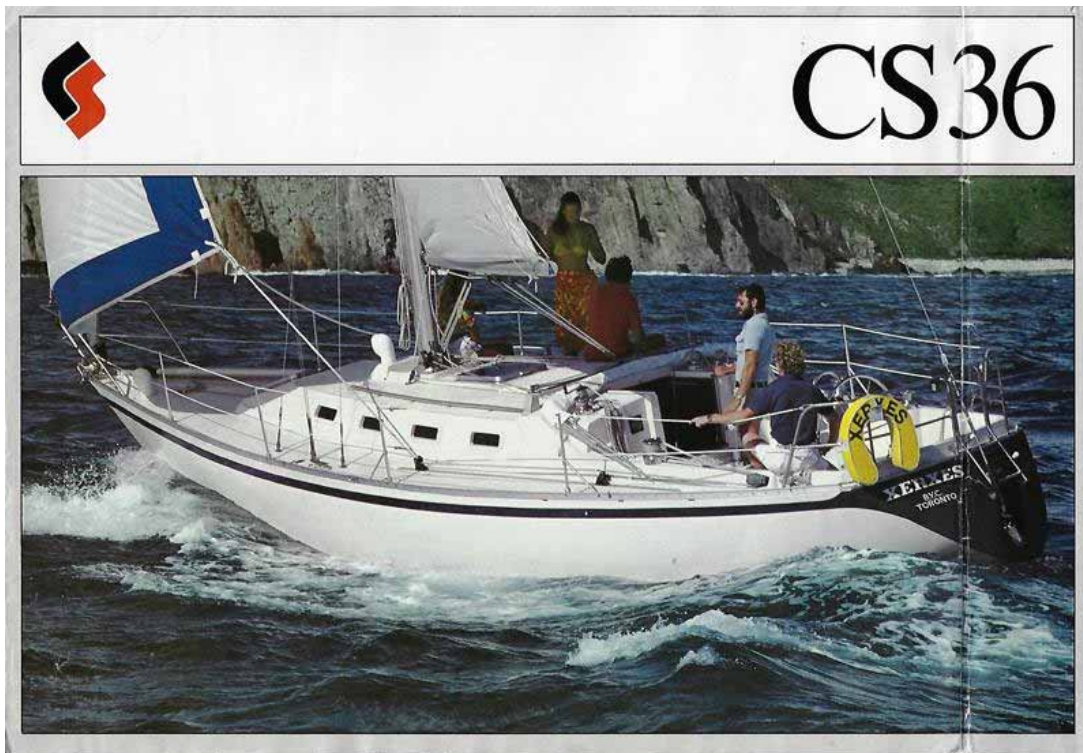


# CS36T Owner's Manual



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# 1 INTRODUCTION

This manual will help you to know your CS 36T (Traditional)Yacht. Read your manual carefully as well as the manufacturer’s components manuals supplied with your yacht.

It is most important to familiarize yourself thoroughly with all aspects of operating and maintaining your yacht in a safe and efficient manner.

If any questions remain that you cannot solve, your CS dealer will be only too pleased to clarify them.

If you find your yacht equipped with different gear from what is shown in your manual, it is usually due to our continuing effort to upgrade and improve our line of yachts. Any new piece of equipment will be usually equal or better.

We will therefore keep you informed through your dealer of any changes or improvements that have been made relating to your particular yacht.

On taking delivery of your yacht, fill in the warranty card or change of ownership card and be sure to read and understand the CS warranty. Return the card to CS Yachts as soon as possible.

Date	Version Number	Description
Feb2010		“CS30Manual.pdf” appeared w/o illustrations.
28Oct2019	V2	Converted to Word 2016, partially edited for grammar, spelling and layout. Contents need updating. Converted to PDF Acrobat 6.x

## 2 SPECIFICATIONS AND DIMENSIONS - CS 36T

### 2.1 Dimensions

L.O.A.	36'- 6"	11.13 m
L.W.L.	29'- 3"	8.92 m
Beam	11'- 6"	3.50 m
Draft, Deep	6'- 3"	1.90 m
Draft, Shoal	4' - 11"	1.52 m
Displacement	15,500 lbs.	7,021 kg.
Ballast Keel, Deep	6,500 lbs.	2,944 kg.
Ballast Keel, Shoal	6,650 lbs.	3,012 kg.

### 2.2 Clearance and Shipping Dimensions

Masthead to waterline (excluding antenna, etc.)	52' - 10"	16.11 m
Pulpit to waterline (mast lowered)	6' - 7"	2.00 m
Height overall in shipping cradle, Deep draft	12' - 1"	3.68 m
Height overall in shipping cradle, Shoal draft	10' - 10"	3.30m
Shipping weight in cradle with spars approx.	16,300 lbs.	7393 kg.
Mast length	54' - 5"	16.58 m
Mast section	5.3" x 7.9"	127 x 205 mm

## 2.3 Tankage

Freshwater	82	Imp. Gals.	372 L
Waste holding	32	Imp. Gals.	145 L
Fuel	35	Imp. Gals.	159 L
Battery capacity	2 x 112 Amp. Hrs.		

## 2.4 Sail Plan Dimensions

I	49.0'	14.94 m
J	15.0'	4.57 m
LP	22.5'	6.86 m
P	42.75'	13.03 m
E	12.75'	3.88 m
SPL	15.0'	4.57 m
SL	48.68'	14.84 m
SMW	27.0'	8.23 m
Main Sail	272 sq. ft.	25.26 sq. m
No.1 Genoa- heavy	551 sq. ft.	51.18 sq. m
No.1 Genoa- light	551 sq. ft.	51.18 sq. m
No. 2 Genoa	492 sq. ' ft.	45.70 sq. m.
No. 3 Genoa	391 sq. ft.	36.32 sq. m.
Jib	270 sq. ft.	25.08 sq. m.
Storm Jib	104 sq. ft.	9.66 sq. m.
Spinnaker approx.	1,200 sq. ft	111.48 sq. m.
Sail Area -100% Foretriangle	640 sq. ft.	59.36 sq. m.
Sail Area - Actual with #1-150%	822 sq. ft.	76.45 sq. m.

## 3 CONSTRUCTION

### 3.1 Hull

The hull of the CS 36 yacht is a one-piece fiberglass molding. The hull is hand laid up with the finest materials available and reinforced at key points of stress. The CS 36 is made even stronger by a molded spline and girder section down the center of the yacht.

The stresses of the mast and keel are accepted by this module giving the yacht exceptional integrity. The boot top and top accent strip are permanently molded into the hull.

### 3.2 Deck/Hull Connection

On assembly, the top of the hull flange is capped with a soft butyl rubber gasket. The deck is fastened with stainless steel through bolts to the hull flange.

Upon tightening the bolts, the butyl compound is forced into remaining crevices.

Should a leak develop at the deck/hull joint the through bolts in the area may be tightened, ensuring that the bolt does not turn while tightening the nut.

### 3.3 Deck

The deck and cockpit is a single-unit fiberglass molding surfaced with gelcoat. The deck and horizontal section is molded in a sandwich of end grain balsa to give additional stiffness. A non-skid finish is molded into the working areas of the deck.

### 3.4 Steering and Rudder

The yacht is fitted with pedestal steering and wheel, a radial driver turned by the wheel through a cable system, clamped to the rudder post and through bolted.

The stainless rudder stock is a two-point attachment system. It is housed in a bearing gland which is through bolted to a mounting flange integral with the hull laminate. The lower end of the stock is supported by a lower bearing through bolted to the skeg.

### 3.5 Ballast

The keel of your CS Yacht is lead alloyed with antimony for added strength and cast to close tolerances.

The keel is through-bolted with oversize 316 stainless steel bolts that have been cast into the lead. The tensile strength of these bolts is greater than 7,000 lbs. Each of the 12 bolts is capable of carrying the keel by itself. Eight of the 12 bolts are double-lugged. These bolts are also embedded at various depths in the lead keel itself. (See dwg. No. 9)



## 4 RIGGING

### 4.1 General

It is important to understand the principles involved in order to do an effective job of mast tuning.

Standing rigging refers to fixed lengths of stainless-steel wire or rod supporting the mast. If they offer fore and aft support, they are called forestay and backstay. If the support is principally transverse, they are called shrouds.

### 4.2 Spars

The mast on your CS .36 is supported by three sets of shrouds. Those running from the masthead to deck are known as upper or cap shrouds.

Intermediate shrouds, fixed at the inner end of the upper shrouds, run through the tip of the lower spreaders to the chain plates.

Two sets of lower shrouds are fitted, known as forward and aft lowers. Lower shrouds, led to chain plates forward and aft of the mast centerline, provide some fore and aft support.

To reduce the large tensile forces in the shrouds and compressive load in the mast, the upper and intermediate shrouds are led over spreaders. The upper spreaders lead the shrouds out from the mast and provide a deflection of approximately  $12^\circ$ , which is considered ideal. However, the shrouds impart a side load, acting horizontally along the spreader. The intermediates take some of this load off the mast at the upper spreader, while the lower shrouds do the same at the lower spreader.

