



Coming Out of Lay-Up

Important Recommendations For Boating Season

CHUBB®

Recreational Marine

Coming Out of Lay-Up

When spring approaches, it's an exciting time as you prepare for boating season. If your boat has been in lay-up throughout the winter months, here are some suggestions from Chubb Recreational Marine Insurance® to help you ensure that your vessel will be ready for a successful launch, and safe and enjoyable cruising.

Coming Out of Lay-up

As a boat owner, you're responsible for knowing the condition of your boat and its equipment.



When the vessel is coming out of lay-up, it's a perfect time to take a thorough look at everything that can affect its performance and reliability, as well as the safety of those aboard.

This is an ideal time to complete a full inspection while in the process of your spring cleaning, and to resolve any problems you find before the season gets into full swing. The process needs to begin before the boat is launched. It will be quite awhile before you see the boat out of the water again, so don't miss this opportunity.

This is also a good time to refresh your memory by rounding up and reviewing all the manuals, instruction sheets and other documents that came with the boat and all the onboard systems. These materials typically contain valuable information about proper operation and maintenance, and will also include contact information for the manufacturers and suppliers if you have questions about your equipment.

Before the Launch

Outside the Boat

Rule number one: While working on the hull, always let the yard employees move stands and blocking. If you plan to do any bottom repairs or painting yourself, do not move jackstands or blocking yourself. If you're using a ladder to get onboard, don't forget to secure the top of the ladder to a stanchion, or a cleat on deck.

Inspect the Bottom

Check all through-hull fittings and scrape inside their openings. You want to be sure the bronze is bright and smooth. If any through-hulls are covered by grates, it may be necessary to remove them to get a good look. Pitting or a pink appearance can indicate corrosion problems. If the struts that support the prop shafts are painted, scrape off a bit of paint so you can inspect them. Be sure all seawater intakes are clear of obstructions.

If you plan to apply anti-fouling paint, do a thorough inspection of the bottom beforehand. If you find any blisters, they can be repaired and faired before painting.

Through-Hulls and Zincs

Check all the through-hulls above the waterline. If there are any plastic ones, shine a flashlight into them and look closely for cracks. White plastic through-hulls are deteriorated by sunlight and they are under tension from the nuts tightened against the inside of the hull. Cracks are common and they can be a cause of sinking. Any questionable through-hulls should be replaced with marine-grade bronze or fiber-reinforced plastic.

If there are sacrificial zinc anodes attached to the hull, they should be removed prior to painting. The hull under the zincs can be painted but be sure not to paint the studs to which the zincs attach. Mask the studs before painting and be sure they are bright and clean before



replacing the zincs. It's important that the studs and the zinc anodes have a good electrical connection. Install fresh zinc anodes if the old ones are half depleted.

There may also be zinc anodes attached to underwater metal parts, like prop shafts, prop nuts, trim tabs, rudders, bow and stern thrusters, and outdrives. Remove them prior to painting, clean the metal surfaces to which they attach until shiny, then install fresh zincs.

Transducers and Running Gear

Underwater transducers for depth sounders, fish finders, and knot meters should be inspected. The faces of depth transducers should be clean and free of marine growth. Knot meter paddle wheels should turn easily and smoothly. Transducer faces can usually receive a thin coat of bottom paint. Check with their manufacturers before painting.

Check propellers for damage and straightness. A screwdriver, held tightly against the hull or against a strut, can be used as a reference. Check prop tips, and the leading and trailing edges of each blade. If you find variances of more than about 1/16 inch, have the yard remove the prop for service. Put a light coat of waterproof grease on the shaft

taper and key when installing the serviced prop (hint: the narrow nut goes on first). When the clean, straight props are back on the shafts, check them again. If you still find too much variance, a prop shaft may be bent.

You should have removed the impeller for lay-up. Replace it now, if necessary, and install a fresh gasket before you put the cover back on.

Check shaft bearings for wear. Try to move the shaft up and down. A small amount of movement is okay, but too much slack can mean the rubber bearing is worn out. If you're unsure, ask your yard to check them for you. Also, check the rudders by trying to move the bottom of the rudder from side to side, and up and down. Too much slack can indicate a worn bearing, shaft or support collar.

Inspect swim step supports, trim tabs, thruster grates and boarding ladders. If the ladder is telescoping and mounted under the swim step, be sure it deploys properly. Operate the trim tabs to be sure they have the proper range of motion.

