

SUN ODYSSEY 36I



OWNER'S MANUAL



JEANNEAU

CROISIÈRE

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SUN ODYSSEY 36i Anglais
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HISTORY OF UPDATES

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INTRODUCTION

We share a common passion for the sea: we, JEANNEAU as shipbuilders and you who want to live your passion on the Seven Seas.

We are delighted to welcome you to the great family of JEANNEAU boat owners and we congratulate you on it.

This manual is meant to help you to enjoy your boat comfortably and safely. It includes the boat specifications, the equipment provided or installed, the systems and tips on her operation and maintenance.

Read this manual carefully before you put out to sea so that you can make the most of her and avoid any damage and any trouble. Get to know your boat before you sail.

We keep improving our boats as we want you to benefit from the technological developments, new equipment or materials and our own experience. That is the reason why the specifications and information given are not contractual, they may be modified without prior notice or up dates.

This owner's manual is designed in accordance with the ISO 10 240 standard requirements, it has a general purpose and it may sometimes list some equipment or accessories or deal with some points or questions that are not relevant to your own boat. In case of doubt refer to the inventory list you were given when you bought your boat.

Our network of JEANNEAU authorized dealers will be at your disposal to help you get acquainted with your boat and will be the most qualified to take care of her maintenance.

If this is your first boat or if you change to a new type of boat which you are not used to, get some training in boat control and sailing to ensure your safety and comfort. Your dealer, your international sailing association or your yacht club will be very happy to recommend local sailing schools or professional instructors.

Even if everything has been provided for and designed for the safety of the boat and the safety of her users, don't forget that sailing highly depends on the weather conditions, the sea condition, and that only an experienced and very fit crew, handling a well-maintained boat can sail satisfactorily.

The sea and wind conditions that correspond to the design categories A, B or C are changeable and are dependent on the hazards of unusually strong waves or gusty winds. Therefore total safety cannot be guaranteed, even if your boat meets the requirements of a category.

Always listen to the weather forecast before you put out to sea.
Make sure the sea and wind conditions will correspond to the category of your boat and you and your crew are able to handle the boat in these conditions.

The sea and the water are not the natural environment of Man and one has to respect their laws and strength.

Adapt the use of your boat to her condition that wears out with time and use.

Any boat, however solid she may be, may be severely damaged if badly used. This is not compatible with safe navigation. Always adapt the speed and direction of your boat to the conditions of the sea.

The 'COLREG', an international regulation in order to prevent collision at sea, published by the International Maritime Organization, specifies the steering and course regulations, the navigation lights etc. throughout the world. Make sure you know these regulations and you have on board a manual that explains them.

In numerous countries, a licence, an authorization or a training course is requested. Make sure you have this legal authorization before you use your boat.

Always use an experienced technician for the maintenance of your boat, the fitting of accessories and the carrying out of small modifications. The written authorization of the builder or his legal representative is compulsory for modifications that alter the specifications of the boat, in particular the vertical layout of the grounds (putting up of a radar, modification of the mast, change of the engine etc.).

For the essential or optional equipment (engine, electronics etc.) refer to their respective manual delivered with your boat.

The users of the boat are informed of the following:

- The entire crew must be trained properly.
- The boat shall not be loaded more with than the maximum load recommended by the builder, in particular the total weight of the food supplies, of the different equipment that are not supplied by the builder and of the persons on board. The weight of the boat shall be properly distributed.
- The water in the bilge shall be kept at its minimum.
- The stability is reduced when you add weight in the upper parts.
- In case of heavy weather, the hatches, lockers and doors shall be closed in order to minimize the risk of water coming in.
- The stability may be reduced when you tow a boat or when you lift heavy weights with the davits or the boom.
- Breaking waves are a serious threat to stability.
- If your boat is equipped with a liferaft, carefully read the instructions. In the boat there shall be all the proper safety equipment (harness, flares, liferaft etc.) depending on the type of boat, the country, the weather
- The crew must be familiar with the use of all the safety equipment and the emergency safety procedures (MOB, towing etc.).
- Anyone on the deck shall wear a life jacket or a buoyancy aid. Please note that in some countries it is compulsory to wear an homologated buoyancy aid permanently.
- Some of the data is shown on the manufacturer's plate fixed to the boat. The explanation of the data is given in the appropriate chapters of this manual.

Keep this manual in a safe place and hand it over to the new owner if you sell your boat. You are advised to keep all the instructions and manuals provided by the boat equipment manufacturers (accessories...) in the same place as this manual



SPECIFICATIONS AND WARRANTY

SPECIFICATIONS

YOUR BOAT

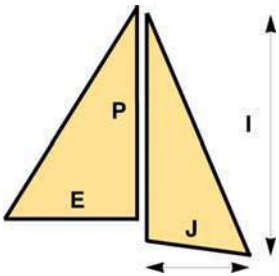
SPECIFICATIONS

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| L.O.A | 10,94 m/35' 10" |
| Hull length | 10,69 m/35' 0" |
| L.W.L..... | 9,84 m/32' 3" |
| Max. beam | 3,59 m/11' 9" |
| Waterline beam..... | 2,89 m/9' 5" |
| Ballast weight deep draught..... | 1 571 kg/3 463 lbs |
| Ballast weight shallow draught..... | 1 808 kg/3 986 lbs |
| Ballast weight Performance | 1 546 kg/3 408 lbs |
| Deep draught ballast..... | 1,94 m/6'4" |
| Shallow draught ballast..... | 1,47 m/4'9" |
| Draught Performance..... | 2,10 m/6'11" |
| Light displacement - deep keel | 5 713 kg/12 595 lbs |
| Light displacement - shallow keel | 5 950 kg/13 117 lbs |
| Light displacement Performance | 5 680 kg/12 522 lbs |
| Maximum load displacement - deep keel..... | 7 913 kg/17 445 lbs |
| Maximum load displacement - shallow keel..... | 8 150 kg/17 967 lbs |
| Displacement with maximum load Performance..... | 7 470 kg/16 469 lbs |
| Maximum load recommended by the builder | 2 200 kg/4 850 lbs |
| Including the mass of the persons who are authorized on board (75 kg/165 lbs per adult), the supplies, the liquids that can be used (fresh water and fuel) in fixed completely full tanks, the additional loads, the optional equipments, the liferaft and the scope for load. | |
| Total mass of liquids (all tanks full) | 459 kg |
| Freshwater capacity | 355 l/94 US gal |
| Fuel oil tank capacity | 130 l/34 US gal |
| Refrigeration unit capacity | 180 l/48 US gal |
| Maximum engine power (Diesel Engine) | 29 HP (21 kW) |
| Battery capacity | 3 x 70 Ah (12 V) |
| Cabins..... | 2/3 |
| Berths..... | 5 to 9 |
| Architect | Marc LOMBARD, Jeanneau Design |



| | |
|-------------|------------|
| CE Category | 2/3 cabins |
| A | 9 persons |
| B | 10 persons |
| C | 12 persons |
| D | 12 persons |

| SAILS | CLASSIC/JIB REEFER | PERFORMANCE |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Mainsail (classic) | 28,9 m ² /311 sq.ft..... | 32,3 m ² /348 sq.ft |
| Genoa | 32,6 m ² /370 sq.ft..... | 33,9 m ² /370 sq.ft |
| Spinnaker | 90 m ² /969 sq.ft..... | 90 m ² /969 sq.ft |
| I..... | 13,75 m/45'1"..... | 14,08 m/46'2" |
| J..... | 4,02 m/13'2"..... | 4,02 m/13'2" |
| P | 13,18 m/43'2"..... | 13,55 m/44'5" |
| E | 3,87 m/12'8"..... | 3,87 m/12'8" |



The sails are the main propulsion means of the SUN ODYSSEY 36i.

Category A: At high sea

This craft is designed to operate in winds that may exceed wind force 8 (Beaufort scale) and in significant wave heights of 4 m and above.

This craft is largely self-sufficient. Abnormal conditions such as hurricanes are excluded. Such conditions may be encountered on extended voyages, for example across oceans, or inshore when unsheltered from the wind and waves for several hundred nautical miles.

Category B: In open sea

This craft is designed to operate in winds up to Beaufort force 8 and the associated wave heights (significant wave height up to 4 m, see Note 1 below).

Such conditions may be encountered on offshore voyages of sufficient length, or on coastal waters when unsheltered from the wind and waves for several dozens of nautical miles.

These conditions may also be experienced on inland seas of sufficient size for the wave height to be generated.

Category C: Near to the coast

This craft is designed to operate in winds up to Beaufort force 6 and the associated wave heights (significant wave height up to 2 m, see Note 1 below). You may meet with such conditions in exposed inland waters, in estuaries and in coastal waters with moderate weather conditions.

Category D: In sheltered waters

This craft is designed to operate in winds up to Beaufort force 4 and the associated wave heights (occasional maximum waves of 0,5 m height).

Such conditions may be encountered in sheltered inland waters, and in coastal waters in fine weather.

NOTE:

- The significant wave height is the mean height of the highest one-third of the waves, which approximately corresponds to the wave height estimated by an experienced observer. Some waves will be double this height.
- The creation of different design categories results from the need to distinguish between different levels of risk according to the construction of the boats. The parameters for the characteristics are established to define the conditions of navigation which each category may encounter; they serve purely to evaluate the boat designs and are not to be used to limit the geographical areas in which these boats may operate..
- One boat may be classed in several design categories at the same time, each with their different maximum capabilities.



YOUR BOAT

Version

NAME OF THE BOAT

NAME OF THE OWNER

ADDRESS

HULL NUMBER

SERIAL NUMBER

REGISTRATION NUMBER

DELIVERY DATE

DOOR KEY NUMBER

MAKE OF ENGINE

ENGINE SERIAL NUMBER

ENGINE KEY NUMBER

SPECIFICATIONS AND WARRANTY

Your agent



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SAFETY

SAFETY EQUIPMENT

GAS SYSTEM SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

FIGHT AGAINST FIRE

BILGE PUMP SYSTEM

EMERGENCY TILLER

POSITION OF THE LIFERAFT



***Note: If over 10 persons on board:
2 liferafts compulsory.***



SAFETY EQUIPMENT



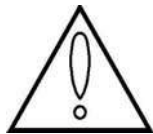
The liferaft is located in the aft cockpit locker.

LIFERAFT



DANGER

- Fuel leaks or vapour represent a danger of fire and explosion.
- Leave the engine compartment ventilated for a long time before starting the engine.
- There may be danger of fire or explosion if direct or alternating current systems are incorrectly used. Refer to chapter Electricity.
- Some boats are equipped with a retractable ladder or removable. Make sure the ladder is in place and deployed as soon as you are on board.
- Reduce speed in waves.



WARNING

- Before you sail, list the compulsory safety equipment.
- Don't exceed the number of persons indicated in the chapter 'Specifications'.
- When you don't take into account the number of persons, the total weight of the persons and equipment shall never exceed the maximum load recommended by the manufacturer.
- Use the seats provided.

RECOMMENDATION

When sailing, never padlock or lock the liferaft locker.
Before putting to sea, carefully read the launching instructions shown on the liferaft.

RECOMMENDATION

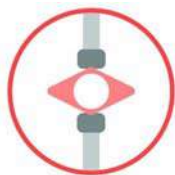
Close the deck hatches and portholes before each trip
(including the companionway hatch in heavy weather).
Ensure that movable items are firmly secured when the boat is under way.

Advice: *Don't store anything below the floorboards.*

GAS VALVE



Open valve



Closed valve



1. Valve on appliance
2. Valve on cylinder

Note: Same position for the 2 cabin version.



WARNING

- Don't use a solution containing ammonia.
- Don't use a flame to detect leaks.
- Don't smoke, don't use a naked flame when you change the gas cylinder.

GAS SYSTEM SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS



Type of cylinder: butane, service pressure 10 kg/cm² or according to current standards of your country).

Close the valves on the system and on the cylinder when the appliances are not used.

Close the valves before you change cylinders and immediately in case of emergency.

Never leave unattended an appliance that is working.

Don't install or store flammable materials above or over the stove (curtains, papers, napkins etc.).

Make sure that the valves of the appliances are closed before you open the cylinder or hose valve.

In case you smell gas or find that the burners have gone out (although appliance models cut off automatically if the flames go out), turn off the valves of the appliances. Do ventilate the boat in order to get rid of any residual gas. Find the cause of the problem.

Regularly test the gas system in order to detect any gas leak.

Check all the connections using water and soap or detergent, closing the valves of the appliances and opening the valve on the cylinder.

If you detect a leak, close the valve of the cylinder and repair before you use it again.

The appliances use the oxygen of the cabin and release combustible gases. Ventilate your boat when using appliances.

Don't obstruct the air vents and at least leave the door open.

Don't use the oven or stove as back up heaters.

Lock the stove oven when being not used in order to avoid damaging the tubes when sailing.

Never obstruct the fast access to the components of the gas system.

Keep the taps of the empty cylinders turned off and the cylinders disconnected.

Keep the protection, lids, covers and taps in their places.

Don't use the gas cylinder storage place to store other equipment. Only use the proper locker to store the gas cylinders.

Regularly check and replace the rubber tubings that link the cylinder to one end of the circuit and the stove to the other one, depending on the norms and regulations in force in your country.

Pay particular attention to keep in good condition the screw thread of the cylinder on which the regulator is. Check the condition of the regulator every year and change it if necessary. Use regulators identical to the ones that are fitted.

Have the repairs carried out by someone skilled.

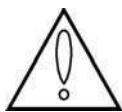
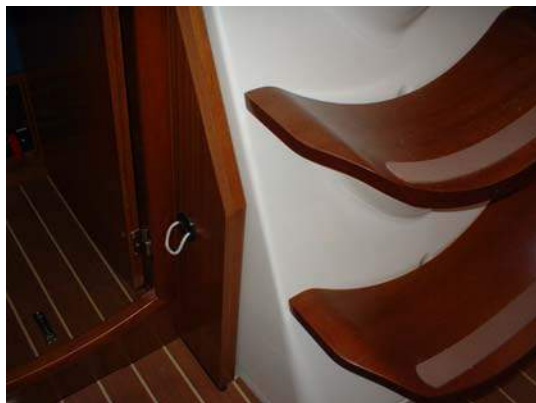
LOCATION OF THE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS (ISO 9094-2)

An extinguisher or a fire blanket (ISO 1869) shall be set less than 2 m from any flame appliance.