It is obvious that the more standing rigging that is used transversely and longitudinally, the stiffer the rig will be, allowing a smaller mast section, thus reducing windage.

However, the French-made Isomat spars used by CS, together with the standing rigging described above provide a very good balance of strength and simplicity.

### 4.3 Tuning

Tuning involves adjusting the tension of shrouds and stays so that the mast will remain straight under various sailing conditions and when moored.

Tuning involves two phases: (a) Tuning at the dock or while moored; (b) Fine tuning while sailing.

### 4.3.1 Tuning at the Dock or While Moored

All turnbuckles should be equipped with toggles at their base as supplied by CS Yachts to eliminate any bending load on the swage and turnbuckle threads, including both ends of the forestay.

Start tuning the mast by ensuring that the mast is in the center of the boat, perpendicular to the transverse waterline. The mast is set in the forward setting at the mast step. At this point the rubber mast collar should be set into the mast partners between the mast and deck. This is a tight fit and can be accomplished best by fitting the collar into place as the mast is being lowered onto the mast step. If the collar just fits into the fiberglass mast partners with the mast heel casting 2"-3" away from the mast step, the collar will fit perfectly.

Since boats often do not level at dock due to uneven load distribution of the accommodation plan and internal weights, slacken all shrouds fully by loosening the turnbuckles. Take the main halyard and lead the shackle end to a point on the starboard toe rail. Adjust the tension on the halyard so that the end of the shackle just touches the toe rail, then cleat the halyard. Move the shackle to the same location on the port toe rail; the end of the shackle should just touch the rail. Lightly take up on the turnbuckles on the upper shrouds until the mast has been centered.

Now, starting at the lower shrouds, tighten their turnbuckles evenly. Repeatedly sight up the mast track to ensure that you are not deflecting the lower part of the mast in any direction.

Next, tighten the intermediates, again, ensuring that the mast remains straight, then do the same on the uppers. When you are sure that the mast is straight, start at the lowers and tighten each pair of shrouds evenly, by counting the number of turns applied to each. Tighten until the turnbuckles become difficult to turn.

The mast should now be checked for rake. Rake is the angle, either forward or aft, from vertical. Forward rake is to be avoided.

In calm conditions, if possible, hang a weight on the main halyard shackle and suspend it just above the deck. The distance from the aft face of the mast to the halyard represents the amount of rake and should be approximately 8"-10".

Rake is adjusted by moving the masthead in the required direction by use of the turnbuckles on the backstay and forestay.

If your yacht is fitted with a furling gear on the forestay, it may be necessary to adjust the length of the forestay by the use of link plates.

Backstay tension should be high, to minimize forestay sag, without imparting too much fore and aft bend in the mast.

### 4.3.2 Tuning While Sailing

Select a day with steady winds, around 10 knots. When sailing close-hauled, sight up the luff groove of the mast. If the mast falls off to leeward in the middle section, luff up and tighten up on the windward lower and intermediate turnbuckles as necessary, noting the amount of adjustment. Tighten the leeward lower and intermediate turnbuckles by the corresponding amount. Sail close hauled on the other tack and check the luff-groove again. Repeat this adjustment as necessary.

Your rig is now basically tuned. As you become more familiar with the yacht and her rig you may want to do some fine tuning. This may involve changing the amount of rake to optimize weather helm, or imparting a limited amount of mast bend, by adjusting the relationship between the fore and aft lower shrouds.

Remember that with a new boat the rig will "settle" and some stretch will take place. It may be necessary to recheck and repeat the tuning sequence. Ensure that all turnbuckles are pinned or locked when tuning is finished.

## 5 POWER PLANT AND TRANSMISSION

### 5.1 Engine

A Westerbeke W30 or W33 with Paragon hydraulic gearbox close-coupled to a Walter RV10 V- drive with 2:1 reduction ratio. For full details of the engine please refer to Westerbeke Technical manual sent out with every CS 36. Read this manual carefully.

An air exhaust blower is fitted to exhaust hot air from the engine compartment. It starts and stops when the key is turned to "on" from the "run" position. The air is exhausted via flexible trunking through a vent on the after side of the cockpit coaming.

### 5.2 Exhaust System

The exhaust system on the CS 36 utilizes a "pot" type muffler. At engine running condition an auxiliary water pump draws water through the intake port, circulates it through the heat exchanger and thence into the muffler. The water mixes with the exhaust gases in the muffler and is discharged overboard through the exhaust port at the aft port side of the hull.

**NOTES RE: EXHAUST VENT:** To prevent water being sucked back into the engine when shut down, a vent is fitted into the exhaust manifold elbow and piped to a 90° elbow fitting in the starboard topsides. Under certain load conditions, cooling water will flow through the vent and be discharged overboard. On a regular basis check that this is happening; no water indicates the pipe or fitting is blocked and needs clearing.

The raw or saltwater in the heat exchanger lowers the temperature of the engine coolant circulated through the engine block with the engine water pump.

This coolant consists of a 50% ethylene glycol and 50% freshwater solution and protects the internal system down to -32°F (-35°C) This solution should be used at all times for engine corrosion protection and should be checked for its strength before winter lay-up.

### 5.3 Transmission

All necessary data and information about the transmission are fully detailed in the engine manual. To avoid damage to the gears and increase clutch life, the engine should always be at idle speed when shifting into forward or reverse gear.

### 5.4 Propeller Shaft

The propeller shaft is supported at the inboard end by the shaft coupling and at the outboard end by a P-Bracket containing a bearing for 1" diameter shaft. It is retained in the P-Bracket by two socket type

set screws. Check this bearing for wear at every fit-out. A zinc sacrificial anode is fitted on the shaft ahead of the P-Bracket to protect the shaft and propeller from corrosion. The anode should be inspected on a regular basis and renewed when required. The shaft passes through the hull at the stuffing box.

#### 5.4.1 Propeller Shaft Alignment

The propeller shaft is carefully aligned with the engine prior to delivery of a yacht. However, each time the boat is launched, this alignment should be checked, especially if there is excessive vibration when the engine is running, or loss of engine speed is evident.

Check the alignment in the following sequences: (a) remove the bolts on the shaft coupling adjacent to the transmission box; (b) support the weight of the shaft and coupling and slide the coupling faces together by hand; and, (c) use a feeler gauge or a piece of metal stock of .003" maximum thickness to check that the gauge is gripped firmly and completely around the entire circumference of the coupling faces.

If the feeler gauge does not pull evenly around the entire coupling, misalignment is evident. This can be corrected by adjusting the engine legs until the coupling faces match evenly. Rotate the shaft 180° and again check the alignment. Should it still be out of line it could indicate a bent shaft. The shaft must then be removed and straightened or replaced.

#### 5.4.2 Coupling

The shaft is keyed to the half coupling and is retained in the half coupling by a set screw which is wired up at plant to ensure it cannot back off. Check the wire and tightness of the coupling bolts at every fit-out.

If there is any reason to suspect misalignment between the engine and the propeller shaft, have a competent service yard check the alignment and correct if necessary. Some telltale signs are excessive vibration, unreasonable wear at the packing gland and P-bracket bearing.

#### 5.4.3 Stuffing Box

The stuffing box is located at the inboard end of a fiberglass tube passing through the hull. The stuffing box should be inspected on a regular basis. The fiberglass tube and the stuffing box are connected by means of a flexible rubber held in place by hose clamps. If there is only a slight drip no adjustment should be made to avoid seizure. If the leak is excessive, the packing glands may be tightened by loosening the lock nut and tightening the gland nut slightly (roughly a quarter turn), then tightening the lock nut again.

NOTE: The rubber tubing at the stuffing box must be inspected yearly. It should be replaced every 2 years. The gland packing nut should never be over tightened. The idea is for the gland to drip slowly when running under power, with no drip when the shaft is not turning.

Should the stuffing box continue to leak after tightening down the gland nut and after several hours of engine operation, a new stuffing box packing may be necessary.

The Teflon-coated asbestos packing can be replaced by unscrewing the gland nut and winding three turns of 1/4" tallowed flax packing around the shaft in the direction of the nut installation. Replace the gland nut again and tighten just until the leak stops, and finally tighten the lock nut. Should any leaks still persist, a bent or scored shaft may be the problem and should be investigated.

## 5.5 Propellers

NOTE: Depending upon which type of propeller is fitted, at fit-out check that all split pins through retaining nuts are in place and are sound. (see table 9)

A two-bladed, solid bronze propeller is standard on your yacht. This unit is the better choice for cruising purposes. For racing sailors, the optional folding propeller is superior, offering the least amount of drag.

### 5.5.1 Installation of Propeller

Ensure the base of the propeller is free from dirt and any corrosion. The end of the shaft should be cleaned and any burrs on the shaft or keyway must be removed. Place the propeller on the shaft with both propeller and shaft keyways in line.

