access below
Compartment:	The interior of a boat divided off by bulkheads
Cradle:	The framework which supports a boat as she is hauled out or stored
Cutlass Bearing:	Rubber bearing in the strut that supports the propeller shaft
Deck:	The floor-like platform of a boat
Draft:	The depth of water a boat needs to float
Dry Rot:	A fungus attack on wood areas
Drydock:	A dock that can be kept dry during boat construction or repair
Electrical Ground:	A connection between an electrical connector and the earth

Engine Bed:	A sturdy structural member running fore-and-aft on which the engine is mounted
Even Keel:	When a boat floats properly as designed
Fender:	A soft object of rubber or plastic used between boats and piles, pier sides, seawalls, etc. to protect the topsides from scarring and to cushion any shock of the boat striking a fixed object
Flying Bridge:	An added set of controls above the level of the normal control station
Fore:	The part of the boat in which the bow is located
Foundering:	When a boat fills with water and sinks
Freeboard:	The height of a boat's topsides from the waterline to the deck
Fuel Pump:	Feeds fuel under pressure
Galley:	The kitchen of a boat
Grab Rail:	Hand-hold fittings mounted on cabin tops or sides for personal safety when moving around the boat, both on deck and below
Ground Tackle:	A general term including anchors, lines, and other gear used in anchoring
Grounds:	A boat touches the bottom
Gunwale:	The upper edge of a boat's side
Hand Rail:	Rail mounted on the boat, for grabbing with your hand, to steady you while walking about the boat
Harbor:	An anchorage which provides reasonably good protection for a boat, with shelter from wind and sea
Hatch:	A door or cover for access down into a compartment of a boat
Head:	Refers to both the toilet and toilet area
Headroom:	The vertical distance between the deck and the cabin or canopy top (or other overhead structure)

Heat Exchanger:	Used to transfer the heat that is picked up by the closed cooling system to the raw cooling water
Helm:	The operating area of a boat
Hull:	The frame or body of the boat
Inboard:	A boat with the engine mounted within the hull inside the gunwale of the boat
Keel:	A plate or timber plate running lengthwise along the center of the bottom of a boat
Knot:	Unit of speed, 1 knot = 1 nautical mile per hour (1.161 miles per hour)
Lay-up:	To decommission a boat for the winter (usually in northern climates)
Lazarette:	A compartment in the stern of a boat used for general storage
Length On The Waterline (l.w.l.):	A length measurement of a boat from the fore part of the stern to the after part of the stern where the hull breaks the water
Life Preserver:	Provides additional buoyancy to keep a person afloat when he/she is in the water
Limber Hole:	A passage cut into the lower edges of floors and frames next to the keel to allow bilge water to flow to the lowest point of the hull from where it can be pumped out
Line:	Rope
Lists:	A boat that inclines to port or starboard while afloat
Locker:	A closet, chest or box aboard a boat
Marina:	A protected facility primarily for recreational small craft
Marine Ways or Railways:	Inclined planes at the water's edge onto which boats are hauled
Moored:	Secured with cables, lines or anchors
Nautical Mile:	Distance measurement equal to a unit about 6/5th's of a statute (land) mile

Oil pump:	Supplies lubricating oil where needed within the engine
Outboard:	A boat with the engine mounted on the transom which is detachable
Overhead:	The ceiling of a cabin or compartment
Pier:	A structure which projects out from the shoreline
Piles or Piling:	A long column driven into the bottom to which a boat can be tied
Plenum:	A chamber for directing air flow, as in engine intake air plenum
Pitching:	The fore and aft rocking motion of a boat as the bow rises and falls
Port:	The left side of the boat when facing the bow
Porthole (port):	The opening in the side of a boat to allow the admittance of light and air
Propeller Shaft:	Shaft which runs from the back of the engine gear box, aft, through the stuffing box, shaft log, struts, and onto which the propeller is attached
Raw Water Cooled:	Water for cooling is drawn in through a hull fitting, circulated in the engine, and then discharged overboard
Reduction Gear:	Often combined with the reverse gear so that the propeller, turning at a slower rate than the engine, will have increased efficiency
Reverse Gear:	Change the direction of rotation of the propeller to give a thrust in the opposite direction for stopping the boat or giving it sternway
Roll:	A boat's sidewise rotational motion in rough water
Rope Locker:	See "chain locker"
Rubrail:	Railing (often rubber or hard plastic) that runs along the boat's sheer to protect the hull when coming alongside docks, piers, or other boats
Rudder:	A moveable flat surface that is attached vertically at or near the stern for steering

Scupper:	An opening in the side or transom of the boat through which water on deck or in the cockpit is drained overboard
Seacock:	Safety valves installed just inside the thru-hull fittings and ahead of the piping or hose running from the fittings
Shaft log:	Pipe through which the propeller shaft passes
Sheer:	The uppermost edge of the hull
Sling:	A strap which will hold the boat securely while being lifted, lowered, or carried
Sole:	The deck of a cockpit or interior cabin
Spring Line:	A line that leads from the bow aft or from the stern forward to prevent the boat from moving ahead or astern
Starboard:	The right side of a boat when facing the bow
Stem:	The line at which the port and stern topsides meet at the bow
Stern:	The rear end of a boat
Stringer:	Longitudinal members fastened inside the hull for additional structural strength
Strut Bearing:	See “cutlass bearing”
Stuffing Box:	Prevents water from entering at the point where the propeller shaft passes through the shaft log
Superstructure:	Something built above the main deck level
Swamps:	When a boat fills with water from over the side
Swimming Ladder:	Much the same as the boarding ladder except that it extends down into the water
Taffrail:	Rail around cockpit
Thru-hull:	A fitting used to pass fluids (usually water) through the hull surface, either above or below the waterline

Topsides:	The side skin of a boat between the waterline or chine and deck
Transom:	Flat planking across the stern
Travel Lift:	Machinery used at boat yards to hoist boats out of and back into the water
Trim:	This relates to the way a boat floats in the water
Trough:	The area of water between the crests of waves and parallel to them
Twin-Screw Craft:	A boat with two propellers on two separate shafts
Underway:	When a boat moves through the water
Wake:	Disrupted water that a boat leaves astern as a result of its motion
Wash:	The flow of water that results from the action of her propeller or propellers
Water Pump:	Circulates cooling water
Waterline:	The plane of a boat where the surface of the water touches the hull when it is afloat on even keel
Watertight Bulkhead:	Bulkheads secured so tightly so as not to let water pass
Wharf:	A structure generally parallel to the shore
Working Anchor:	An anchor carried on a boat for most normal uses
Yacht Basin:	A protected facility primarily for recreational small craft
Yaw:	When a boat runs off her course to either side