Other locations are possible, the extinguishers shall be less than 5 m from all the berths.

An extinguisher shall be compulsorily set less than 2 m away from the extinguisher aperture.

An extinguisher shall be less than 1 m from the steering station.



WARNING

The extinguishers are part of the compulsory equipment.

Extinguisher, per unit, minimum capacity
5 A/34 B.

For the SUN ODYSSEY 36i: 10 A/68 B

1. Against saloon settee
2. Against galley cupboard
3. In cockpit locker
4. Extinguisher aperture of the engine compartment
5. In aft cabin Starboard



Emergency exits in case of fire

A. Deck hatch of the fore cabin

B. Companionway

Note: Same position for the 2 cabin version.



FIGHT AGAINST FIRE



The extinguishers must be within easy access and kept away from a possible fire source. The engine compartment has a port that makes it possible to inject the extinguishing product inside without opening the usual access hatches.

Instructions to follow in case of a fire in the engine compartment bilge:

- Stop the engine.
- Switch off power and stop fuel supply.
- Inject the extinguishing product through the aperture.
- Wait a minute.
- Open the access hatches and repair.

SAFETY

5.3.3 c); 5.3.3 k); 5.5.1 ISO 10 240



Fuel oil valve for engine



Note: Same position for the 2 cabin version.



DANGER

- There may be danger of fire or explosion if direct or alternating current systems are incorrectly used (Refer to chapter Electricity).



WARNING

Keep an extinguisher handy in case the fire should start again.
Fire fighting equipment (portable extinguishers, fire blankets and buckets) must be permanently and immediately accessible.

It is the owner's or the skipper's responsibility:

- To have the extinguishers checked in pursuance of the instructions given.
- Use extinguisher replacements with equivalent features (same capacity and fire resistance) if the ones in place are out of date or have been used.
- To tell the crew:
 - where the extinguishers are and how they work,
 - where the release aperture is situated in the engine compartment,
 - where the emergency exits are.
- Make sure the extinguishers can be reached easily when people are on board.
- Make sure that the ventilation openings in the engine (and generator, if installed) compartment are well cleared.



WARNING

Never:

- Obstruct the ways to the emergency exits.
- Obstruct the safety controls (fuel oil valves, gas valves, power switches).
- Block the extinguishers placed in shelves.
- Leave the boat unattended when a stove or heater is working.
- Use gas lamps in the boat.
- Alter the boat systems (electricity, gas or fuel oil).
- Fill up a tank or change a gas cylinder when an engine is running, a stove or heater is on.
- Smoke while handling fuels or gas.



Keep the bilge clean. Regularly check whether there is fuel oil or gas vapour.

Use only compatible spare parts for the extinguishers. The parts shall have the same specifications or be technically equivalent as to their resistance to fire.

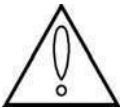
Do not store combustible materials in the engine compartment.

If non-combustible materials are stored in the engine compartment they must be secured so there is no danger of them falling on machinery and they do not obstruct access to and from the compartment.

Always fasten the curtains open when the gas cooker is working.

Combustible products shall not be stored in the engine compartment. If you store non combustible products in the engine compartment, they shall be fastened so that they cannot fall on the machine and block the way.

Exits other than the doors and hatches of the main companionway, equipped with permanently fitted ladders, are identified with a symbol.



WARNING

The **CO₂** extinguishers shall be used only to fight **electrical fires**.
Clear the area immediately after use in order to avoid suffocation.
Air before entering.

BILGE PUMP SYSTEM

ELECTRIC BILGE PUMP

You can energize the electric bilge pump from the electrical panel.

Operation:

The electric bilge pumps are connected to the 12V service circuit. To enable operation the 12V circuit must be activated by turning on the battery switches.

Capacity: 15 litre / minute.

MANUAL BILGE PUMP

The manual bilge pump is in the cockpit.

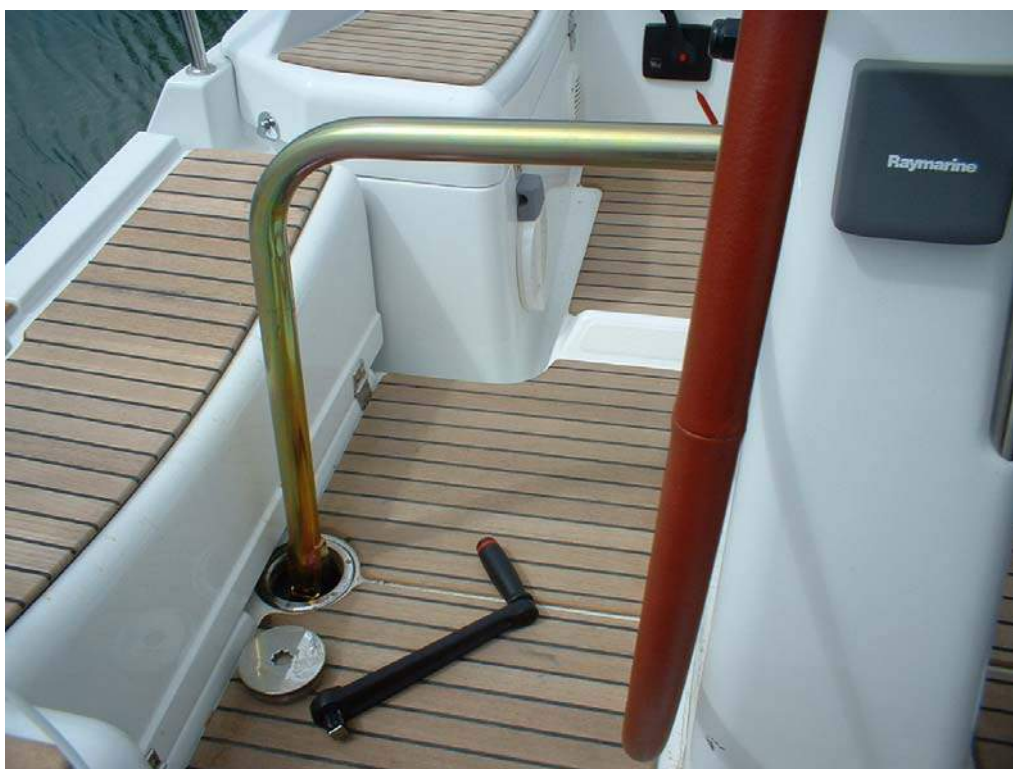
The control arm of the pump shall be kept accessible whatever the circumstances.

Capacity: 40,5 litre / minute.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- Clean off debris which could block the pump intake points or strainers. If the watertight partitions which seal off the fore and aft points are fitted with valves they must be closed at all times and only opened to drain water into the main bilge.

EMERGENCY TILLER



EMERGENCY TILLER



The emergency tiller is in an aft locker and shall be easy to get to.

To operate the tiller:

- Use a winch handle and unscrew the tiller cover situated at the back of the cockpit.
- Insert the tiller into the rudder stock and make sure it is fully secure in the square.

RECOMMENDATION

The emergency tiller is designed only to be able to continue underway at a reduced speed in case of steering gear failure.

SAFETY



HULL

CONSTRUCTION

MAINTENANCE OF THE HULL

LIFTING

INSTRUCTIONS TO REPAIR THE GEL COAT

CONSTRUCTION



HULL

Your boat is built in GRP.

The inner moulding that is stuck and laminated to the hull distributes the stresses over the whole bottom surface. The iron ballast is fastened to the hull with bolts and backing plates.

The deck is made of sandwich balsa with inserts for the deck fittings. The deck to hull joint is made of a polyurethane filler and it is reinforced by the fastening of the teak foot strap.

MAINTENANCE OF THE HULL

The materials and equipments of your boat have been selected because of their high quality and performance and ease of maintenance. However you shall carry out a minimum maintenance in order to protect your boat from outside attacks (salt, sun, electrolysis ...).

Preferably wash your boat on shore.

Use as few cleaning agents as possible.

Don't use aggressive detergent agents or solvents (read next page).

Don't discharge cleaning agents into the water.

PRECAUTION

We strongly advise you against using a pressure washer.
You shall not use hot water or steam.

LIFTING



Wetted area: 22 m² - (These measurements are for 'light boat')

- A. Water line
- B. Deck line

LIFTING



HULL

PRECAUTION

- Consult the harbourmaster's office to find out the conditions of water use and the maintenance area for cleaning your vessel.
- It is necessary to seek the advice of your concessionnaire with regard to gel-coat repairs.

PRECAUTION

- When applying the anti-fouling paint do not paint over the electronic instrument sensors nor the anodes.

RECOMMENDATION

- When in dry dock check the anodes on the engine housings.
- See "Motorisation" chapter.

The lower hull of your boat should be covered with an anti-fouling paint which will prevent the adhesion of marine growth.

The nature of the water in which the boat sails will determine the choice of the anti-fouling paint as well as the frequency of hull stripping and painting. Do not hesitate to take advice from your specialists.

Refer to chapter 9 for launching instructions.

Before applying anti-fouling paint never:

- Do any sandblasting.
- Use any other solvents than ethylic alcohol.
- Use detergents under pressure.
- Use scrapers.
- Do any sanding other than a light rubbing down by hand with a grade 400 wet abrasive paper (for the first application).

If cleaning of the anti-fouling paint has to be done with a high pressure hose:

- The water temperature must not exceed 15 °C.
- The water pressure must not exceed 150 bars.
- The distance between the hose nozzle and the hull must not be less than 10 centimetres.

Follow the supplier's instructions very closely when applying the anti-fouling paint.

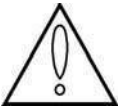
All these hull maintenance operations can be carried out by your dealer.

INSTRUCTIONS TO REPAIR THE GEL COAT

MIXING RATIO

Our products contain an accelerator, you just have to add the catalyst (a colourless liquid). The usual ratio is 2 %.

The gel setting time (working time) is about 1/2 h, curing takes about 10 h.



WARNING

- Dry weather.
- Temperature between 15° C and 25° C.

APPLICATION

- To fill up a blister hole or a scratch, sand and clean the area with acetone.
- Prepare the necessary amount of gel coat, preferably on a glass plate.
- Apply the product with a spatula or a point and the layer shall be thick enough to make possible a further sanding.
- In order to blend minor touching up on smooth surfaces, stick sellotape (or even better, a mylar tape) on the freshly applied gel coat.
- Remove sellotape after curing.
- To get a highly shiny finish, sand with extra fine abrasive and water then polish.



DANGER

The catalyst is a dangerous product:

- Keep it out of the reach of children.
- Avoid contact with skin and mucous membranes.
- In case of contact wash with soapy water and rinse thoroughly.



STORAGE

To keep them properly, store the gel coat components in a cool dry and dark place.

Keep the components 6 months maximum.

Polyester products are flammable ; take the usual precautions.

CLEANING YOUR TOOLS

Clean all your tools with acetone.



DECK

NAVIGATION

MOORING LINES

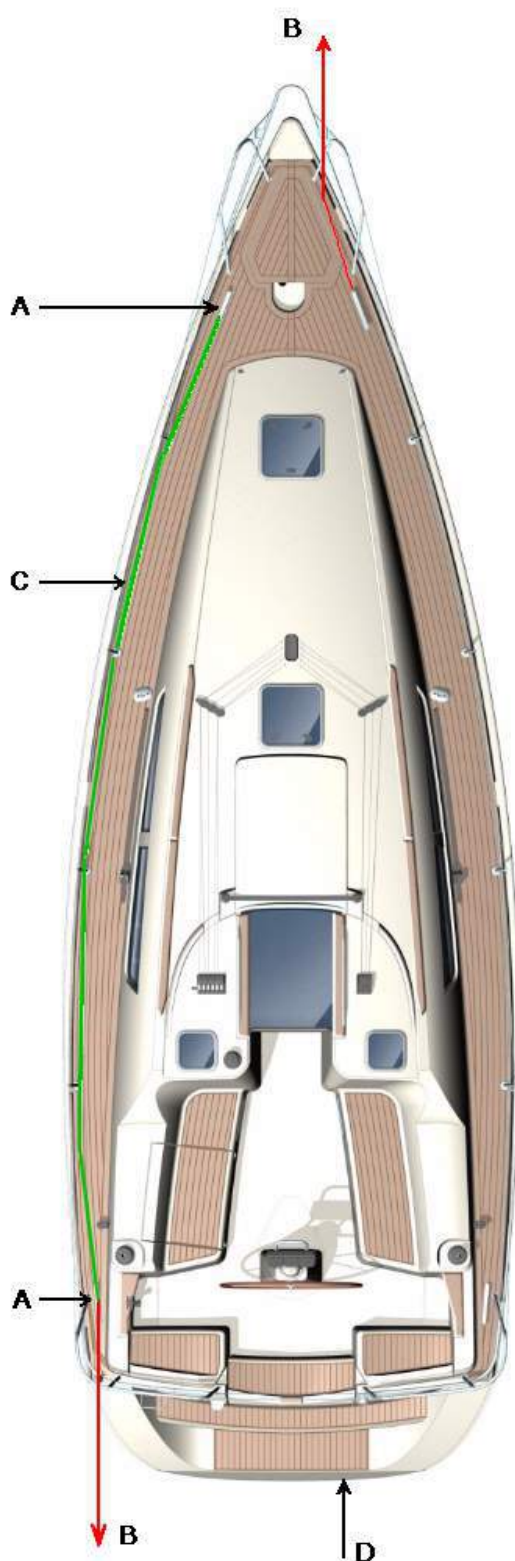
TOWING

GROUND TACKLE

MAINTENANCE OF THE DECK

STEERING GEAR

DECK LAYOUT



- A. Mooring cleats
- B. Towing:
 - at the bow, to be towed
 - at the stern, to tow
- C. Jackline (Fastened to mooring cleat)
- D. Swimming ladder

NAVIGATION



DANGER

Wear your life jacket.

In heavy weather, wear your safety harness and fasten yourself to the boat.
When sailing, close and lock the door or doors giving access to the transom extension..

DECK

MOORING LINES

A sufficient number of mooring lines suitably sized and suitable for the environment shall be on board for mooring your boat.