The key should fit tightly at the sides but with a 0.1" (2 1/2mm) clearance at the top. Do not force the key in since it may shift the propeller off center.

### 5.5.2 Propeller Alignment

Ensure proper propeller alignment which can be checked by clamping a piece of metal or wood to the propeller strut which just touches the edge of one propeller blade. When rotating the shaft by hand any variance in the track will be noted by either striking the indicator with the next blade or showing a gap.

If the propeller indicates such a condition it should be checked and balanced by your dealer or any marine yard familiar with this type of work.

### 5.5.3 Removal of Propeller

For both solid and folding propellers, a propeller puller is required which can be purchased at any marine dealer.

#### ***Procedure for Removal of a Martec Folding Propeller***

1. Remove all cotter pins from pivot bar for blades and shaft. Save cotter pins if possible.

2. Pull pivot bar from the blades. Some propellers are tapped for a bolt on one end of the
3. pivot bar. Thread a bolt into this end of the pivot bar and pull same by means of bolt. On others the bar can be tapped out with a drift punch and hammer.
  
4. This applies to both types of propellers. Remove shaft nut which is counter sunk inside the propeller hub on folding propellers and exposed on solid props. For removal of the shaft nut on the folding prop, a 1/2" square drive handle with extension is required and a socket for the standard prop.
  
5. When removing the propeller, leave the prop retaining nut in place 1 to 2 turns loose from the tight position for protection of the threads. The puller shaft should never bear directly on the end of the propeller shaft. Since it bears on the propeller retaining nut, a brass aluminum or copper spacer should be used for protection of the nut.
  
6. The puller must be installed straight and centered carefully in order to utilize its maximum effectiveness. The claws of the wheel puller should be placed behind the prop hub.

***Procedure for Removal of a Gori Folding Propeller***

If a Gori folding propeller has been installed, the procedure is similar, but Allen screws are used in lieu of cotter pins.

## 6 FUEL SYSTEM

### 6.1 Fuel Tank

The fuel tank is filled via a deck filling plate marked "Fuel" on the starboard side alongside the cockpit. After filling ensure that the plate is screwed in firmly to prevent any water seepage into the fuel. The fuel withdrawal exits from the top of the tank on the center line. A tank vent is installed with the pipe connected to a 90° vent elbow through the hull at the top of the transom. The fuel supply is piped to the engine via a primary CAV Filtrap 120 Sedimentary filter. The secondary filter is engine mounted. The sedimentary filter is designed to trap the larger solid particles and water droplets and should be drained off periodically through the drain plug in the base. For instructions on bleeding the fuel system, refer to the Westerbeke Technical Manual. On more recent models, a Groco water separator is used and is engine mounted.

### 6.2 Fueling

Extinguish all open flames aboard the yacht before opening the fuel inlet cap. No person should be smoking and all electrical circuits including the main electrical switch should be turned off. The fuel hose nozzle must be touching the metal deck plate to ground static electricity. After completion of the refueling, close the inlet cap tightly and wash down any spills with freshwater. Open all hatches and operate the blower for at least five minutes. An air vent is located on the transom which connects to the fuel tank.

### 6.3 Fuel Grade

For the CS 36T use number 2 diesel fuel.

### 6.4 Fuel Tank Condensation

If the fuel tank is kept topped up, condensation in the tank will be minimized.



## 7 ELECTRICAL

The yacht is wired for both 12V and 110V systems.

Wiring harnesses and connections, including the main switch panel, are installed as high in the interior of the yacht as possible, reducing the exposure to water. See wiring diagram of your commissioning set. See also Diagrams No. 26 (white print), No. 14 and No. 15 of the mast lighting system and VHF hook-up.

### 7.1 Batteries

The battery box is located near the engine under the chart table bench (quarter berth). The explosion-proof 4-position main battery switch is located at the starboard side of the companionway (OFF, ONE, BOTH, TWO).

The switch activates the #1 and #2 battery or both batteries will operate in parallel.

Do not turn this switch to "OFF" while the engine is running, since serious damage to the charging system could result.

Most engine manufacturers do not recommend that batteries be changed with this switch while the engine is running. But CS Yachts installs a splitter and therefore it is safe to switch to the alternate battery while the engine is running.

The professional mariner battery charger is fully automatic and so when connected to a dockside AC supply, it is quite safe to have the AC/DC converter switch on and the yacht left unattended. Charging current is routed to the batteries through a splitter. This device acts as a one-way gate, allowing the alternator to charge both banks of batteries, but preventing any reverse current flow between batteries. Note that the alternator will charge both banks of batteries irrespective of the position of the battery master switch. In other words, you can charge the batteries with AC power even with the master switch in the "OFF" position.

### 7.2 Alternators

The Westerbeke engine is equipped with a standard alternator as described in the engine manual

### 7.3 Electronics

Most yacht owners add various electronic equipment such as depth sounders, logs, speedometers, all of which require through hull fittings.

Equipment such as VHF, SSB, R.D.F., wind indicators, relative wind indicators and Loran radar usually require masthead fittings. Most problems with the instruments are caused by faulty installation and should be done in most instances by a specialist.

Provide separate fused circuits for each electronic piece of equipment feeding off the yacht's 12V electric system. Radios and high amperage equipment should be wired directly to the battery and fused near the battery. All equipment should be installed according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

## 7.4 Masthead Fittings

The installation for additional masthead fittings should be done according to manufacturer's recommendations. All cables leading from the masthead should be color coded, should come out at the foot of the mast, and be provided with quick connectors in order to facilitate easy disconnecting when un-stepping the mast.

Keep all connectors and junction as high as possible off the hull bottom, including electronic equipment, to prevent them from coming in contact with water.

## 8 Through Hull and Deck Fittings

### 8.1 How to Install Through Hull Fittings

1. Consult with your local marine dealer for correct positioning of the through hull.
2. Drill a hole to accommodate the size of the through hull fitting.
3. For strength purposes, provide a small back-up plate, such as marine plywood with the same hole diameter. Line up the holes and embed the back-up plate in sealer, allow to dry and glass into place using mat and resin.
4. Install through hull fitting.

### 8.2 How to Install Deck Fittings

1. Ensure that deck reinforcement is provided where additional winches are to be located such as winch island mounts.
2. The cabin ceiling panels are removable and access holes to be drilled through the wood panel ceiling for access to bolts securing the winch.
3. Winches usually do not require back-up plates but flat washers, lock washers and nuts are required. All penetrating bolts for winches, tracks and cleats should be embedded with silicone sealant.
4. All deck fittings which are under load, such as, chain plates and inboard genoa tracks, should be checked annually for leaks and resealed with marine sealant if leaks are detected.

## 9 ENGINE CONTROLS and OPERATIONS

Engine Controls - the throttle and gear shift levers are mounted on the steering pedestal-- throttle to starboard, shift to port. The stop pull is mounted alongside the engine instrument panel. For instructions on engine starting, see Westerbeke Technical Manual, page 17 for W3- and page 8 for W33

Engine Instruments - consists of a standard Westerbeke panel comprising of tachometer, oil pressure gauge, water temperature, ammeter and start. In addition, CS Yachts fit a rheostat switch for the binnacle compass and manual pull stop for engine shutdown. Owners should refer to these instruments when the engine is running. Operating figures are laid down in the Westerbeke Technical Manual.

### 9.1 Starting and Operating a Diesel

1. Turn the main battery switch to either #1 or #2 position. (Do not- use the "BOTH" position unless both sets of batteries are low. When the batteries are unevenly charged, selecting "BOTH" will result in the more highly charged battery discharging into the lower one. When engine is not running switch to ONE or TWO for DC services and keep one battery fully charged for starting the engine.
2. Check that engine water intake valve is open.
3. Check that gear shift lever is in neutral and fuel throttle is half open.
4. Push in key and hold for approximately 5-time clicks (15-20 seconds), then turn key fully clockwise and start the engine.
5. Check that the oil pressure gauge registers (50-70 PSI); check the exhaust port for water discharge of engine coolant. If oil pressure gauge does not register or water is not being discharged, shut down engine immediately.
6. While the engine is warming up, monitor oil pressure and water temperature gauges. If normal operation is not indicated, shut down engine and consult the manual for trouble shooting suggestions
7. Close throttle until engine idles at low (approximately 800-1000 RPM) before moving gear lever into forward or reverse position.
8. With folding propellers, excessive vibration may occur when the engine is put in forward gear. This is usually caused by one blade of the propeller not opening. When this occurs, slow down the engine, shift gear into reverse and accelerate engine. This usually opens the propeller. Slow the engine down to idle and shift into forward gear.
9. It is advisable to let the engine warm-up to full operating temperature (175-190F) before

applying full engine power to avoid excessive engine corrosion.

NOTE: When sailing, it is always wise to start the engine before lowering the sails. Should the engine not start one is still able to maneuver the yacht safely.