- Always manoeuvre your boat using the engine.
- Make allowance for the current and wind when you handle your boat.
- Protect your boat to the highest degree with suitably sized fenders.
- Always keep the mooring ropes unfouled and stored away.
- Handle your boat at a reduced speed.



DANGER

Don't try to stop the boat with your foot, your hand or a boat hook.

AFTER MOORING

- Protect the mooring lines against chafing with plastic sleeves.
- Make allowance for the variations in tides if need be.

TOWING

TOWING BOAT

- Tow another boat at a reduced speed and as smoothly as you can.
- Pay particular attention when you throw or catch the towing rope (it may foul on the propeller).

Note: The stability may be reduced when you tow a boat.

TOWED BOAT

- Keep steering your boat and see to it that you stay in the wake of the towing boat.
- Inappropriate towing can damage your vessel, do not tow at more than 6 knots.

GROUND TACKLE

As a rule, set the anchor in at least 3 times the depth of water.

PRECAUTION

Before anchoring check the depth of water, the power of the current and the nature of the sea bed.

GROUND TACKLE

PRECAUTION

Keep the engine running during the anchoring operations to avoid discharging the batteries.

- Have your boat pointed into the wind and without speed.
- Pay out the chain while moving back slowly.
- Secure the cablet on the mooring cleat.



WARNING

If the main engine has not been started the windlass will not function.



HEAVING UP THE ANCHOR

- Lock the cable lifter snubber.
- Ensure the chain is properly set on the cable lifter.
- Slowly go near the anchor, using your engine (Don't use your windlass to winch the boat).
- Heave the anchor completely.
- Visually check the last meters till the anchor gets into contact with the davit.
- If you just change berth, check the position of the anchor on the stem fitting.
- When sailing, store the anchor in the chain locker (You are advised to do so when sailing for long).
- With an electric windlass, switch the power off as soon as the chain is fast.

STERN ANCHORING

Stern anchoring shall be performed with the engine declutched.

- Secure the required length of cablet on the mooring cleat.
- Pay out the anchor line slowly.
- Take care not to damage the propeller or the rudder.



WARNING

Windlass operations are dangerous:

- Always keep the anchor line unfouled and free.
- Always proceed with care, using gloves and always wearing shoes.

MAINTENANCE

RECOMMENDATION

After each trip rinse the windlass and anchor chain or rode with fresh water.
Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for windlass maintenance at the beginning or end of the season.

MAINTENANCE OF THE DECK



Preferably wash your boat on shore.

Use as few cleaning agents as possible.

Don't use solvents or aggressive detergent agents (Refer to chapter 3 "Hull").

Don't discharge cleaning agents into the water.

Regularly brush the deck with a degreasing shampoo and fresh water.

Advice: *Use only products similar to the ones that are included in the maintenance case you have been delivered with your boat.*

DECK FITTING

- Rinse thoroughly all your equipments with fresh water.
- Periodically lubricate turnbuckles, winches, tracks and travellers with water-repellent grease.
- Thoroughly and frequently wash off the pulleys and sheaves with clear water.
- Clean and polish with "Rénovateur chrome et inox Jeanneau" (supplied in the maintenance case) the stainless steel parts that may have small rusty spots or minor oxidation pits.

SOLID WOOD ON EXTERIOR WOODEN PANELLING

Regularly clean the woodworks with fresh water using a sponge (if need be add some gentle soap).

Advice: *Don't use a pressure washer.*

PLEXIGLAS

- Rinse plexiglas with fresh water.
- Brighten up with a soft rag soaked with liquid paraffin.
- Use polish paste to remove scratches.

EXTERIOR CUSHIONS

Bring the removable cushions inside (washed with soapy water then dried) when the vessel is unoccupied.

STAINLESS STEEL

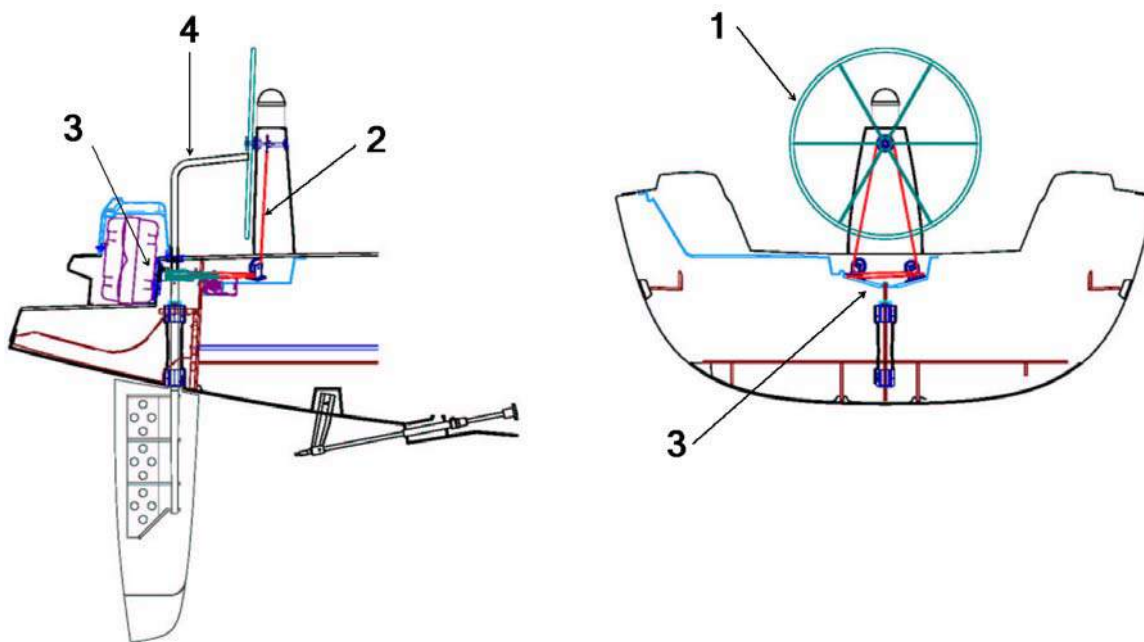
Stainless steel is not incorruptible and requires a minimum of upkeep:

- The use of chrome tools is preferable whenever handling stainless steel.
- Re-nourish the protective film regularly with passivation paste (consult your dealer).

PRECAUTION

Don't use solvent, alcohol, acetone on plexiglas.

STEERING GEAR



Access to steering cables through the trapdoor in the bib locker

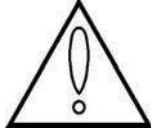
1. Steering wheel
2. 5 mm diameter steering cable
3. Cable adjustment
4. Emergency tiller



STEERING GEAR

- Regularly check the tightening of the different parts.
- Don't tighten the steering cables excessively.
- Lubricate all the elements.

Maintain the nylon, ertalon or teflon bushes only with WD40.



WARNING

- Learn how to judge the necessary distance of deceleration for the vessel to come to a complete stop.
- The reverse gear is not a brake.



RIGGING AND SAILS

STANDING RIGGING

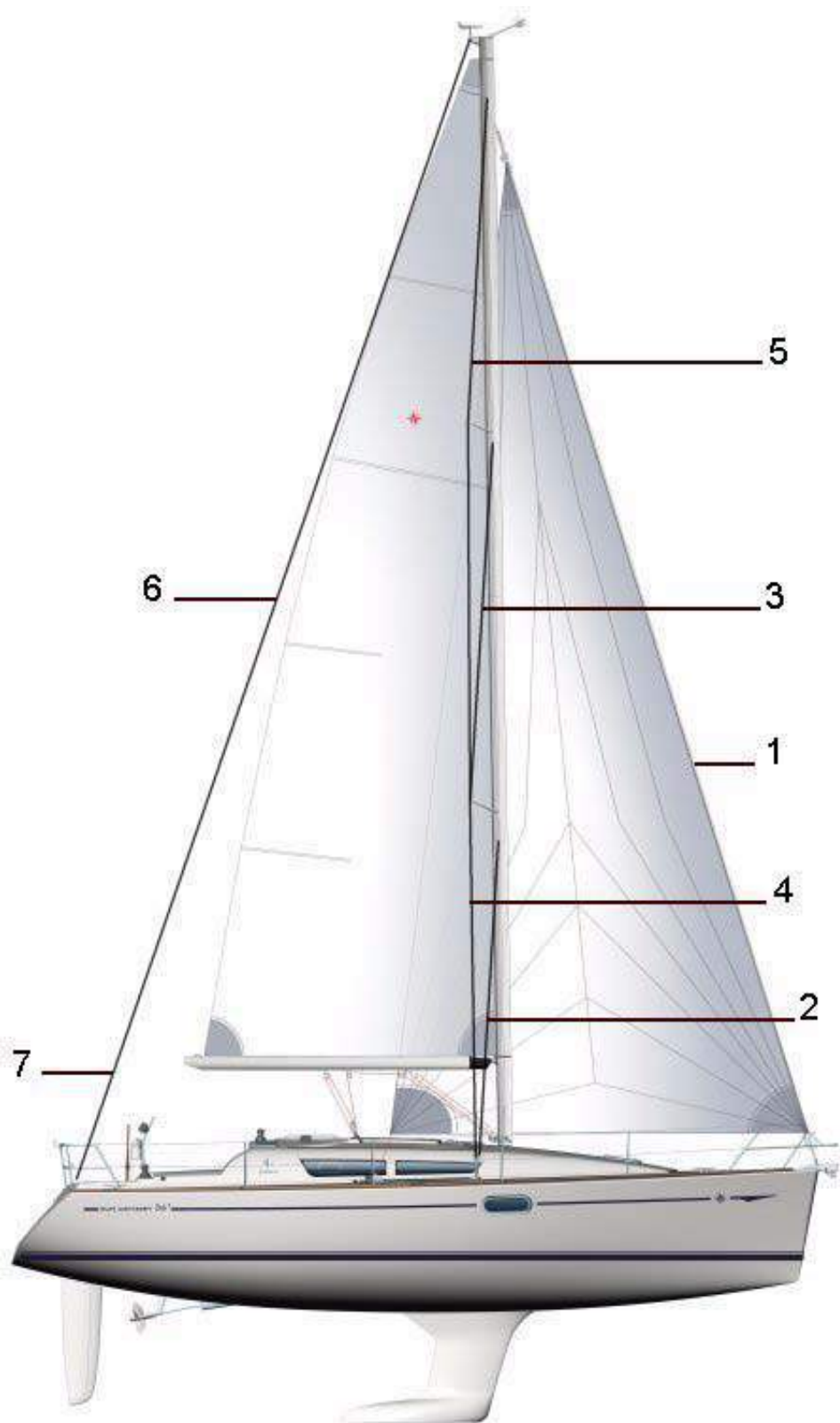
RUNNING RIGGING

WINCHES

SETTING THE SAILS

SAILS

STANDING RIGGING





Classical mast

| | Designation | Number | Type |
|---|-------------|--------|------|
| 1 | Forestay | 1 | 1x19 |
| 2 | D1 | 2 | 1x19 |
| 3 | D2 | 2 | 1x19 |
| 4 | VI | 2 | 1x19 |
| 5 | V2+D3 | 2 | 1x19 |
| 6 | Backstay | 2 | 1x19 |

Mast with in-mast furling

| | Designation | Number | Type |
|---|-------------|--------|------|
| 1 | Forestay | 1 | 1x19 |
| 2 | D1 | 2 | 1x19 |
| 3 | D2 | 2 | 1x19 |
| 4 | VI | 2 | 1x19 |
| 5 | V2+D3 | 2 | 1x19 |
| 6 | Backstay | 2 | 1x19 |

Mast Performance

| | Designation | Number | Type |
|---|-------------|--------|------|
| 1 | Forestay | 1 | Dy |
| 2 | D1 | 2 | Dy |
| 3 | D2 | 2 | Dy |
| 4 | VI | 2 | Dy |
| 5 | V2+D3 | 2 | Dy |
| 6 | Backstay | 1 | 1x19 |
| 7 | Bridle | 2 | 1x19 |

Dy: Dynema

STANDING RIGGING



Your JEANNEAU dealer was responsible for stepping the mast of your boat.

To mast or unstep the mast yourself, proceed as follows:

BEFORE MAST INSTALLATION

- Protect the mast against possible chafing by the crane hook and cable.
- Tie down the shrouds and all the riggings to the base of the mast with a lashing long enough to guide the mast heel when stepping the mast.
- Protect the spreader end fittings and the roller furler drum.
- Put a rope of about 1,50 m with an eye and thimble at both ends and covered with rags round the mast. Place the rope under the second tier of spreaders. Link together both thimbles (that are ahead of the mast) with a shackle large enough to receive the crane hook. Raise the whole till it is taut under the spreader bases.