## 9.2 Engine Shutdown

Close the throttle to slow idle, shift gear into neutral. Pull out engine cut out knob. When engine has come to a complete stop, turn key switch off.

If engine is not used for longer periods, the engine water intake valve may be closed, but is not absolutely necessary.

## 10 MAINTENANCE

Yachts in good and safe condition need frequent maintenance on a regular basis. Such frequency depends on type and condition of use.

The running and standing rigging, engine, winches, lights, head, bilge and surface finishes should be checked on a regular basis.

When sailing in saltwater all deck hardware should be washed down with freshwater after each sail and the yacht should be hosed down at least once a week in saltwater locations.

### 10.1 Gelcoat

All gelcoat surfaces of the deck and hull should be washed down with freshwater and a non-abrasive detergent on a regular basis.

On smooth surfaces a sponge or soft brush should be used. A stiffer brush can be used on the non-skid working surfaces, followed by rinsing with freshwater.

At least once every season the topsides of the hull should be waxed and polished with a good boat wax. This will retain the gel coat's color and appearance. Non-skid surfaces of the deck should not be waxed. Dark hull colors need more frequent waxing to prevent oxidation.

Gel coat surfaces below deck need only cleaning with mild detergent and water and rinsed down with freshwater. These surfaces can also be waxed.

In mooring locations with trees in the vicinity, the leaves will stain gelcoat surfaces. More frequent scrubbing down of such surfaces is necessary.

Minor scratches on the gelcoat surfaces can be removed by means of buffing with a light abrasive cleaner or fine rubbing compound followed by waxing and polishing.

Scrapes or damage that have broken through the gel coat surface can be repaired with the gelcoat repair kit available from your CS dealer.

For any major damage, where a large area of gelcoat has been removed or the damage extends into the glass lamination below the gelcoat, your CS dealer should be consulted, and a qualified marine yard should do the repair.

#### 10.1.1 Gelcoat Repairs

Gelcoat should be stored in a cool place about 40°F, such as in a refrigerator, to prolong its useful shelf

life. Do not expose gelcoat to freezing temperatures. Useful shelf life is 6 months to 1 year.

1. Sand around the edges of the damaged area with #80 grit sandpaper to key the surface for a proper gelcoat bond. After sanding, clean off the area with acetone so no dirt or loose chips remain.
2. Use masking tape to tape around the area to be patched so gelcoat will contact only the area to be repaired.
3. The catalyst to be used with the gelcoat should be a Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide 60% active oxidizing agent. This material can be obtained from most marine hardware stores. Caution should be exercised with the material as it is highly toxic and flammable.
4. On a piece of cardboard or Arborite, add an appropriate amount of gelcoat. This should be catalyzed at the rate of about 5 drops of catalyst to one tablespoon of gelcoat. It will then have a gel time of about 1/2 hour at room temperature. Do not over catalyze as it could discolor the gelcoat. In cooler weather one or two drops more will maintain the same gel time. Mix catalyst and gelcoat thoroughly. Patching should not be carried out below 450F.
5. Apply the gelcoat to the damaged area with a flexible spatula or putty knife and work well into the area. Leave the gelcoat patch slightly higher than the finished surface as the material shrinks somewhat as it cures and also will leave enough material to sand.
6. Allow the patch to cure about 2 to 4 hours depending on the ambient temperature, and then remove the tape around the patch and any excess gelcoat. Water sand the patch using a Styrofoam block and water sandpaper stores. The area should be sanded first with about a 240-grit paper until smooth with the existing surface then it should be re-sanded with 400 grit and 600 sandpaper. If any flaws still exist, re-patch them at this point.
7. Once sanding is complete, polish the area with a rubbing compound such as M.G.M. #1 until the scratches are buffed out and the shine is restored. Rubbing compound is also available at most hardware stores.
8. To protect the newly repaired area, a coat of wax should be applied and polished.

For major repair work such as damage which penetrates into the glass layers, a competent marine yard or factory should be contacted.

## 10.2 Care of Hatches and Ports

All hatches and ports on CS boats are glazed with smoked plexiglass of 1/2" thickness which are impact-resistant and very durable. On certain yachts the optional non-opening Gebo Holland ports are made of tempered glass and are more scratch resistant.

All hatch frames are cast aluminum with an epoxy coat or anodized finish.

To clean the acrylic glass, use a mild, non-abrasive soap and a soft cloth. Rinse with clear water. Do not use gritty cleansing agents.

Do not dry-wipe dirt as it may scratch the surface. Small scratches may be removed by using progressively finer rubbing compound or an acrylic polish available at marine stores. Toothpaste may be used as a substitute but should be rinsed with a mild detergent and clean water.

In saltwater conditions, hatch windows should be washed often, inside and out, with freshwater.

The neoprene seals on the hatches may need to be replaced after prolonged use and exposure.

### 10.3 Teak

Exterior teak on your CS yacht has been reduced to a minimum for obvious maintenance reasons.

Only your companionway hatch and the optional cockpit table is solid teak. Teak exposed to the elements will develop a dull grey appearance if not frequently oiled with marine teak oil. To bring back its original luster, first wipe wood surfaces clean of dirt and salt with a damp cloth. Then sand with very fine grade sandpaper (#400 or #1000). Apply several coats of teak oil rubbed in with clean and very fine sandpaper until the surface resembles a polished surface. Exterior teak should be treated 2-3 times a season.

Interior teak surfaces are maintained in a similar manner, except less sanding is required. Any teak near the galley might have grease or steam stains which should be cleaned with a mild solution and re-oiled to restore its finish. Once or twice a season is sufficient.

### 10.4 Bottom of the Hull

The bottom surface of the Hull should be painted with a good anti-fouling paint. Proper application is very important, and manufacturer's instructions should be followed.

The frequency of bottom maintenance depends entirely on the use of the yacht, the pollution content of the water, and the rate of marine growth.

Upon haul-out of the yacht the bottom should be scrubbed down with brushes, detergent and hosed down with freshwater.

Should the yacht be dry docked for any length of time the bottom should always be scrubbed down to prevent any marine growth from hardening.

If a smooth bottom surface is desired the antifouling paint can be sanded with very fine wet sandpaper or rubbing with a piece of canvas after the cleaning of the bottom.



Any bare spots should be touched up with the same type of antifouling paint.

With the increased frequency of blistering under the waterline or osmosis, on yachts ranging from 1 year old to 6 years old, it is highly recommended to treat the bottom with 2-3 coats of waterproof epoxy. The osmosis or water absorption under the gelcoat is an increasing problem and should be treated when found. The gelcoat companies do not have an answer to the problem, and it is not covered under warranty.

## 10.5 Lifelines, Pulpits and Stanchions

This is most important as a life may depend on it. Lifelines need the same periodic checks as rigging and should be checked for wear. The terminal ends at the connector must be screwed well into the barrel in order that all threads of the barrel are fully engaged, and the lock nuts are done up tight. The swaging's should be checked for rust.

Check that all pulpits and stanchions are free of cracks, dents and are properly secured to the deck.

## 10.6 Winches, blocks and Handles

Periodic maintenance of winches is recommended to insure the proper operation. Most problems with winches occur due to poor and improper maintenance.

Winches should be flushed with freshwater after use in a saltwater environment. Chrome and stainless drums should be polished with a good chrome cleaner. - Aluminum drums should be kept covered when not in use to protect against fading of the black anodizing.

In saltwater environment winches should be stripped down, cleaned, and lubricated monthly otherwise once or twice per season, depending on their use. All bolts securing the winches should be checked where possible at least once per season.

Blocks usually require very little service but should be checked for any damage due to hard use.

NOTE: Never leave a snatch block open! Be sure it is properly closed before applying a load to prevent bending the cheek of the block. Silicone lubricant spray usually keeps sheeves and blocks running freely.

Sheeves at the head of the mast should be checked before the mast is stepped on the boat and depending on use of the yacht may be a couple more times during the sailing season to ensure all sheeves are running freely and no halyards are cutting any grooves into the sheeves

## 10.7 Standing Rigging

Standing rigging defines all fixed parts of the rigging which aid to support the mast.

All components of the standing rigging should be checked each time before going sailing and a detailed

examination done at monthly intervals

Turnbuckles should be checked top and bottom for open cotter pins, which should be turned back and taped, spreaders should be checked for alignment and that their pins are in. Spreader ends should be taped and inspected so that no sharp edges are exposed to the Genoa Leech

On standing wire rigging check for ripped or protruding strands and signs of rust or wear in wire where it enters terminal end fittings.

It is good safety practice, particularly when sailing in saltwater, to paint a small white ring around the wire base where it enters a terminal. The paint will indicate if any slippage occurred and will also prevent salt from collecting in the small crevices between the strands, which will in time induce corrosion

If any signs of rust or wear are found, the rigging should be replaced.

Rod rigging should be examined for kinks and nicks and any signs of fatigue near rod terminal end fittings should be reported to your dealer.