DANGER

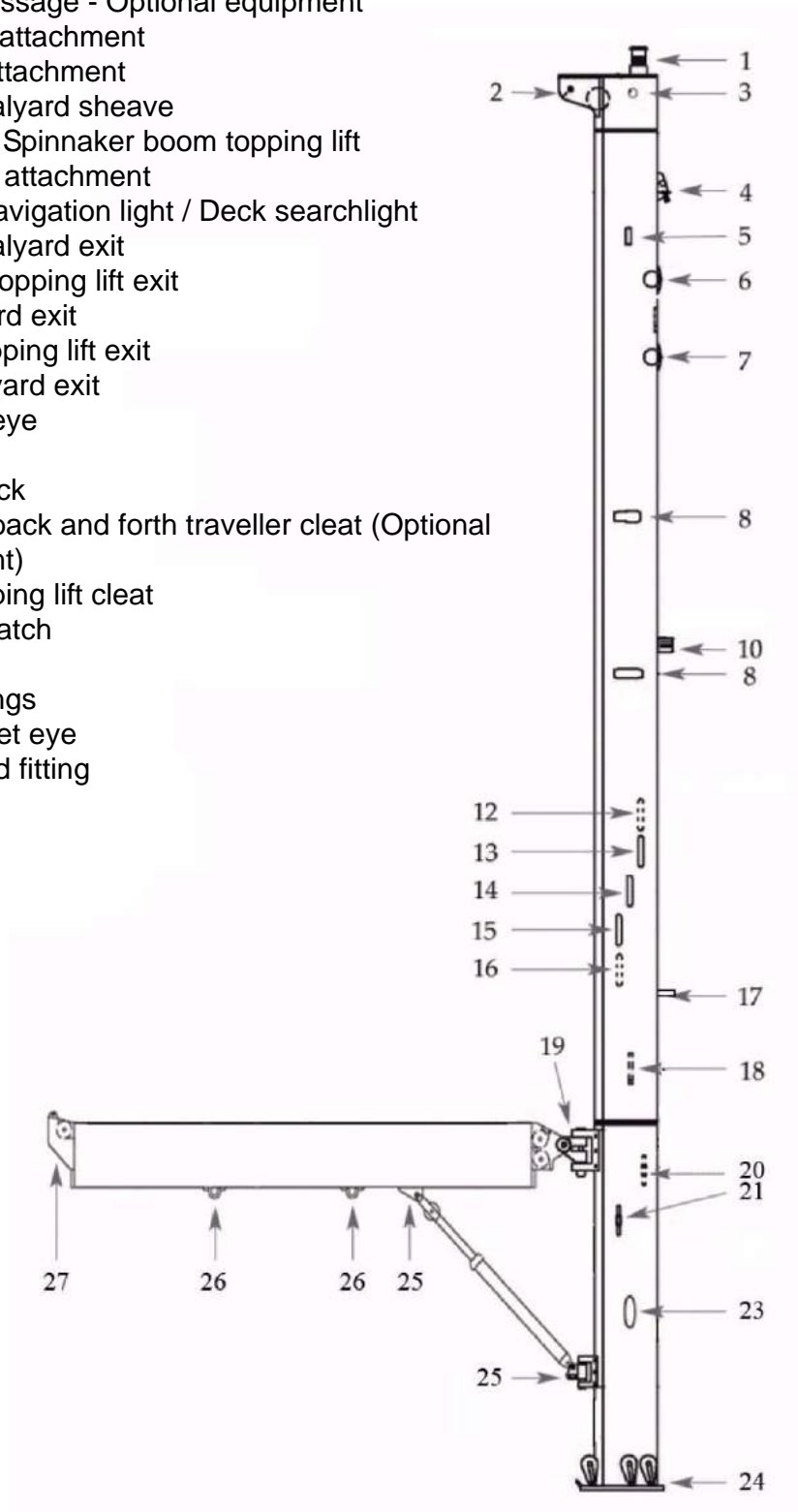
Before you lift the mast, make sure you have room that is clear enough
(Risk of electrocution when in contact or near electric cables).

DURING MAST INSTALLATION

- Take the necessary steps to avoid damaging the mast head equipments.
- Use the backstay and lashing at the base of the mast to control the handling.
- When setting the mast make sure that the harnesses pass through the flexible pvc duct (make a gooseneck) and bring them back out at the top of the pillar (Access through the hatches).
- Make sure the base of the mast integrally bears on its base plate.

CLASSICAL MAST / PERFORMANCE

1. Masthead light
2. Backstay attachment
3. Wiring passage - Optional equipment
4. Forestay attachment
5. Shroud attachment
6. Genoa halyard sheave
7. Sheave - Spinnaker boom topping lift
8. Spreader attachment
9. Engine navigation light / Deck searchlight
10. Genoa halyard exit
11. Spi pole topping lift exit
12. Spi halyard exit
13. Boom topping lift exit
14. Main halyard exit
15. Spi pole eye
16. Jammer
17. Gooseneck
18. Spi pole back and forth traveller cleat (Optional equipment)
19. Main topping lift cleat
20. Access hatch
21. Mast foot
22. Vang fittings
23. Main sheet eye
24. Boom end fitting



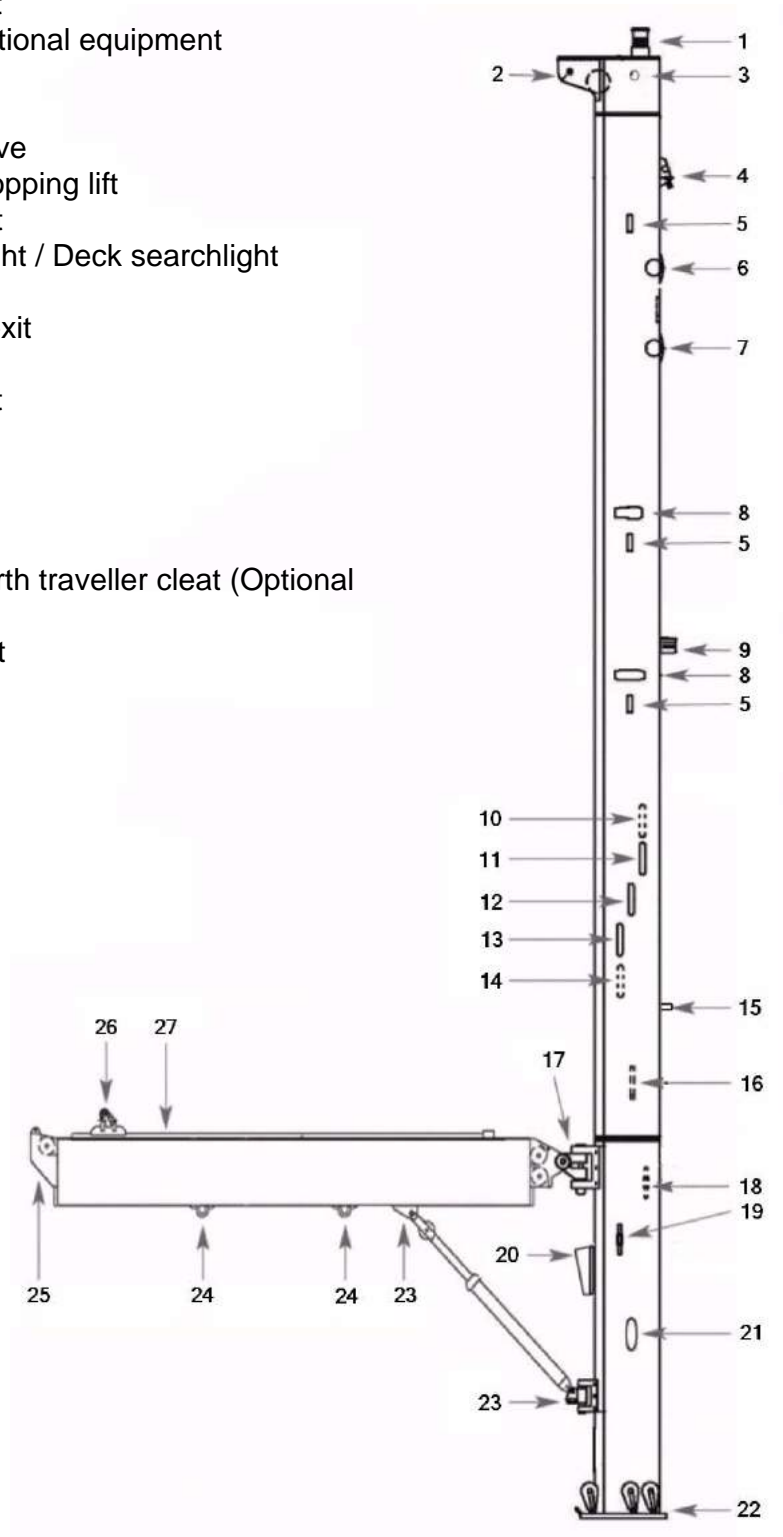


AFTER MAST INSTALLATION

- Check the spreaders for tightening and position (always above the horizontal position).
- Lubricate all the bottle screws.
- Stretch tightly the rigging (Refer to chapter 5, "Cable adjustment").
- Reconnect the electric cables (Refer to chapter 8, "Electricity").
- Check the tightening of the fastening pins on the bottle screws. Protect the fastening pins with adhesive tape.
- Put the boom back. Refit all ropes.
- Adjust the mast after a few trips.

MAST WITH IN-MAST FURLING

1. Masthead light
2. Backstay attachment
3. Wiring passage - Optional equipment
4. Forestay attachment
5. Shroud attachment
6. Genoa halyard sheave
7. Sheave of spi pole topping lift
8. Spreader attachment
9. Engine navigation light / Deck searchlight
10. Genoa halyard exit
11. Spi pole topping lift exit
12. Spi halyard exit
13. Boom topping lift exit
14. Main halyard exit
15. Spi pole eye
16. Jammer
17. Gooseneck
18. Spi pole back and forth traveller cleat (Optional equipment)
19. Main topping lift cleat
20. Furling mechanism
21. Access hatch
22. Mast foot
23. Vang fittings
24. Main sheet eye
25. Boom end fitting
26. Boom traveller
27. Boom rail





UNSTEPPING THE MAST

- Mark the rope locations with stickers.
- Proceed in reverse order compared with the mast installation.

CABLE ADJUSTMENT

A professional carried out the pre-adjustment and the cable tightening.

After a few sea trips, adjust the mast definitively to get a perfect widthwise rectitude of the mast.

To keep the mast straight lengthwise **when sailing** get a balanced adjustment when in port:

- Classical mast:
 - Slightly pre-bend the mast lengthwise, the middle of the mast bending forwards and the head backwards.
 - The pole shall be about half the section of the profile.
- Mast with in-mast furling:
 - Pre-bend the mast lengthwise **very slightly**.
 - The pole shall be **smaller** than the half of the profile section.

BALANCE ADJUSTMENTS IN PORT

- Before you fasten the backstay, tighten the upper shrouds (because the boat is rigged with swept back spreaders).
- Tighten hard the whole rigging (when sailing with 15 to 20 knots, the leeward rigging is slightly slack and it is normal).
- After getting a perfect widthwise and lengthwise rectitude when in port, symmetrically slacken the aft lower shrouds (on portside and starboard) by 2 bottle screw turns.
- To end the lengthwise adjustment, tighten hard the backstay bottle screws till you get a fair stability of the forestay when sailing with a wind at 15 to 20 knots.

Keep all the bottle screws adjusted and use the pins. Keep the adjustment throughout your sailing season.

ASSEMBLY OF THE BACK AND FORTH OF THE JIB REEFING SPAR

CHEEK BLOCK

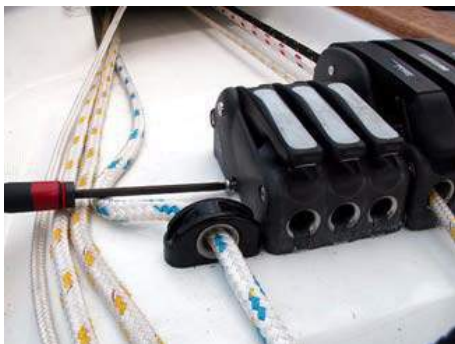


Undo and remove the screw and the 2 spacers

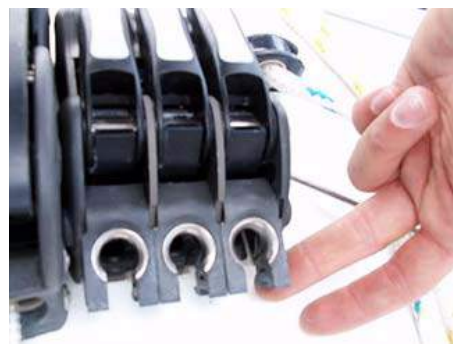


Pass the rope through
Replace the screw and the 2 spacers

OPEN CLUTCH



Remove the central screw



Swivel up the fronts of the clutch



Slide the opened clutch towards aft



Pass the rope through
Reassemble the clutch following the
reverse of the dismantling procedure



MAINTENANCE

Before each trip, carefully inspect the mast from top to bottom.

Periodically check the rigging tightening and the lock nut or pin locking (you should check it for the first time after a few days sailing in all types of weather).

Secure and lubricate the bottle screws with tallow, graphite grease or other.

Never lubricate the bottle screws with silicone.

Check the bottle screw tightening.

Inspect the bottle screws for possible wear (due to the chainplate friction if the rigging is slack).

Change any shroud or stay with severed wires or kinks.

Regularly check the chainplates and inside tie rods for condition.

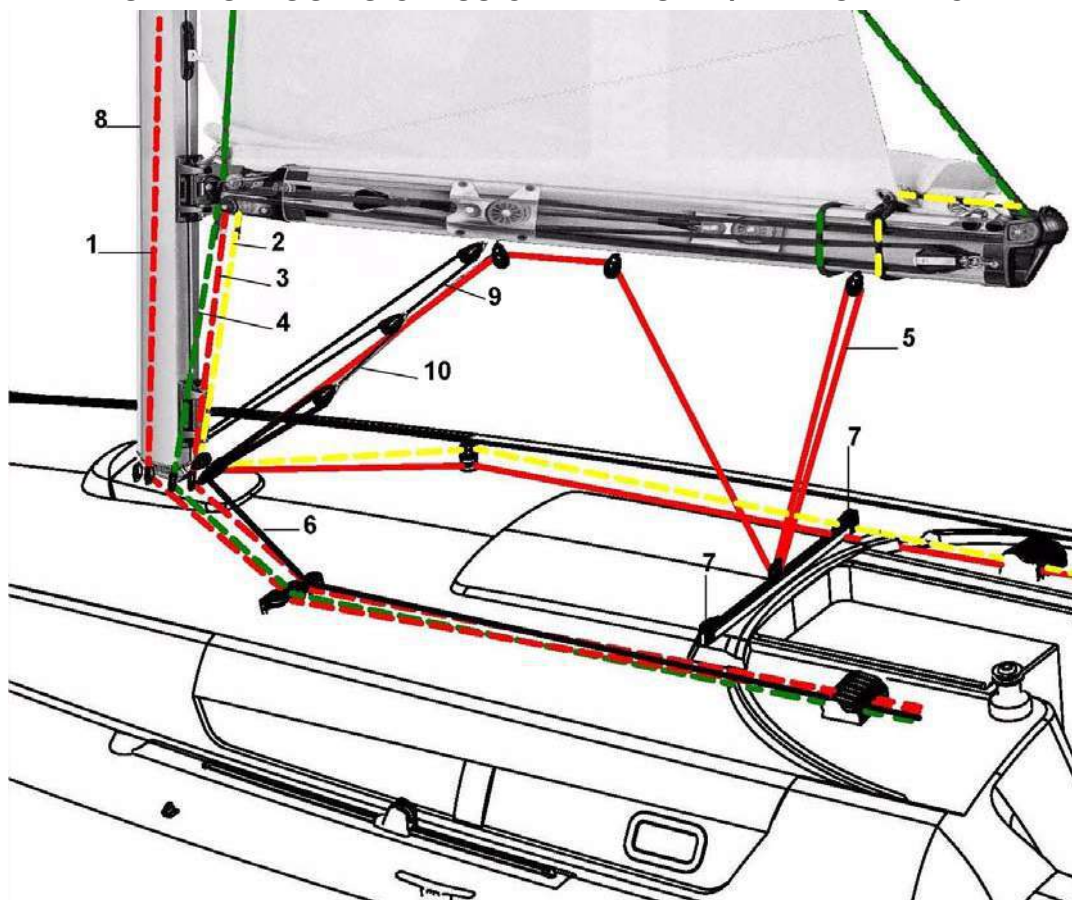


DANGER

To hoist a crew member up to the top of the mast, make a bowline with the halyard directly on the bosun's chair ring
(never use the halyard snap shackle or shackle).
Do not hoist a crew member when sailing in heavy weather.

Advice: Your **JEANNEAU** dealer can carry out all the maintenance operations.

RUNNING RIGGING CLASSICAL MAINSAIL / PERFORMANCE



| | Rope designation | Num ber | Type | Colour | Diam. (mm) | Length (m) |
|----|--------------------------|------------|-------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | Main halyard | 1 | FO | black | 10 | 34 |
| 2 | Reef 1 (Automatic) | 1 | FO | White/yellow | 10 | 23,3 |
| 3 | Foot tuning line | 1 | FO | White/red | 10 | 12 |
| 4 | Reef 2 (Automatic) | 1 | FO | White/green | 10 | 27,2 |
| 5 | Mainsail sheet | 1 | Braid | Red | 10 | 16 |
| 6 | Kicking strap | 1 | FO | black | 10 | 9 |
| 7 | Traveller adjustment | 2 | FO | black | 8 | 8 |
| 8 | Boom topping lift | 1 | Braid | Grey | 8 | 29 |
| 9 | Pig tail - Kicker tackle | 1 | VE | black | 8 | 1,60 |
| 10 | Pig tail - Kicker tackle | 1 | VE | black | 8 | 1,35 |

FO: Halyard braid

Dy: Dyneema

Ve: Vectran

RUNNING RIGGING



MAINTENANCE

Change any distorted or dented sheave. Inspect the pins of the sheaves at the top of the mast once a year.

Regularly check the condition of the jam cleat jaws.

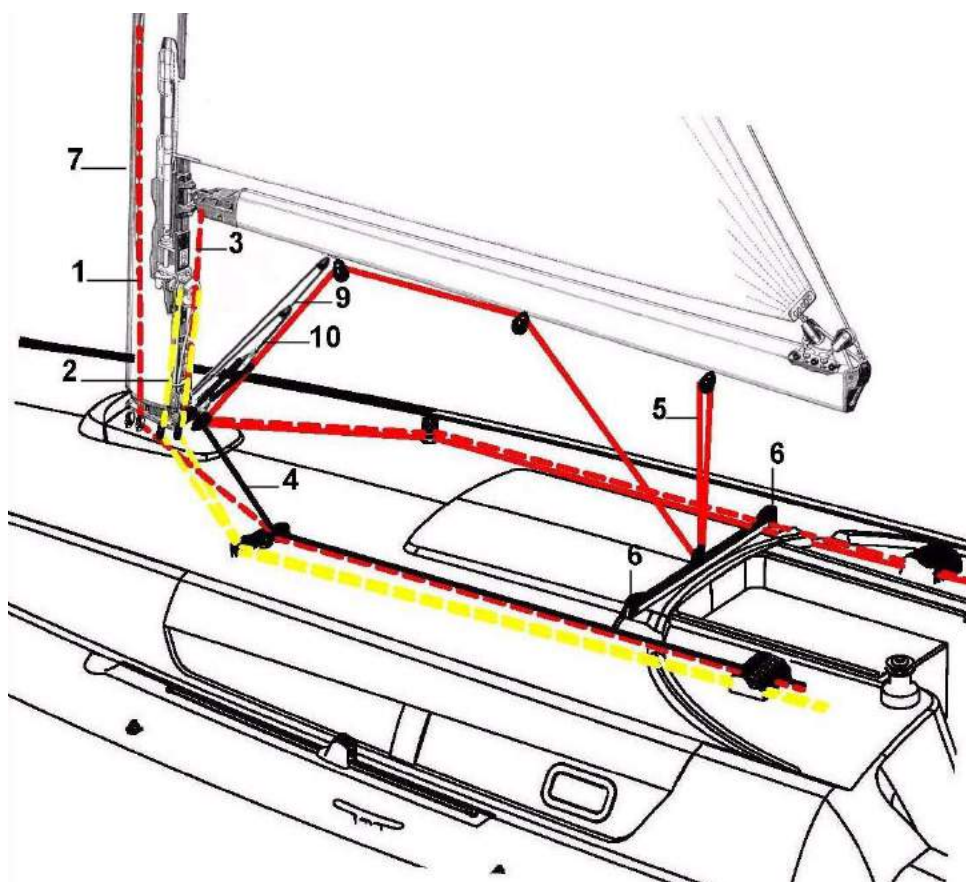
Inspect the halyards for wear and condition.

Regularly clean the blocks (waste grease, corrosion spot).

Slightly lubricate the block pins.

Avoid untimely gybes in order to reduce the premature wear on the sheets and attachment points.

RUNNING RIGGING - FURLING MAINSAIL



| | Rope designation | Num- ber | Type | Colour | Diam. (mm) | Length (m) |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------|-------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | Main halyard | 1 | FO | black | 10 | 33 |
| 2 | Main furling line | 1 | FO | White/yellow | 10 | 13 |
| 3 | Foot tuning line | 1 | FO | White/red | 10 | 14 |
| 4 | Kicking strap | 1 | FO | black | 10 | 9 |
| 5 | Mainsail sheet | 1 | Braid | Red | 10 | 16 |
| 6 | Traveller adjust- ment | 2 | Braid | black | 8 | 8 |
| 7 | Boom topping lift | 1 | Braid | Grey | 10 | 30 |
| 8 | Pig tail - Kicker tac- kle | 1 | VE | black | 8 | 1,60 |
| 9 | Pig tail - Kicker tac- kle | 1 | VE | black | 8 | 1,35 |

FO: Halyard braid

Ve: Vectran

WINCHES



Avoid rope jamming during winch handling.

Adjust the winches on receipt of your boat (rinse them regularly during the season). The winches should rotate freely, they need overhaul as soon as it slightly seizes.

MAINTENANCE

RECOMMENDATION

Carry out the complete maintenance of the winches regularly
(before and during the sailing season).

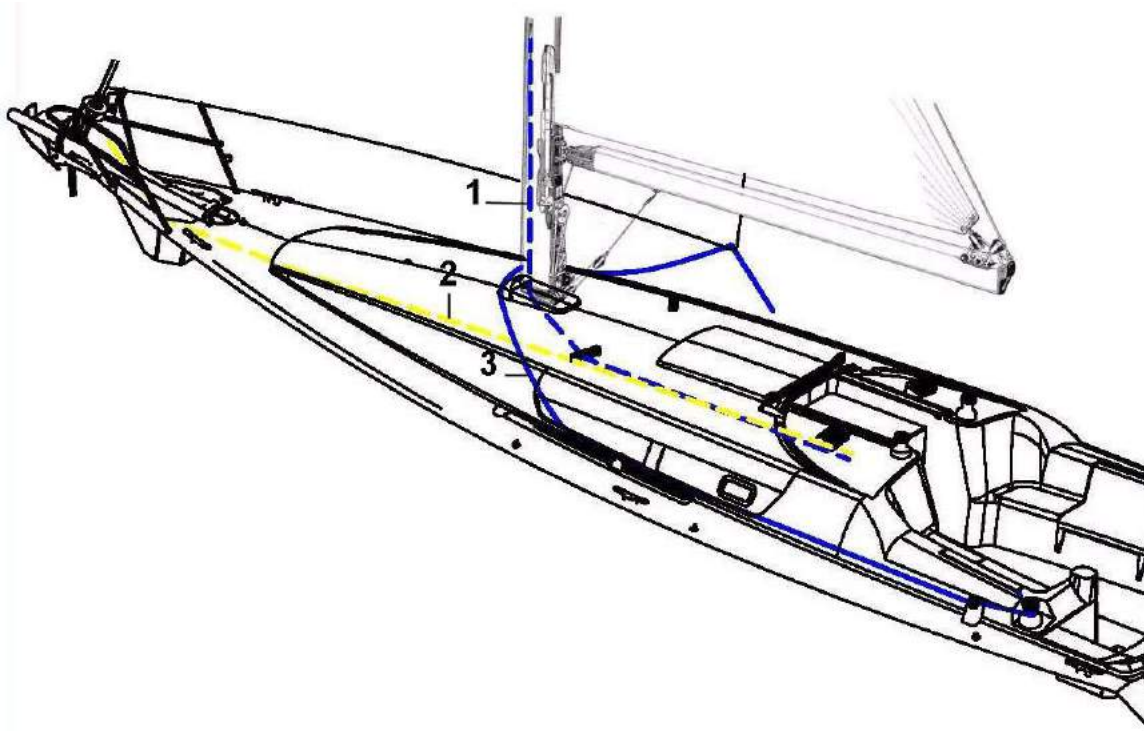
- Remove the drums and clean them.
- Lubricate the drums with a film of white grease or Teflon to reduce the friction and fight against corrosion (this type of grease is clean, non toxic and biodegradable).



WARNING

Refer to the manufacturer's instructions to remove the winches and put them back.
Improper refitting may result in accidents (e.g. kick of the crank handle).

RUNNING RIGGING - GENOA



| | Rope designation | Num ber | Type | Colour | Diam. (mm) | Length (m) |
|---|------------------|------------|-------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 1 | Genoa halyard | 1 | FO | Blue | 10 | 31 |
| 2 | Genoa furler | 1 | Braid | White/yellow | 10 | 18 |
| 3 | Genoa sheet | 2 | Braid | Blue | 12 | 13 |

FO: Halyard braid



SETTING THE SAILS

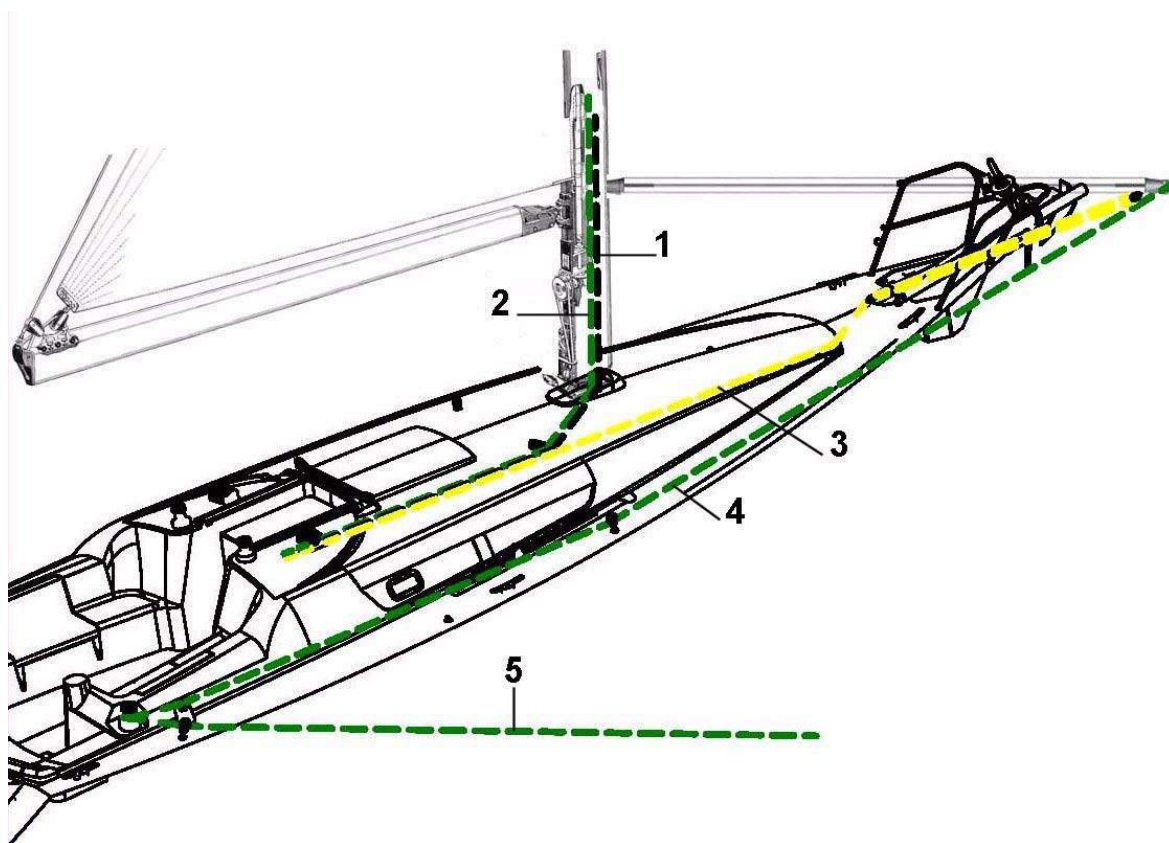
CLASSICAL MAINSAIL

With the mainsail being on the deck:

- .Fit the mainsail onto its slides, begin with the headboard and finish with the tack.

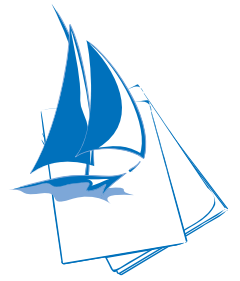
Advice: Weather permitting, hoist the mainsail gradually.

RUNNING RIGGING - SYMMETRIC SPI



| | Rope designation | Number | Type | Colour | Diam. (mm) | Length (m) |
|---|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1 | Spinnaker boom topping lift | 1 | Braid | Grey | 8 | 22 |
| 2 | Spinnaker halyard | 1 | FO | Red | 10 | 35 |
| 3 | Spinnaker boom downhaul | 1 | Braid | Black/red | 8 | 12 |
| 4 | Spinnaker guy | 1 | FO | Red | 12 | 20 |
| 5 | Spinnaker sheet | 1 | FO | Red | 12 | 20 |

FO: Halyard braid



FURLING GENOA

Before getting under way take advantage of a windless period of time and hoist the genoa.