## 10.8 Running Rigging

Running rigging defines all the gear that is used in handling and trimming of sails, such as sheets, halyards, guys and vang.

Main and genoa halyards are stainless steel wire and are subject to heavy loads and constant flexing as they pass over sheeves at the head of the mast and turning sheeves or turning blocks at the foot of the mast.

This constant flexing tends to fatigue the metal over a period of time, and therefore halyards should be frequently examined for broken strands or signs of stress and should be replaced when such problems arise. End fittings on halyards and the splice with rope tails are points of weakness and should be inspected.

Rope halyards are less subject to wear and are primarily used for spinnakers. They need to be checked only twice in a season. Each end fitting should be checked to ensure they close and lock each time the boat is sailed. Frayed rope sheets should be replaced when necessary.

## 10.9 Steering

The detailed manufacturer's maintenance guide and parts list should be closely followed. Roller bearings in the pedestal were lubricated by the manufacturer. After two seasons, apply lubrication in the holes provided on top of each bearing. Over-lubrication could affect the brake pads. The roller chain should be lightly oiled with #30 motor or machine oil every two months. The holes in the sheeve bearing should be oiled four times a season.

The steering cables which are 7 X 19 stainless steel wire should be checked often. The cables should be reasonably taught at all times. This can be adjusted by tightening the threaded eye bolts on the radial driver. The cables should also be lightly lubricated occasionally. While doing so, place about five layers of facial tissue in the palm of your hand, applying oil to the tissues and lightly rubbing the wire. This will lubricate the strands and flag a broken or hooked strand by tearing off a piece of tissue. If there is a break in the wire replace it immediately.

**CAUTION:** The hand should be covered with a leather glove to prevent injury during this check. At the beginning of each season inspect the complete system, including bolts. The wire should be replaced a maximum of every five years or earlier if frequent inspections reveal frayed or broken strands. Keep any replaced wire on board as future spares.

The steering system should also be checked out every other year under heavy load. On a calm day and away from any other boats, have another person stationed below to observe the system under load looking for parts bending, distorting, creaking or any other obvious indication of failing of a component.

In time this test may prevent serious consequences.

## 10.10 Engine

The engine manuals of your yacht cover the maintenance of your engine and should be read carefully.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** Once the engine is started, it may take several minutes in cold water until it reaches full operating temperature (175-190°F) and should not be put under load to prevent corrosion. Before changing the oil, operate the engine until it reaches operating temperature (175-190). Shut down engine and remove the oil from the crank case by means of a crank case pump which is supplied.

Frequently check all fuel lines for tightness. Your nose is your best guide; if you smell diesel fuel, there is probably a leak somewhere in the system. A gentle tightening of each connection in the fuel lines will often solve the problem.

If you do smell any fumes in the boat, extreme caution must be used to prevent an explosion. The freshwater cooling system is filled at the plant with a mixture of 50% freshwater and 50% antifreeze. Special attention of owners is drawn to item 13 on page 13 of the Westerbeke Technical Manual

## 10.11 Electrical and Electronics

Electrical wiring system usually requires little or no maintenance Only exposed terminals and connections should be checked twice a season and more frequently in a sea air environment for tightness and any signs of corrosion.

Exposed electric and electronic terminals can be protected with a light coating of Vaseline, silicone resin coat or more recently the Teflon grease lubricants available at electronic parts dealers. Both 12V and

110V sockets and plugs should always be clean and free of moisture. A smear of light grease on the threads of the sealing caps will assist in making a good seal.

The batteries should be periodically checked with a hydrometer. After this test add distilled water as needed. The level should be approximately 3/8 inch above the plates. Keep the vent-plug holes unobstructed and ensure the terminal posts and clamps are kept clean and tight. Frequent cleaning washes away sea water, acid and dirt that has accumulated and set up tiny circuits that drain off amperage

Before cleaning a battery, take it to an area that will not be damaged by acid washed off the battery. Tighten vent caps and scrub terminals including the top of the battery with a brush dipped in a solution of diluted ammonia or a couple of ounces of baking soda dissolved in a quart of water. Scrub until all bubbling stops. Flush battery with clean water, dry and replace into the boat.

REMEMBER: Clean, dry and tight are the three most important factor. in battery and electrical connection maintenance.

## 10.12 Upholstery

The upholstery from the standard CS Yachts selection is material of synthetic fibers, either 100% nylon or a combination of nylon and rayon. These materials -have been chosen because synthetic fiber is not as subject to mold or mildew caused by a marine environment. Dyes used in the material have been selected so as to be as colorfast and sun resistant as possible, but extreme exposure to direct sunlight or water may cause discoloration.

The upholstered cushions and seat backs are fitted over foam with zippers on the back face to simplify removal for cleaning.

The upholstery must not be machine washed but should be dry cleaned. Check with your dry cleaner when you take the covers in, so that the proper cleaning process is used.

If the yacht is to be left for some time unused, it is advisable to stand the cushions on end so that air can circulate around them. Also clean out lockers of any damp clothing and leave locker doors open.

## 11 SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Safety should be the first concern of every sailor and certain items should always be carried aboard each yacht to ensure the well-being of every person aboard.

Although the laws pertaining to safety vary from country to country, the items listed below are generally considered an absolute necessity on each yacht.

### 11.1 Fire Extinguishers

At least one Type B.C. 2 1/2 lb. extinguisher should be carried on every yacht. Depending upon the size of the yacht, many owners carry two or three extinguishers mounted in the yacht in various easily accessible locations. These extinguishers should be U.L.C. approved and carry a certified inspection and testing date.

More recently, Halon extinguishers have entered the market and should be considered on larger yachts, since they are the most effective fire extinguishers for any type of fire. **[Ed. note: Halon is now illegal]**

### 11.2 Life Jackets

One life jacket or personal flotation device for each member of the crew must be carried. They should be approved by the Department of Transport in Canada and by the United States Coast Guard in the US

### 11.3 Life Buoys

Most yachts carry life buoys of the horseshoe/pony ring type which can be easily stowed in a bracket on the stern pulpit or adjacent to the helmsman. This life buoy should have a gravity- activated strobe or other bright light attached to it and a 50 ft. long line. The other end is attached to a man-overboard pole. This pole is stowed on the lifeline of the yacht and goes overboard after the life buoy.

### 11.4 Safety Harnesses

Just as with life jackets, a safety harness should always be worn by anyone on deck at night and during heavy weather sailing. These harnesses allow the wearer to be attached to some- permanent fixture on or above the deck. They should be able to take the full weight of the wearer falling several feet.

### 11.5 Lifelines

Lifelines should be checked regularly to ensure their integrity. Always ensure that the access gate (if installed) is closed before leaving the dock or mooring. Always check carefully that the swage fittings are not pulling and the lock nuts on the bottle screws of the lifeline turnbuckles and snap shackle are tight.

## 11.6 Dinghy and Life Raft

For offshore cruising or racing, an inflatable dinghy or life raft must be carried with a capacity to accommodate every member of the crew. Inflatable dinghies should be checked once every two years to ensure their good operation.

## 11.7 Flashlights

Every yacht should be equipped with a number of flashlights in good working condition with well charged batteries not only as a convenience in moving about the boat at night and in trimming sails, but as a safety precaution locating people overboard. At least two of the lantern types should be available on the boat.

## 11.8 Safety Flares

The U.S. or Canadian Coast Guard regulations apply to your size of yacht.

## 11.9 Fog Signals and Radar Reflectors

Both of these items are extremely important if sailing conditions deteriorate and visibility is severely restricted. Fog horns of the canister pressure type are good but a "lung power" type should also be available. Sailboats cannot be picked up well on radar, thus the radar reflector is a must for bad weather.

These should be purchased commercially and stored carefully to prevent damage since the accuracy of the angles on the reflector are most important.

## 11.10 Anchor

The type of anchor carried will vary from region to region according to bottom conditions. The anchor should include an anchor line, minimum length of three times the length of the yacht, which is attached to approximately six feet of chain, which in turn is attached to the anchor.

This chain ensures that the stock of the anchor will lie on the bottom permitting the anchor to dig into the bottom as it is dragged.

## 12 LAUNCHING AND STORAGE PROCEDURES

**IMPORTANT:** It is not recommended that you lift a yacht stored in a shipping cradle by forklifts without additional strengthening of the cradle. Most forks concentrate the maximum weight in a small area and some damage to the hull may result. Boats being lifted in shipping cradles should have straps or forks placed under fore and aft upright supports.

### 12.1 Prior to Launch Check List

1. Prior to launching all through hull valves should be closed to prevent any leakage. Check that all through hull fittings are secure and that valves open and close easily.
2. Check that batteries are fully charged; battery terminals are clean, and all electrical connections are also clean and secure.
3. Close all drain valves on the raw water circuit, heat exchanger oil -cooler, V-drive and fill raw water intake filter with water. (Intake-valve should also be closed.)
4. Check and clean propeller and shaft and check for excessive play in the strut bearing. Ensure that the blades of a folding propeller open and close readily and that all cotter pins are in place and secure.
5. Wash the exterior of the boat with soapy water to reveal any scratches or damage. Repair damaged areas as necessary.
6. Wax hull exterior. Pigment, which tends to make small scratches disappear where the hull is polished, may be mixed into the wax before application.