Hand pre-roll the drum to set the furling line on it.

Pay attention to the drum winding direction: The sacrificial strip of the genoa shall be wrapped outside.

- Secure the head and halyard to the swivel. Secure the tack to the drum and sheets.
- Insert the bolt rope into the hole and hoist it and take care that you do not tear it.
- Have the halyard taut enough but hoist less taut than a sail on a normal stay. Hoist it until the horizontal creases disappear (Adjust the tension of the luff after a few sea trips).
- Pull on the line from the cockpit to furl the genoa.

Never force it in case it seizes when you furl or unfurl the head sails. Make sure a halyard is not jammed in the furler.

Advice: When you are not sailing, slacken the genoa halyard.

MAINTENANCE

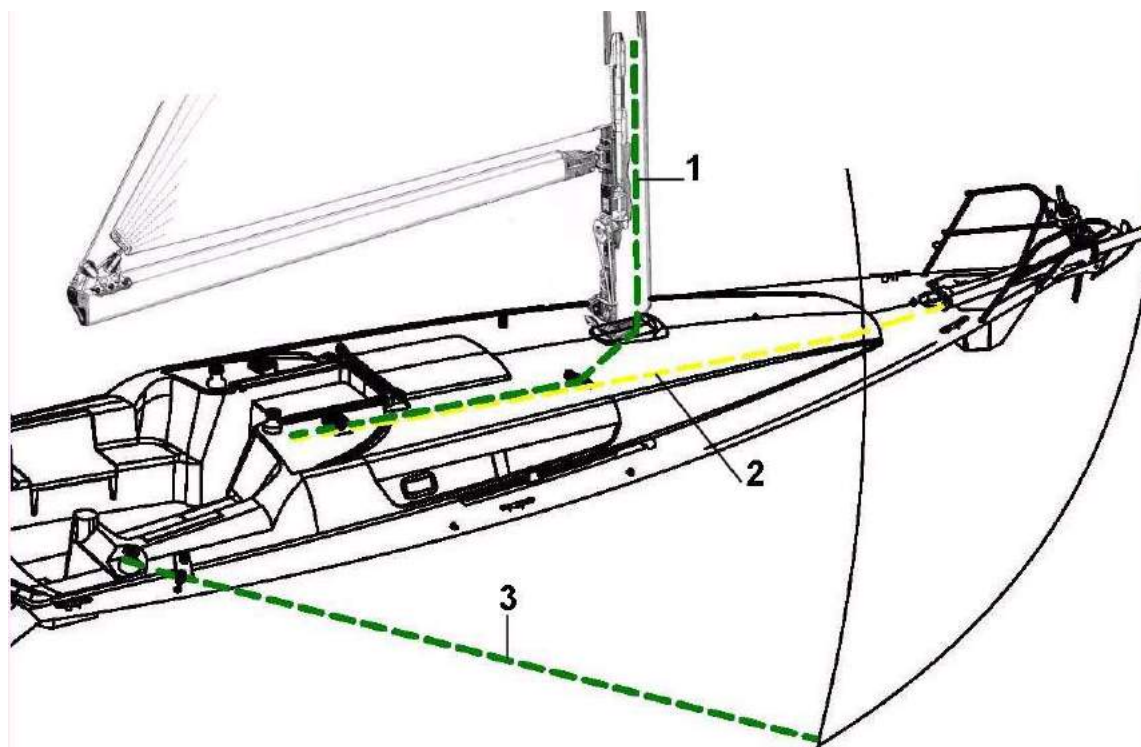
- Regularly rinse the drum and swivel.
- Lubricate the bearings if recommended by the manufacturer.
- Remove the sails if your boat is not to be used for a long time.

LAZY-BAG

- Spread out the lazy-bag on the deck.
- Slide the battens in and close the batten pockets.
- Hank on the lazy-bag until you have the front part about level with the gooseneck.
- Fasten the lazy-bag to the tack with the strap provided.
- Stretch the lazy-bag from the back before you fasten the lazy-jacks.
- Put the mainsail into the lazy-bag.
- Tighten up the starboard side.

Advice: Install the lazy-bag before the mainsail.

RUNNING RIGGING - ASYMMETRIC SPINNAKER



| | Rope designation | Num ber | Type | Colour | Diam. (mm) | Length (m) |
|---|-------------------|------------|------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| 1 | Spinnaker halyard | 1 | FO | Red | 10 | 35 |
| 2 | Tack | 1 | FO | Black/red | 10 | 12 |
| 3 | Spinnaker sheet | 2 | FO | Red | 12 | 20 |

FO: Halyard braid



FURLING MAINSAIL (OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT)

- Remove the hatch giving access to the furling mechanism.
- Spread out the sail on the deck.
- Fasten the head (strap) to the shackle of the upper swivel. Pay attention to the winding direction.
- Insert the foot adjustment line into the clew block.
- Slowly hoist the sail. Guide the bolt rope (sometimes the groove leading edges may be insufficiently smoothed off).
- When the sail is up, tack it to the lower shackle.
- Gently sweat up the halyard.
- Refit the hatch.
- Furl the sail facing the wind and keeping a very slight tension on the foot. The mainsail downhaul and sheet shall be eased off.

Advice: *When the sail is unfurled, adjust the halyard tightness.*

RECOMMENDATION

Too much tightness may cause furling problems. After sailing, slightly slacken the halyard.

SAILS



The working life of a sail mainly depends on its being regularly maintained.

Advice: At the end of the sailing season, and if possible before winter, leave your sails to a specialist to have efficient maintenance and repairs.

When sailing, trim the sails properly in accordance with the stresses in order to reduce the harmful strains on the fabric.

Avoid wear and tear: Use protective items against chafing on the the accessories with rough surfaces (protective items for spreaders, stanchions etc.).

Between two sea trips, slacken the halyard (for the sails on furler) and the mainsail foot tuning line.

Have a sail maker's kit and a user's manual so that you may carry out the emergency repairs waiting for the sailmaker's assistance.

CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

Rinse the sails with fresh water from time to time and dry quickly in order to avoid mildew.

Avoid drying the sails to windward when on the mast (when the sails lift, the seams are worn, the sails may be torn by the rigging).

To remove grease stains: Use trichlorethylene then immediately rinse with water.

SAIL STORAGE/FOLDING

Avoid storing a wet sail to prevent the appearance of mould and mildew.

Flake the sail parallel to the foot, then roll it up to the bag dimensions.

PROTECTION

UV rays are harmful to polyester and nylon. If the sails remain on the mast, even for 24 h, protect them with a cover or a protection fabric placed on the leech and foot of the furled sails.

Our agents' network offers you accessories that have been selected by the yard and are consistent with your needs.



ACCOMMODATIONS

MAINTENANCE

FABRICS

2 CABINS



3 CABINS



MAINTENANCE



INTERIOR

- Take advantage of the fine weather to take the settee and berth cushions out.
- Put the cushions vertically if you leave the boat for long.
- Use blinds to protect the inside of the boat against UV rays.
- Carefully remove all crumbs.
- Make sure the bilges are clean and dry.
- Installed in the square of a dehumidifier air leaving the cabin doors and open storage (cupboards, coolers).
- Defrost the fridge regularly.
- During long absence leave the fridge and icebox doors open to avoid mould developing.

INSIDE VARNISH

- Rinse the inside varnish with fresh water mixed with spot remover and shampoo.
- Polish the interior varnishing with a chamois leather.

RECOMMENDATION

Preferably wash your boat on shore.
Use as few cleaning agents as possible.
Don't discharge cleaning agents into the water.

FABRICS

Advice: Mark up each cover and foam when dismantling.

STAIN REMOVAL

- Remove as much stain as you can with a knife blade (from the edge towards the centre).
- Dab with a clean rag.
- Remove the stain with solvent on a clean rag. Never pour the solvent directly over the stain.
- Rub with a clean and dry rag.
- Brush the fabric against the grain.
- Use the vacuum cleaner when the fabric is dry.

PVC OR COATED FABRICS

- Use a sponge and water and soap (household soap type).

PRECAUTION

For the PVC fabrics, don't use any solvent or solvent based product (pure alcohol, acetone, trichloroethylene).

FABRICS



100% POLYESTER/DRALON JACQUARD

If you cannot remove the fabric:

- Clean with the vacuum cleaner.
- Clean with a foam for synthetic fabrics (please refer to the product instructions).

If you can remove the fabric:

- Hand wash with an ordinary washing powder at 30° C.

In both cases, dry cleaning is possible. Remove the stains as soon as possible with a damp rag.

COTTON JACQUARD

- Dry clean.
- Do not iron.
- Do not use hypochlorite.
- Remove the stains with fractionated petrol.

ALCANTARA

- Wash in warm water with a neutral pH soap.
- Dry it naturally.
- Dry clean with perchloroethylene.

LEATHER

- Use a leather cream for ordinary care.
- Do not use detergent.
- Do not use silicone based products.
- Clean with a sponge and soapy water.
- Remove ball point pen marks with methylated spirit.
- Remove the grease stains with an absorbent powder (e.g. talcum powder).

MAINTENANCE

RECOMMENDATION

The builder tested and approved a certain number of biodegradable cleaning and restoring products that protect both material and environment.

The related technical data is available at your JEANNEAU dealer.



PLUMBING

WATER TANK FILLING

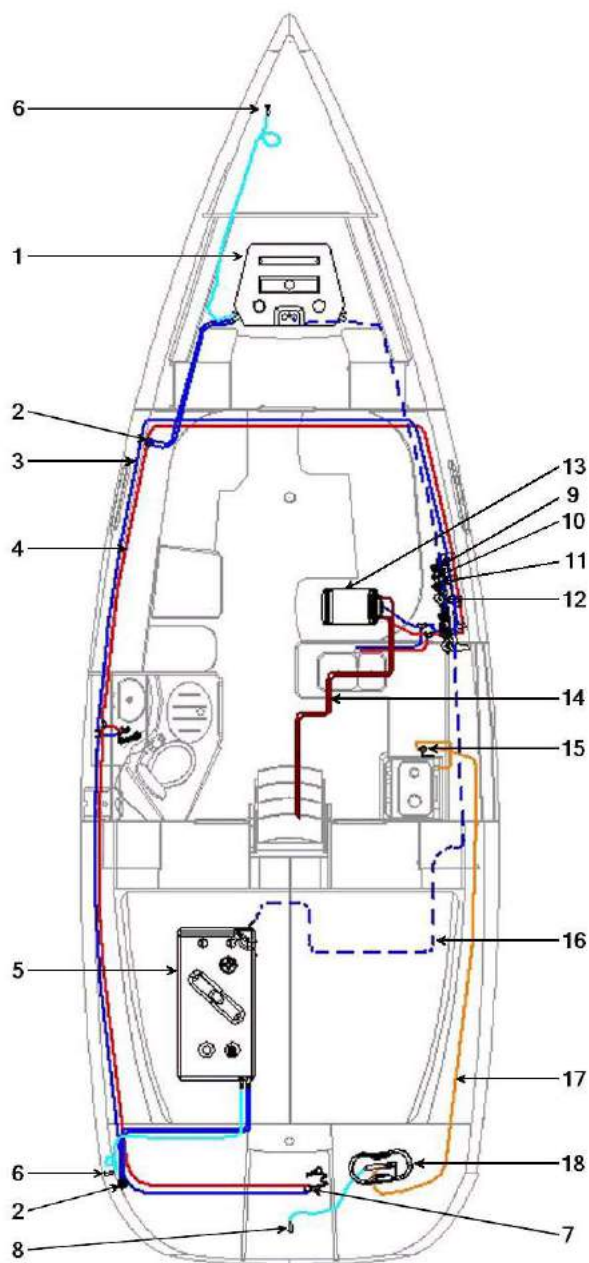
FRESH WATER SYSTEM

GAS SYSTEM

DRAINAGE SYSTEM

SEWAGE

WATER AND GAS DISTRIBUTION



1. Forward tank
2. Filler and filling pipe
3. Fresh water distribution network - Cold
4. Fresh water distribution network - Warm
5. Aft tank
6. Vent - Tank
7. Deck shower
8. Vent - Gas cylinder locker
9. Valves for tank selection
10. Fresh water filter
11. Pressurized water unit
12. Accumulator tank
13. Water heater
14. Hoses for engine coolant
15. Gas valve
16. Fresh water distribution network
17. Gas system
18. Gas cylinder locker

Note: Same position for the 2 cabin version



WARNING

The tanks' nominal capacity cannot be fully used due to the load and the need to maintain the correct trim. A 20% reserve should be kept.

WATER TANK FILLING



In order to prevent any handling mistakes, never fill the water and fuel tanks at the same time.

During filling, avoid handling contaminants near the fillers.

Open and close the filler caps with the suitable key.

Check the filler cap seals for condition during filling.

The tanks are fitted with overflow outlets and vents.

Never insert the water filling hose deep down into the system in order to prevent any over-pressure in the systems.

MAINTENANCE

RECOMMENDATION

- Pay attention to the quality of the water for the filling up. Check if it is drinking water.
- It is possible to sterilize the tanks with a Clonazione tablet (sold at the Chemist's).
- If the boat is not used for long, purify the tanks and pipes with acetic acid (or white vinegar).
- Inspection ports are provided on tanks and make possible the cleaning of the inside.
- Do not use chlorine-based products (they may spoil the quality of the pipework stainless steel).
- For winter storage instructions and precautions, refer to Chapter 11.

Note: *It may happen that the capacity of the fresh water tank or tanks indicated on the page "Specifications" cannot be completely used depending on the trim and load of the boat.*

THRU-HULL FITTING



Thru-hull fitting **closed**



Thru-hull fitting **open**

FRESH WATER SYSTEM



PRECAUTION

- Never operate the water system equipment when the valve is closed or the tank is empty (the electrical equipment may be damaged).
- Check the water filter for condition (refer to manufacturer's instructions).
- Close the taps of empty tanks.

GAS SYSTEM

Refer to chapter 2, "Safety".

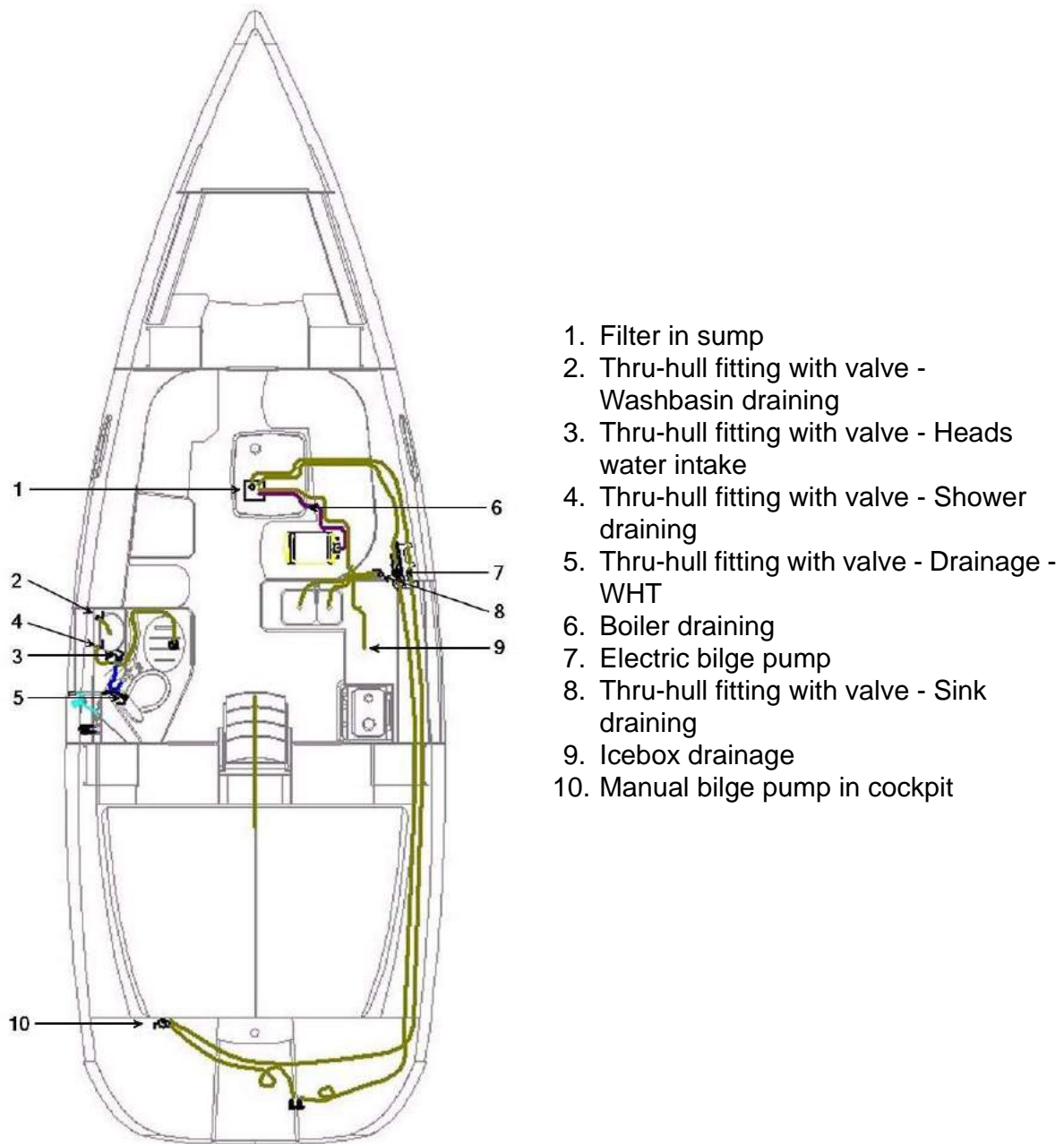
Refer to "Fresh water and gas" diagram.

When changing the cylinder, refit the cap in place on the regulator threaded section (to avoid corrosion).

RECOMMENDATION

Shut off the gas safety valve and the regulator tap when the stove is not in use.

DRAINAGE AND BILGE PUMP SYSTEM



Note: Same position for the 2 cabin version

WATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM



Waste water from the sink, washbasins and heads is drained off by thru-hull fittings with ball valves (the valve is closed when the valve handle is perpendicular to the hose, the valve is open when the valve handle is in line with the hose).

All the floors have holes (limber holes) for the water flow.

A watertight bilge tray under the engine receives the possible oil leaks.

A main sump above the ballast collects the water coming from the boarded floor.

The main sump is partially drained by an electric or a manual pump. Regularly dry the sump with a sponge.

MAINTENANCE

RECOMMENDATION

- Regularly check the valves and thru-hull seacocks for proper operation and watertightness.
- Turn off the valves when the water system is not in use.
- Visually check the water pump flow.
- Check the clamps and flexible hose connections for tightness.
- Pay attention to the seals for condition.
- Regularly make sure that the strum box and bilge are perfectly clean.
- Immediately switch off the electric system in case a pump is running while all the water supplies are turned off.
- In case of a leak check the system.



WARNING

The bilge pump system is not designed to provide buoyancy to the boat in case of damage. The bilge pump system is designed to drive out the water being either sea spray or leaks but absolutely not the water coming through a hole in the hull, this hole being the result of a damage.

DRAINAGE PRINCIPLE



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Water heater | 2. Thru-hull fitting with valve - Sink draining |
| 3. Thru-hull fitting with valve - Heads water intake | 4. Thru-hull fitting with valve - Washbasin draining |
| 5. Thru-hull fitting with valve - Shower tray draining | 6. Thru-hull fitting with valve - Drainage - WHT |
| 7. Filter in sump | |

SEWAGE



USE OF THE MARINE HEADS

Before you use the heads, check that the water intake valve and draining valve are open.

To empty the bowl:

- Set the control lever of the pump slantwise (FLUSH).
- Operate the pump.

To dry the bowl:

- Set the lever back vertical (DRY).
- Operate the pump.

In order to avoid clogging the heads, use absorbent paper exclusively.

Schedule a regular rinsing through of the heads with fresh water.

Close the valves after each use (in particular when the boat is unattended).

USE OF THE WASHBASINS AND SHOWERS

- Close the valves and turn off the taps after use.
- Operate the pump switch to drive the water out of the shower.

RECOMMENDATION

When you are in a marina, use the club-house sanitary facilities (if there are). Since it is prohibited to discharge the waste waters in some marinas or countries, you shall use a waste holding tank (WHT).

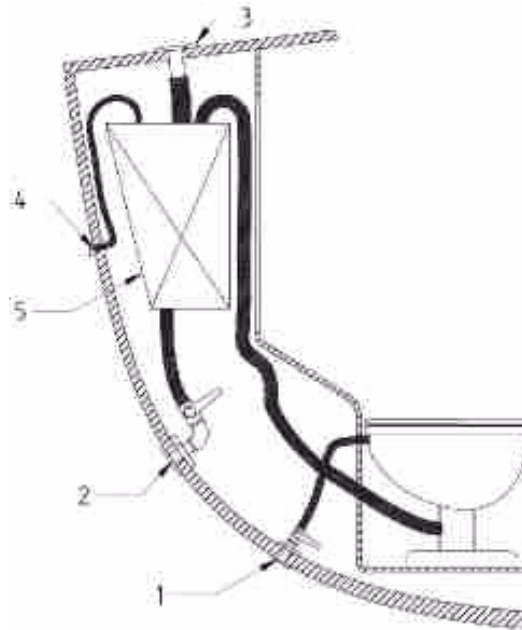
RESPECT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

- Remain informed of local regulations concerning the environment and follow the codes of best practice.
- Do not drain the contents of the sewage tank near the coast or in zones where it is forbidden.
- Make use of the port or marina pump facilities to drain the sewage tank before leaving port.
- Find out the international regulations against marine pollution (Marpol) and follow them as far as possible.

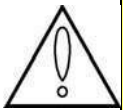
RECOMMENDATION

- Completely empty the black water system before leaving the vessel unattended in temperatures below freezing.

SIMPLE TANK



1. Heads water intake hose with a thru-hull fitting and a valve
2. Tank draining hose with a thru-hull fitting and a valve
3. Heads filler
4. Tank vent hole
5. Waste holding tank (WHT) (approx. 45 l)

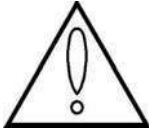


WARNING

The tanks' nominal capacity cannot be fully used due to the load and the need to maintain the correct trim. A 20% reserve should be kept.



USE OF MARINE HEADS EQUIPPED WITH A WASTE HOLDING TANK (WHT)



WARNING

Ask for information about the laws in force in your country or your marina about discharging your waste waters into the sea.

Open the water intake valve (ref. 1) (valve handle parallel to the pipe).

In the case of a direct discharge into the sea: Open the draining valve (ref. 2).

In case you store the waste waters in the tank: Make sure the draining valve is closed (ref. 2) (valve handle perpendicular to the pipe).

To drain the bowl, set the control lever of the pump slantwise (FLUSH) then operate the pump.

To dry the bowl, set the lever vertical (DRY) then operate the pump.

In order to avoid clogging the heads:

- Use absorbent paper exclusively.
- Schedule a regular rinsing through of the system with fresh water.

PRECAUTION

Close the valves after each use and above all when the boat is unattended.

To empty the tank:

- In an authorized area, open the draining valve (ref. 2).
- In a marina equipped with a system to suck the waste waters, put the sucking hose into the tank through the deck filler (ref. 3). Start the pump of the sucking system. The filler caps are opened and closed with an appropriate key. When the tank is empty, check the cap seal for condition then close the filler.

PRECAUTION

Regularly check how full the tank is. High pressure due to too high a level may cause leaks or more unpleasant troubles.



ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS

BATTERY SWITCH

BATTERIES

OPERATION

230 V SYSTEM

SHORE POWER SOCKET

MAST HARNESS CONNECTION

ELECTRONIC

BATTERY SWITCH



1. Battery switch + House
2. Battery switch -
3. Windlass circuit breaker
4. Battery switch + Engine



Note: Same position for the 2 cabin version.



DANGER

- There may be danger of fire or explosion if direct current systems are incorrectly used.



BATTERY SWITCH

The electricity onboard is 12 V DC.

The electrical system consists of service batteries. The batteries supply power to all the functions on board. The engine has its own battery.

Switch on by turning the battery switches (12 V).

PRECAUTION

Switch off all the battery switches when the boat is unattended.

BATTERIES

The a.c. generator connected to the engine is used to charge the battery.

PRECAUTION

Never run the engine when the circuit to charge the batteries is disconnected (it may destroy the a.c. generator).

Keep the batteries charged enough (essential to ensure them a correct service life).

The discharge of the batteries must not exceed 70 % of the rating.

Use the battery charger when in a marina in order to start sailing with properly charged batteries (optional).

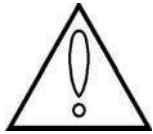
Always check the condition of the batteries and charge system before putting to sea.



MAINTENANCE

RECOMMENDATION

- Keep the batteries clean and dry in order to avoid premature wear.
- Periodically check the electrolyte level. Add some distilled water if need be.
- Have the acidity level of the battery checked if unused for long.
- Tighten and maintain the terminal connectors by greasing them regularly.
- Disconnect the batteries and remove them if winter stored or unused for long.



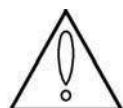
WARNING

- Handle the batteries with care (Please refer to the manufacturer's instructions.
- In case of electrolyte splashing, thoroughly rinse the part of the body that has been in contact with it.
- Obtain medical advice.

REFRIGERATION UNIT



Access hatch - Refrigeration unit



WARNING

Defrost the fridge regularly.
During long absence leave the fridge and icebox doors open to avoid mould developing.

OPERATION



The electrical switchboard does not require any routine maintenance.

PRECAUTION

Never leave the boat unattended when the electric fitting is on (except the safety equipments directly connected to the battery and protected by a circuit breaker).
Disconnect the 230 V before you open the electric panel or cupboard.

In case an electric appliance is not energized, check:

- The main power supply (batteries, battery switches).
- The switches and circuit breakers on the line.
- the relevant electrical unit.

The fuel level is transmitted from the dipstick to the indicator located on the electrical panel.



WARNING

Never work on a live electric fitting.
Do not touch battery terminals, risk of electric shock.

PRECAUTION

- Never modify an electric fitting and relevant diagrams yourself.
- Call in a technician skilled in marine electricity to carry out any electric modification.
- Never change the breaking capacity (amperage) of the overcurrent safety devices.
- Never install or replace the electric appliances (or any electric equipment) by components exceeding the capacity (amperage) of the circuit (Watt for bulbs).

SHORE POWER SOCKET - MAST HARNESS



Mast harness exit at the stanchion base



Mast harness exit at the stanchion top



Shore power socket





230 V SYSTEM

(As far as possible) use electric appliances with double insulation or with three conductors (Neutral-Live wire-Ground).

Connect the metallic covers or boxes of the electric appliances that are installed to the protective conductor of the boat (green conductor with yellow stripes).

SHORE POWER SOCKET



DANGER

Never let the end of the boat/shore supply cable hang in the water: The result may be an electric field liable to hurt or kill the swimmers nearby.

There may be danger of electrocution if alternating current systems are incorrectly used.

RECOMMENDATION

- Before you plug in or unplug the boat/shore supply cable, switch off the shut off device connected to the shore supply.
- Plug in the boat/shore supply cable in the boat before you plug it into the shore supply socket.
- Unplug the boat/shore supply cable on shore first. Close the shore socket cover.
- Do not modify the connections of the boat/shore supply cable.

MAST HARNESS CONNECTION

Connect the mast harness after stepping the mast.

The harness is accessible at mast level (Access through the hatches).

The mast harness goes through the stanchion.

ELECTRONIC

Wire runs are available to complete the boat equipment.

Do not install electronic instruments or repeaters less than 1,50 m away from the radio loudspeakers.