### 12.2 After Launch Check List

1. Check stuffing box of drive shaft for any leaks (a small leak will disappear as soon as the engine runs for a short period of time, since the seals may have dried out over the lay-up period.)
2. Check all through hull fittings, sea cocks and the bilge to ensure that no leaks exist
3. Open the raw water intake sea cock for the engine cooling water
4. Start engine. After engine has reached operating temperature, shut down and change oil if necessary
5. Check propeller shaft alignment

### 12.3 Stepping the Mast

**CAUTION:** Ensure that there is no possibility of contact with overhead electric power wiring, telephone lines or other obstructions when lifting and stepping the spar, as damage or fatal injury may result.

1. Good maintenance and preparation of the spar and rigging ensure a trouble-free season. Lay the mast on several supports at 8-9' on center. Wash and inspect from top to bottom.

2. Check all sheeves on masthead for excessive wear or abrasion. Lubricate all moving parts so that halyards will run freely. Inspect all halyards for wear, abrasions, broken strands from end to end and replace if necessary.
3. Check mast collar for deterioration of the rubber
4. Use a leather glove while inspecting wire halyards to prevent injury to your hands. Inspect all standing rigging carefully for broken wire strands, cracked swage terminals, scratches, cracks, nicks or dents on rod rigging. Inspect all cotter pins on furling gears. Inspect all clevis pins to be certain they are properly pinned and taped and will not damage sails or halyards. If any problems arise, consult your CS dealer.
5. Inspect the leading and trailing edges of spreaders for any signs of fatigue or cracking.
6. Test all mast lights with a portable 12V battery and label all wires at mast base accordingly.
7. Tie all running rigging together and secure the entire bundle to the spar at the goose neck. Tie all standing rigging together and secure the wires in proper order to the spar to avoid crossing wires when hoisting mast.
8. Back-off all turnbuckles and lightly grease the threads of the turnbuckle screws. If turnbuckle threads have tape or paint adjustment marks, DO NOT remove the marks or alter the position by adjusting the turnbuckles unevenly.
9. Ensure that the locating bolts are in place in the mast step. They are normally in #1 and #3 holes.

**It is advisable to double check all the above procedures.**

10. Prepare a rope sling of sufficient strength to carry the spar.
11. Install the sling inside the standing and running rigging so it will not crush the rigging and mark the mast.
12. Make a 1/2" diameter tie-down line from the sling to the lower end of the spar, ensure there is no interference with release of the standing rigging once the mast is stepped.
13. Ensure that the weight of the spar is not carried by the spreaders or other mast hardware a lot when the mast is raised to a vertical position. The sling and the tie-down string should carry the mast.
14. When attaching the lifting hook to the sling, ensure the hook does not mark the mast, and a piece of carpet wrapped and taped around the lifting hook would prevent such damage.
15. A minimum of three persons should be present when stepping the spar in addition to the crane



operator. Position one person at the foot of the mast to take the weight off the foot as the spar is lifted. The second person should stand by to hold the genoa furling drum (if applicable) and clear also any rigging as the mast is lifted.

16. When lifting the mast, keep the foot of the spar pointed toward the base of the crane to keep the mast from swinging into the crane

**NEVER POSITION ANYONE DIRECTLY BELOW A SUSPENDED MAST.**

17. When the crane is in the lowering position, pass the foot of the mast over to the second person on deck. Raise the mast to an almost vertical position and carefully lower the mast through the mast collar, ensuring all electrical wiring precedes the entry of the mast.
18. Check to make sure the teak trim collar has been removed from the main cabin head liner. Check aloft the mast is not hitting or fouling the crane arm.
19. With the foot of the spar through the mast collar, untie the bundle of standing rigging and clear each piece away from the crane lifting cable.

**KEEP AWAY HANDS, ARMS AND FEET DIRECTLY BELOW THE SPAR AS IT IS LOWERED INTO THE BOAT.**

20. When mast is resting on step, attach the forestay, backstay, port and starboard main shrouds. Place rubbing ring around the spar at the collar and fasten mast step collar cover to deck.
21. Now lower the crane lifting cable to allow the sling and hook to be lowered and- released, taking care that the sling and hook do not damage the steaming light on the mast. It may be necessary to retrieve the sling by sending someone aloft in a bosun 's chair.
22. Connect the lower and intermediate shrouds and snug-up all turnbuckles by hand. Replace all cotter pins into the clevis pins. To prevent damage to sails, insert all clevis pins with heads forward or outboard and tape over the bent cotter pins.
23. Release the bundle of running rigging and lead to the appropriate blocks and winches. Connect all antennae and wind instrument wires and test.

## 13 WINTER LAY-UP AND STORAGE

### 13.1 Un-stepping the Mast

Before removing the spar for winter storage, make a diagram of the location of the running rigging and the connections of the electrical wiring to serve as a guide when the mast is re-stepped. Mark the turnbuckle screws with nail polish or black electrical tape to facilitate retuning of the spar.

1. Disconnect all wiring at base
2. Remove teak mast ring (6 screws)
3. Remove hose clamp from mast boot
4. Undo all shrouds and tie to mast (do not let them hang freely, they can get caught under handrails, etc.)
5. Masthead instruments should be removed prior to de-masting (i.e. Windex, wind machine, etc.)
6. Slings the Mast: On the CS 33 the sling is placed just below the spreaders; however:
  - i. On the CS 36, under the upper spreader if there is enough height on the crane - this will be bottom heavy
  - ii. Below lower spreaders, with great care - this will be top heavy
  - iii. The ideal position is approximately 1 foot above the mast light. Be careful when moving sling up the mast
7. Station a man below at step, one on deck and a roller furling system, someone should hang (???)
8. Remove mast; do not lose the rubber collar
9. Pull all halyards to masthead, coil halyards, bag and strap to mast
10. Shrouds can be removed, coiled and stored (optional); be sure all cups on swages are accounted for
11. Remove spreaders and end caps to prevent damage (optional)
12. Seal masthead with plastic to prevent birds from nesting. Preferably the spar should be stored in a sheltered enclosure. If you must store the spar outside, polyethylene sleeving may be used to protect it. Do not expose any spars wrapped in plastic to direct sunlight. Cut a few drain holes in the bottom of the sleeve so that any water formed by condensation will run out. If the plastic covering over the spar is exposed to sunlight and water is allowed to collect inside, discoloration of the spar may occur.

#### **DO NOT USE MASKING OR FILAMENT TAPE ON SPAR.**

13. Coil and bag all internal lines of the boom
14. Be sure that-mast/deck opening is well sealed using a cover and the hose clamp removed in (c)
15. Be sure that mast is well supported along entire length.
16. All blocks, boom vang, etc., should be removed and stored at home or locked in cockpit locker

## 13.2 Hauling-out and Sling Location

The proper placement of slings and supports is most important when hauling out your yacht. Improper placement causes excessive stress on the hull and may result in gelcoat fractures or other damage. Slings should never be placed on a propeller shaft or strut. The forward sling is placed in the area of the forward main bulkhead, but do not place over any through hull fittings of electronic instruments; the aft sling in the area of the main companionway. To prevent the slings from damaging the gelcoat finish of the hull, carpet pads or old towels may be placed flat against the hull. Tie a line between slings to prevent them from slipping. (see diagram No 1).

## 13.3 Cradle Support

When hauling on a marine railway or placing the yacht in its winter cradle, a minimum of 60% of the weight of the yacht should be on the keel. Pads for supporting the bottom of the hull should not bear more than 30-40% of the total weight of the yacht, or structural damage may result if these weight percentages are not followed.

Do not put weight on the keel further aft than the last keel bolt. The extreme aft tip of the keel is relatively thin and will accept very little weight without bending. It may be necessary to go through the loading procedure two or three times, checking the keel position relative to the centerline of the cradle before its final position.

Also ensure that the cradle be placed on level ground or shim the cradle until level. It is important that the hull sits on a level plane so that the water that may accumulate on deck and in the cockpit will flow to the overboard drains. Be sure that the through hull valves for the cockpit drains are left open.

All valves on through hulls below the waterline such as the sink drain, should also be left open so that no water is trapped in the drain lines and freezes. Freezing could rupture hoses or damage valves.

The forward anchor locker dorade vent should be left in place, since this will allow the interior of the boat to breathe after it is closed up for lay-up.

CS Yachts do not recommend that the yacht be stored with the mast left stepped. This places additional strains on hull and rig, not normally encountered when the craft is in the water. Damage caused to a yacht structure, cradle, or any part of the rigging, caused by storage with the rig in place, will not be entertained as a valid warranty claim.

## 13.4 Winterizing Procedure

1. Scrub down the bottom to remove any marine growth and grease. Wash down deck and topsides.
2. All gear that may be damaged by cold or dampness such as clothing, life jackets, books, etc. should be removed from the yacht and placed in a warm, dry storage area.

**NOTE:** Be sure all sails, boom cover, sail sock, etc. are dry before folding carefully and storing at home. During the winter sails should be taken out and refolded, avoiding previous creases.

3. Lubricate or cover all exposed mechanical fittings to guard against ice and snow.
4. Oil all floorboards, drop boards, woodwork and paneling. This will prevent wood from drying out in severe winter conditions.
5. Remove screens from opening-ports-~and replace with gaskets supplied.
6. Remove transducers and replace the plugs. (This should be done prior to haul-out, especially the knot meter transducer.)
7. Remove all instruments and store at home, if desired, or check all electrical and mechanical components on boat and remove or replace those needing repair during the winter.
8. Engines with freshwater cooling will only need to have the raw water cooling side of the engine winterized.
9. Open all drain valves as shown on diagram No. 21
10. Drain raw water strainer through drain plug in bottom, then remove raw water strainer, located on starboard side of engine compartment and clean screen and interior of strainer. NOTE:
11. To assist in priming the raw water pump when commissioning in the spring, close raw water seacock, fill strainer and hoses through top and close-up. On starting engine, open seacock.
12. Alternate Procedure: Remove the raw water inlet hose from the seacock and place this hose into a gallon container of 50-50 antifreeze. Start engine and run until the antifreeze comes out the exhaust outlet. Stop engine and replace the inlet hose on the seacock and tighten the hose clamps. Antifreeze is now throughout the raw water-cooling system, including the muffler. But remove raw water pump impeller, rinse in freshwater, and lubricate with Teflon grease. Do not reinstall impeller until commissioning.
13. Put a wooden plug in the exhaust discharge or plug with an oil-soaked rag to eliminate condensation. - (Ensure removal at spring fit-out.)

### 13.5 Head and Holding Tank

1. General: The plumbing systems layout is shown in diagrams No. 19, 20 & 22The pump-out deck plate is in the anchor well bottom and the vent on the stem head. It is good practice to flush out the tank with freshwater at every pump out.
2. Pump holding tank dry, flush thoroughly and pump dry again. When flushing out, a deodorizing cleaner should be added before pumping out.
3. When tank has been pumped dry add 2-4 quarts of ethylene glycol antifreeze to the toilet and pump through the system and into the tank.
4. The head is either a Wilcox-Crittenden Head-Mate or a Mansfield Model 751 marine toilet. For best protection and trouble-free-operation in the next season remove the parts of the head as per manufacturer's instructions and clean all valves in the head.

5. In spring, add water to the system and flush thoroughly, then pump out the tank.
6. Add a deodorant chemical to the system when the system is charged for use.

## 13.6 Freshwater Pressure System

The system pump is a Par 36950 or Raritan. For full details on maintenance and spare parts, see the manufacturer's instructions.

Freshwater tanks are situated on port and starboard, connected by a leveling pipe with a shut-off valve at each tank. These can be used to isolate either tank from the supply system if required. The supply is drawn from the leading pipe. Each tank has two inspection ports on the top. The tanks should be drained during the lay-up and winterized as follows:

1. Disconnect the grey pipe leading from the 'T' piece connecting the two tanks to the water pump. Drain almost all water from both tanks. Leave a couple of gallons in each, by turning off their respective gate valves. Reconnect water pump pipe at 'T'. Add one gallon of potable antifreeze to each tank. Open both faucets in the 'Hot' position and run pump until antifreeze mix emerges. Change faucets to "Cold" position and run mix through.
2. After pumping out the tanks, disconnect all hot and cold-water lines at the lowest point of the system and let any water left in the tanks and lines drain into the bilge. Be sure that both water tank shut-off valves in the leveling pipe and the supply pipe from the pump to both the hot water tank and faucets, the hot water supply pipe and uncouple the supply pipe to the hot water tank and drain.
3. The pressure pump should run very briefly with all cold water taps open to force out any remaining water. CAUTION: Do not run the pressure pump more than a few seconds or damage may be caused by running it dry.
4. Pump the hand pump as well as the sea water pump (if provided) several times to expel any water.
5. Leave all faucets open once system is shut down.
6. Open the inspection ports in the water tanks and clean out and dry the tanks. Place some baking soda in an open glass container and place in the tank for the winter. Close the inspection ports once the tanks are cleaned.
7. When the entire system is drained the bilges should be pumped dry and sponged clean. It is recommended to pour a pint of antifreeze into the bilge to prevent any water due to condensation from freezing.
8. Pour a small quantity of antifreeze mix into the galley sink with the gate valve operating the

hand pump in the "Pump Out" position. Operate the hand pump to run antifreeze mix through system, then return gate valve to the "Direct Drain" position.

9. The lines on the discharge side on the icebox pump, shower sump pump and deck wash pump (if installed), should have the hoses disconnected and drained or run an antifreeze/water mix through all pumps and lines.

## 13.7 Bilge Pump

The pump is a diaphragm type Henderson MK-V, U/D 85-2501 capacity, 25 gal./min. with a virtual non-choke ability. In the event of choking there is a quick release inspection cover on the back face.

## 13.8 Gate Valves

All underwater through hull fittings have a gate valve. At lay-up the valves should be cleaned with freshwater to remove all salts and should be slightly greased.

It is considered good practice to shut down all valves when leaving the yacht for a period of time. Ensure the valve for the engine water intake is opened before starting.

## 13.9 Batteries

Remove the batteries from the yacht, fully charge them, and store in a cool and protected place on a wooden shelf for the winter.

Should batteries remain in the yacht, make absolutely sure they are completely charged to prevent any frost damage. It is also recommended that batteries be fully disconnected to prevent any power drainage.

## 13.10 Upholstery

It is best if the upholstered cushions are removed for the winter and stored in a dry location. If this is not possible then the cushions should be stood up on end so that there is as much air circulation as possible to minimize mildew.

## 13.11 Deck Hardware

Blocks and loose gear should be removed and stored in a dry place. Winches and permanently fixed hardware should be lubricated as suggested by the manufacturer and covered when exposed to ice and snow. Sheets and running rigging should also be stored in a dry location.

Remove lifelines and label; store in bags Deflate fenders and store at home.

If shrouds are left untied to the mast, remove all turnbuckles, etc. and protect spar with pieces of carpet

where shrouds contact to prevent marking the spar.

In the case of roller furling be sure it is securely tied to the mast. **DO NOT LET IT SAG.**

### 13.12 Lockers and Enclosures

Lockers and enclosures inside the boat should be cleaned out and left open so that the air can circulate. The ice box should be thoroughly pumped and sponged dry and the lid left open.

## 14 WARRANTY

Included with this manual is the Warranty Form for your new yacht. Please read it carefully. When you take delivery of your yacht, complete the Warranty Registration card and mail it to;

CS YACHTS LIMITED,

79 Bramsteele Road, Brampton, Ontario. Canada.

L6W 3K6

This form must be completed by the original purchaser and returned to CS Yachts to validate the Warranty;

The Warranty Registration also serves as a record to meet U.S.C.G. requirements for those yachts purchased in the United States.

Also included are additional cards for notification of change of address and ownership since this is the only way we have of keeping our owners informed of changes in this manual.



## 15 TABLES

*Table 1 Lubricants, Coolants and Filters*

Engine	Gearbox	Drive	Lubricating Oil	Transmission Oil	Drive Lubricant	Engine Lubricant	Fuel Filters
Yanmar 8HP	W-30	Straight Drive	10W-30 Shell Rimula	10W-30 Shell Rimula	10W-30 Shell Rimula	Raw Water	CAV Model 96
Bukh 20HP	W-30	Straight Drive	10W-30 Shell Rimula	10W-30 Shell Rimula	10W-30 Shell Rimula	Raw Water	CAV Model 96 – Gross Mechanical
Westerbeke 30&33	Paragon Hydraulic	V-Drive Walter RV-10 2:1	Shell Rotella-T SAE30	Transmission Fluid Type ‘A’ Shell Donax T.G.	Shell Rotella-T SAE 30 (1 pint)	Freshwater 50/50% Antifreeze	Primary CAV Filter Trap 120 – Secondary Gross Mechanical

Note: Raw Water filter for Westerbeke 30 & 33 is a “Perko”

*Table 2 Electrical Light Bulb Replacement*

Group	Location	Pcs	Bulb Type
Navigation Lights	Bow Bi-Color	1	Ahelmann & Schlatter 12V-25W 2 pin offset bayonet 904-0002
	Stern	1	Ahelmann & Schlatter 12V-10W Guest replacement 904-00200
	Masthead Tricolor (optional)	1	Guest 12V-10W Guest Replacement # P13612
	Masthead Anchor	1	Ahelmann & Schlatter 12V-10W (discontinued)
	Masthead Strobe (optional)	1	Quartz Halogen M35 Guest replacement #P17401
	Steaming Light	1	Ahelmann & Schlatter 12V-10W Festoon 904-00200
	Deck Light	1	Aqua Signal Halogen type OSRAM #64425 12V-20W
Accommodation	Overhead Dome	4 2	White GE-1142 QL7 Red GE 94 SJ4
	Bulkhead	7	SL94 2 pin bayonet
	Chart Table	1	GE 1816 1 pin bayonet
	Galley Fluorescent	1	F8 T5 CW
	Cockpit light	1	Windex Bulb Type OSRAM 12V 3W
	Compass light	1	Dual 40000HR Bulb Assy #A12925

Note: Light bulb sizes may vary. When replacing a bulb, take the expired bulb to dealer to ensure same size is obtained.