DIESEL ENGINE

FUEL TANKS

FUEL FILTER

CLOSING VALVE OF THE FUEL SYSTEM

ENGINE

VISIBILITY FROM THE STEERING STATION

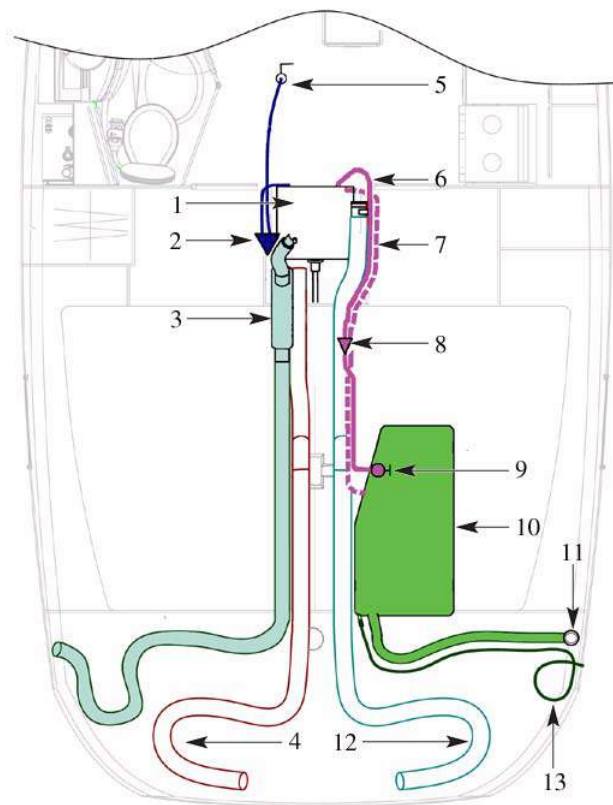
INSTRUMENT PANEL / CONTROL LEVER

STUFFING BOX

PROPELLER

ANODE

ENGINE INSTALLATION



1. Engine
2. Sea water filter
3. Silencer
4. Engine compartment bilge ventilation - Entrance
5. Sea water thru hull fitting
6. Fuel pipe
7. Fuel oil return pipe
8. Decanter prefilter
9. Closing valve of the fuel system
10. Tank
11. Fuel filler
12. Engine compartment bilge ventilation - Outlet
13. Vent hole with swan neck

Note: Same position for the 2 cabin version.

FUEL TANKS



FILLING

Take the general precautions stated in chapter 7 about the water tank filling.

Fill the fuel tank using the filler. In order to protect the deck from possible fuel splash, wet the area around the filler with sea water before you remove the filler cap. In case of splashes, rinse the deck thoroughly (after fitting back the filler cap).



DANGER

Stop the engine and refrain from smoking during fuel tank filling.
Make sure that the ventilation openings in the engine (and generator, if installed) compartment are well cleared.

The fuel level is transmitted from the dipstick to the indicator located on the electrical panel.

MAINTENANCE

RECOMMENDATION

- Regularly check the O ring of the filler for good condition (in order to prevent water entries).
- Do not turn off the fuel tap after each use (except in case the boat is unattended for long).
- Keep the fuel tank as full as possible (to avoid condensation).
- Every 5 years clean the tank to remove possible sludge deposition.
- Do not use chlorine-based products (they may spoil the quality of the tank stainless steel).
- Every year check the fuel system for condition (hose, valves, etc.).
- Have a professional to carry out the works on the damaged parts of the fuel system.

Note: *The capacity of the fuel tank or tanks indicated in the page "Specifications" cannot be completely used according to the trim and load of the boat. Always keep 20 % fuel as a reserve.*

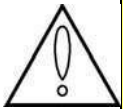
FUEL VALVE



Fuel oil valve for engine



Note: Same position for the 2 cabin version.



WARNING

The tanks' nominal capacity cannot be fully used due to the load and the need to maintain the correct trim. A 20% reserve should be kept.

FUEL FILTER



Engine running problems may have different origins, including dirty fuel. The injection pump may wear out if there is water in the system.

The water results either from the condensation resulting from an insufficiently filled tank, or from a filler cap either not closed properly or with a damaged seal.

In order to prevent any water infiltration, the fuel runs through two filters:

- One filter is an integral part of the engine, its role is to filter fuel very finely. To know when you have to intervene and how frequently you have to change it, please refer to the engine's manual.
- The second filter is on the pipe that links the tank to the engine, it plays the role of a water decanter and prefilter.

Drain by undoing the knurled screw at the base of the decantation bowl (but not removing it).

Allow to flow into a box till the fuel looks clean.

Do this several times a year.

Change the pre-filter at least once a year (access to it when you remove the bowl).

CLOSING VALVE OF THE FUEL SYSTEM

As for the procedures in case of fire, refer to Chapter 2.



DANGER

Never obstruct the fuel valve.

IN BOARD ENGINE



1. Engine compartment bilge ventilation - Outlet
2. Accumulator tank
3. Filter for engine cooling water

ENGINE



RECOMMENDATION

Carefully read the instructions given with your boat.

These instructions give detailed explanations on proper operation of the engine.

PRECAUTION

Never run the engine when the boat is hauled out.

ACCESS TO THE ENGINE

You have access to the engine via the companionway hatch.

You can check the main parts thanks to side hatches.

PRECAUTION

Stop the engine before you open the companionway hatch and side hatches.

In case of an intervention when the engine is running:

- Stay away from belts and mobile parts.
- Be careful with full clothes, long hair, rings etc. (you may be caught).
- Wear appropriate clothes (gloves, caps etc.).

ENGINE WATER INTAKE VALVE



Thru-hull fitting with engine water inlet valve



ENGINE WATER INTAKE VALVE

The water inlet valve of the engine is essential in the engine operation.

- Keep the strainer under the hull as clean as possible.
- Brush the strainer whenever the boat is lifted out.
- Do not cover the strainer with antifouling paint.

This valve must be open before starting the engine (risk of quick damage of the exhaust muffler and of great damage of the engine).

Advice: Get used to checking immediately after starting the engine if water is expelled with the exhaust gases.

If water does not flow out:

- Stop the engine immediately.
- Check that the valve is open.

Close the water inlet valve if the boat is unattended for long.

Inspect and clean the water filter regularly.

ENGINE OPERATION

Before starting the engine:

- Turn on the fuel valve.
- Open the engine cooling system valve.
- Operate the battery switches and energise the electric system.
- Disengage the reverse gear (it will make the acceleration possible when in neutral).



DANGER

Always start the engine with the control lever in neutral.



WARNING

Never switch off or de-energise the electric system when the engine is running.
Imperatively operate the stop pull handle (or button) before using the ignition key to switch off and smother a diesel engine.

DIESEL

- Refill before the fuel tanks have almost run dry (the fuel system may be stopped for lack of fuel).
- Make sure you have enough fuel before sailing.

MAINTENANCE

PRECAUTION

Refer to the manufacturer's manual given with your boat.
Be careful with any possible risk of oil and fuel spillage.
Check the exhaust gas colour.

VISIBILITY FROM THE STEERING STATION



The international regulations to prevent collision at sea (COLREG) and the course regulations make mandatory a permanent and proper surveillance and the respect of priority.

Make sure there is no other boat on your way.

The visibility from the steering station may be obstructed in the following conditions:

- Load and load distribution.
- Sea conditions, rain, spray, fog or darkness.
- Lights on inside the boat.
- Persons and removable equipment in the helmsman's field of visibility.

CONTROL PANEL/CONTROL LEVER

The instrument panel has all the testing functions of the engine and it does not require any special precaution (refer to engine leaflet).

Check the clutch and accelerator cables (lubricate the end fittings and forks).

NAVIGATION

RECOMMENDATION

- When the engine is running, avoid making noise and chops near the other users.
- Respect speed limits.
- If this boat is equipped with a fixed blade propeller, when sailing at speeds over 8 knots it is essential to leave the reverse gear control in neutral.
- To start the engine again, reduce the speed of the boat when sailing (in order to be able to disengage the clutch before starting it again).

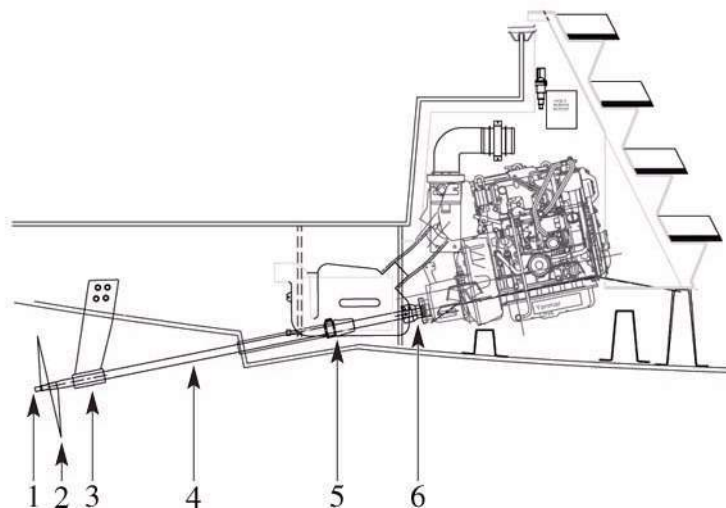
STUFFING BOX



Stuffing box



Note: Same position for the 2 cabin version.



1. Anode
3. P bracket
5. Stuffing box

2. Propeller
4. Propeller shaft
6. Connecting device

STUFFING BOX



.The stuffing box can be reached through the service compartment in the starboard aft cabin
Lubricate the seal every 200 running hours (or at least once a year). Use 1 cm³ at each lubrication.

Advice: *Apply the grease the manufacturer recommends in his instructions.*

After launching the boat, drive the air out from the sleeve pinching it with your fingers.

PROPELLER

The propeller supplied as a standard with your boat is the result of tests carried out jointly with the engine manufacturer.

PRECAUTION

Do not change the propeller without specialist's advice.

ANODE

RECOMMENDATION

- Check the whole propeller shaft several times a year.
- Regularly check the anode (on the driving shaft) for corrosion.
- Change the anode if necessary.
- Check and change the cutlass bearing if necessary.

MAINTENANCE

RECOMMENDATION

Have the whole driving and steering systems checked and maintained by a professional.
Refer to the manufacturers' instructions supplied with your boat.



LAUNCHING

LAUNCHING RECOMMENDATIONS

STEPPING THE MAST

LAUNCHING RECOMMENDATIONS

A lot of skill and care is required to commission your JEANNEAU boat. The proper working of all your boat's equipment is the result of the quality of the commissioning operations.

The initial launching and the first tests of the different equipments shall be carried out by your JEANNEAU dealer or agent so you can expect to enjoy the warranty in case of some equipment failure.

If later you have to launch your boat yourself, you should take the following precautions:

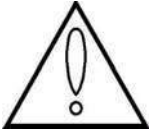
BEFORE LAUNCHING

- If your boat is to be fitted with sounder and speedometer, allow for the relevant fittings and their installation.
- Check the water intake strain box for cleanliness.
- Check the engine and reduction gear oil levels (refer to engine manual).
- Turn off the engine cooling water drain valves.
- All the optional accessories shall be sealed with paste.
- Retract the speedometer into its housing (it may be damaged by the handling belts).
- For the on-line engines, check the anode at the end of the shaft is in place. Check the nut tightening (the lock washer shall be turned over onto the nut). The anode shall not be painted.
- Turn off all the water inlet and drain valves (sink, washbasin, heads, engine).



HOISTING

- Install a fore rope, a rear rope and fenders.
- When craning, check that no device is crushed by the belts (sounder, speedometer, shaft, etc.).
- Mark the belt position with adhesive tape on the toe rail (most of the boats are already fitted with these stickers). The belt position will be useful during the craning for a future launching.
- The crane hook will be fitted with a gantry or a spacer with two belts. The belts shall not be hooked directly on the hook, since it would result in unusual compressive stresses on the hull.
- Hoist slowly. Control the movement of the boat with ropes.



WARNING

Do not stay on board or under the boat during hoisting.

AFTER LAUNCHING

- Check the sounder and speedometer fittings for tightness if need be.
- Open the valves and make sure that they are tight with the hull and relevant hose.
- Check the stuffing box for watertightness (Refer to chapter 9 "Stuffing box").
- Before starting the engine, refer to chapter 9 "Engine".

STEPPING THE MAST

Refer to chapter 5 "Rigging and sails".



WINTER STORAGE

LAYING UP

PROTECTION AND MAINTENANCE

LAYING UP

- Take ashore all the ship's log, the ropes that are not used for mooring, the galley equipment, supplies, clothes, the safety equipment, batteries, the gas cylinder.
- Mark again the safety equipment, check the expiration dates, have the liferaft overhauled.
- Take advantage of this laying up to draw up a complete inventory of the equipment.

PROTECTION AND MAINTENANCE

INTERIOR

- Drain all the fresh water pipes and rinse them with water and vinegar (do not use a chlorine based product).
- Lubricate and close all the water inlet valves and thru-hull fittings. Rinse and completely drain the heads bowls and pumps.
- Remove the depth sounder and log sensors.
- Seal air inlets as much as you can.
- Installed in the square of a dehumidifier air leaving the cabin doors and open storage (cupboards, coolers).
- Leave the cushions outside for long before putting them back into the boat in the upright and side position in order to have minimum contact surfaces.
- During long absence leave the fridge and icebox doors open to avoid mould developing.

EXTERIOR

- Thoroughly rinse the hull and deck.
- Grease all moving and mechanical parts (latches, hinges, locks, etc).
- Protect all ropes and mooring lines against chafing.
- Protect the boat as well as possible with fenders.
- Make sure the boat is properly moored.
- Bring the removable cushions inside (washed with soapy water then dried) when the vessel is unoccupied.

This is not an exhaustive list of recommendations. Your dealer will give you the advice you need and will carry out the technical maintenance of your boat.



ENGINE

The engine winterization shall be carried out by a professional. Depending on the boat location, afloat or ashore, winterization is different.

Here are a few major tasks to carry out:

Afloat

- Drain the cooling system and fill it with antifreeze.
- Shut off the battery switches, grease the terminals and check the battery voltage.
- Change the anode.
- Fill the fuel tanks to a maximum in order to avoid condensation.
- Please refer to the engine manual for anything relating to the engine.

Ashore

- Take the batteries ashore and keep them on maintenance charge.
- Drain all the cooling, exhaust, oil and fuel systems.
- Carry out the winterization operations specified by the manufacturer, keeping in mind that the freeze hazard is more significant when the boat is ashore.
- Remove and lubricate the thru-hull fittings with valves of the cooling systems, leave them open and check the hoses.
- Slacken the a.c. generator and pump belts.

Personal notes



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