Table 3 Tank Capacities, Toilet, Stove and Faucet Types

Boat Model	Water Tank Capacities			Fuel Tank Capacities			Holding Tank Capacities			Toilet Type	Stove Type
	U.S. Gal	IMP Gal	Liter	U.S. Gal	IMP Gal	Liter	U.S. Gal	IMP Gal	Liter		
CS27	19	16	73	14	12	54	38	32	145	Marine Head	2-Burner Alcohol
CS30	30	25	113.7	21.6	18	82	30	25	113.7	Marine Head	2-Burner with Oven Propane
CS33	60	50	227	25	21	85	38	32	145	Marine Head	2-Burner with Oven Propane
CS36	100	83	377	42	35	159	38	32	145	Marine Head	3-Burner with Oven Propane

Table 4 Stainless Steel and Rigging Components

Model	Bow Pulpit Diam.	Stern Pulpit Diam.	Stanchion Diam. & Height	Mast Dim. Approx.	Track Size
CS27	1"	1"	1"x25"	33'	5/8" Holt Allen #89
CS30	1"	1"	1"x25"	48'	3/4" Holt Allen #90
CS33	1"	1"	1"x25"	50'	3/4" Holt Allen #90
CS36	1"	1"	1"x25"	55'	7/8" Holt Allen #91

Model	Boom Dim.	Bolt Rope Size	Tack Pin Cutback	Tack Pin Ht.	Clew Pin Cutback	Spinnaker Track Dim.
CS27	10'-4"	3/8"	2"	1½"		
CS30	12'-2"	3/8"	1½"	2"	†	Standard Isomat Casting required
CS33	11'-10"	3/8"	1½"	2"	†	Standard Isomat Casting required
CS36	14'-0"	3/8"	1½"	2"	†	Standard Isomat Casting required

Notes: All cut back dimensions are taken from 'P' & 'E' limits respectively

Pulpits use 316 Stainless Steel

† Clew slug provided – fits 3/8"

Table 5 Standing Rigging

Item	No	Length Head to Pin	Size & Material	Upper End Fitting	Lower End Fitting
Forestay	1	50'-10"	5/16" 1x19 SS wire	Isomat Terminal Cup	Merriman Turnbuckle No 7854-101620, 5/8"
Backstay	1	54'-7"	1/4" 1x19 SS wire	Isomat Terminal Cup	Ditto
Upper Shrouds	2	49'-10"	1/4" 1x19 SS wire	Isomat Terminal Cup	Merriman Turnbuckle No 7854-0812, 7/16"
Intermediate Shrouds	2	36'-2"	1/4" 1x19 SS wire	Isomat Terminal Cup	Ditto
Lower Shrouds	4	Fwd. 20'- 11" Aft 21'- 1"	1/4" 1x19 SS wire 1/4" 1x19 SS wire	Isomat Terminal Cup	Ditto
Upper Lifelines	2	-	1/4" 7x7 SS wire vinyl coated with turnbuckle	-	-
Lower Lifelines	2	-	1/4" 7x7 SS wire vinyl coated with turnbuckle	-	-

Table 6 Running Rigging

Standard Rigging Layout						
Item	No.	Layout	Material	End	End	Blocks
Main Halyard	1	Wire 54' Rope tail 55'	Wire - 3/16" 7x19 SS Rope – 7/16 Dacron Braid – Yellow Fleck	Spliced direct into Merriman shackle 390	Whip	
Genoa Halyard	1	Wire 55' Rope tail 53'	Wire - 3/16" 7x19 SS Rope – 7/16 Dacron Braid – Yellow Fleck	Spliced direct into Nicro Fico snap shackle NF- 15000S	Whip	
Topping Lift	1	Rope 107'	Rope 5/16" Dacron Braid White	Spliced direct into Nicro Fico snap shackle NF- 11000S	Whip	
Main Sheet	1	Rope 90'	Rope 7/16" Dacron Braid White	Soft eye for becket of block	Whip	Lewmar 9257 Fiddle Lewmar 9267 Fiddle & Becket
Genoa Sheets	2	Rope 55'	Rope 5/8" Dacron Braid Blue Fleck	Whip	Whip	
Flattening Reef	1	Rope 37' Rope 47'	Rope 3/8" Dacron Green Fleck	Whip	Whip	
First Reef	1		Rope 3/8" Dacron White			
Clew Outhaul	1		Rope 3/8" Dacron Black & Yellow Fl.			

Optional Rigging Layout						
Item	No.	Layout	Material	End	End	Blocks
Spinnaker Halyard	1	Rope 115'	Rope 7/16" Dacron Braid Red Fleck	Spliced direct into Nicro Fico snap shackle NF- 15000S	Whip	
Spinnaker Pole Lift	1	Rope 80'	Rope 3/8" Dacron Braid Red Fleck	Spliced direct into Nicro Fico snap shackle NF- 11000S	Whip	
Spinnaker Sheets	2	Rope 75'	Rope 1/2" Dacron Braid Red Fleck	Spliced direct into Nicro Fico snap shackle NF- 15000S	Whip	Nicro Fico 10124B snatch snap block
Spinnaker Guy	2	Rope 45'	Rope 1/2" Low Stretch Dacron Braid Red Fleck	Spliced direct into Lewmar snap shackle 5201	Whip	Nicro Fico 10124B snatch snap block
Spinnaker Foreguy	1	Rope 56'	Rope 7/16" Dacron Braid Red Fleck	Spliced direct into Nicro Fico snap shackle NF- 11000S	Whip	Lewmar 9218 Single with snap shackle
Main sheet Coach Roof	1	Rope 90'	Rope 7/16" Dacron Braid White	Soft eye for becket of block	Whip	

Table 7 Blocks

Usage	Description	Quantity
Standard Mainsheet On coach roof	Lewmar #9267 fiddle block with becket	1
	Lewmar #9217 single block	4
Jib Sheet	Merriman-Holbrook Genoa lead car #7120-130. Barlow Gibb #2036 – 2-foot blocks	2
Main & Genoa Halyards	Standard Isomat	1
Main Boom Lift	Isomat exit on box & cleat on mast	1
Boomvang	Lewmar fiddle block with snap shackle 2 blocks: #9258, #9288 with cam cleat	1 (optional)
Spinnaker Gear	Nicro Fico Trunnion snatch block #10124B. Spring loaded lead block Lewmar #8120	2
Topping Lift	3/8" Dacron braid with snap shackle	1
Slab Reefing	3/8" Dacron braid, internal on boom with Nicro Fico snatch block at mast base N.F. #10120B	2

Table 8 Backstay Preload Limits

Model	Backstay Size	Backstay Breaking Strength (LBS)	Preload limit 25%-33% of Breaking Strength (LBS) Wire Limit	Absolute Preload limit 40% of Breaking Strength (LBS) Rod Limit
CS27	3/16" SSW	4700	1500	1880
CS30				
CS33	1/4" SSW	8200	2700	3300
CS36	5/16" SSW	12500	4100	5500

Note: Absolute limit (40% of breaking strength) should only be used with rod backstay and forestay, not stainless-steel wire (SSW)

Table 9 Engine and Propeller

Model	Engine	Transmission	Standard 2 Blade Propeller	Optional Folding Propeller
CS27	Yanmar 8HP	Straight drive 2:1	13" x 8" p. x 1" L.H.	13"x8"x1" L.H. Martec
CS30	Volvo 18HP	Straight drive 2.6:1		
CS33	Bukh 20HP	Straight drive 2:1	15" x 15" p. x 1" R.H.	18"x12"x1" R.H. Martec or 16½"x11"x1" R.H. Gori
CS36	Westerbeke 30HP	V-Drive 2:1	16" x 13" p. x 1" L.H.	18"x12"x1" L.H. Martec or 16½"x11"x1" L.H. Gori
	Westerbeke 33HP	V-Drive 2:1	16" x 12" p. x 1" L.H.	18"x10"x1" L.H. Gori

Note: Dimensions follow format: 18" diameter by 12" pitch by 1" diameter bore, left hand rotation