Before the Launch

Outdrive Hints

Outdrives typically have rubber bellows between the drive and the transom. Those flexible rubber bellows can be damaged by sunlight, marine growth and chemicals, and they eventually wear out from normal raising and lowering of the outdrive. They don't last forever. Inspect them carefully! It may be necessary to raise and lower the drive to see everything. Pay close attention to the "valleys" in the bellows, where cracks often occur. If a bellows looks less than perfect, have it replaced. Failed bellows are a major cause of sinking of outdrive-powered boats!

Run your finger along the edge of the skeg at the very bottom of the drive. If you find any oil, a seal may need to be replaced. Changing the oil in the drive would be a good idea. If the oil that's drained out is cloudy or milky, it's another sign that a seal is failing. Have bad seals replaced right away, since water in the oil can ruin expensive internal parts.

Important Tips to Remember

If the exhaust ports in the hull are normally plugged to keep critters out during storage periods, don't forget to remove them in the spring. If it's an open boat and the hull has a drain plug, drain any accumulated water from the bilge, and then be sure that the plug is in place and tightened securely! Many a boat has sunk because a drain plug was overlooked.

Inside the Boat

Every through-hull below the waterline must be equipped with a seacock. On a sailboat, some through-hulls above the waterline may submerge when heeled under sail; those need seacocks, too. Make sure all seacocks operate smoothly. Be sure their handles are in good condition. If any of the seacocks are gate

valves (with round handles like water faucets, and common in older boats) you should consider replacing them with proper marine-grade seacocks or ball valves that meet ABYC standards (gate valves do not). Some seacocks have grease fittings; lubricate them if necessary.

If the through-hulls are connected together with bonding wires, the connections must be clean and bright to work properly. Be sure to check the bonding connection to the sacrificial zinc, too.

Seawater intake strainers should be inspected on engines, generators, air conditioner pumps and any other equipment that requires them. If strainers weren't drained last fall, they could have been damaged by freezing. Disassemble them, clean if necessary, and be sure they go back together properly. Make certain drain plugs are secure, and that gaskets and washers are in good shape. Replace any damaged parts.

On deep-draft boats, some seawater intake systems are fitted with vented loops that prevent siphons. The vents contain small springs and diaphragms that can fail due to corrosion or scale buildup. Inspecting a vented loop involves removing the small fitting at the top of the inverted U-shaped loop. If a vent is plugged or damaged, it could result in a drowned engine or, worse, a sinking.

Hoses and Clamps

Inspect the hose clamps and the hoses attached to all the seacocks and through-hulls. Also look at the clamps on the other ends of those hoses, where they attach to the equipment. If you see any sign of rust, replace the clamp with one that is all stainless (many clamps marked "stainless" have screws that will rust; if a clamp is attracted by a magnet, don't use it). Buy replacements only from marine suppliers.

Safety first, and last! Spring is an ideal time for a complete safety review.

Don't forget to look at stuffing box hoses and exhaust hoses, and examine fill hoses from the decks to the tanks. Exhaust and fuel fill hoses are required to have two clamps at each end, and it's a good idea to have double clamps on every hose that attaches to a fitting below the waterline. When adding a second clamp, be sure there's enough room on the fitting, since a clamp can damage the hose if it only contacts part of the fitting inside the hose.

Suction hoses from seacocks to pumps should be heavy-wall or wire-reinforced, and they should stay round when you try to pinch them. Replace any soft hoses in these locations, and any other hoses that show signs of bulging, cracking or damage.

Also, pickup hoses on non-submersible bilge pumps should be oil-resistant, and should feel firm when pinched. While you're down there in the bilges, lift the float switches and make sure your bilge pumps and high water alarm operate properly.

Engines and Generators

Engines and generators may have sacrificial zinc anodes in their cooling systems. Check and replace them if necessary. To find them all, refer to your engine manuals or ask your mechanic. These zincs are important! Neglecting them can result in a cooling system failure, which could ruin your engine.

Check all the V-belts on the engines, too. They should be properly tensioned and in good condition. If you're not sure if the condition of a belt is fine, take it off the engine, turn it inside-out and bend it sharply. Any signs of cracking mean it's time to replace the belt. A full set of belts should be carried in your spares kit, along with extra fuel filters and other service parts.

If the knotmeter transducer is removable from its through-hull, pull it out and inspect the O-rings. Turn the unit on and have a helper watch the display while you give the paddlewheel a spin to be sure it's working. Apply a light coat of waterproof grease to the O-rings and be sure the transducer tube is clean before re-inserting the transducer.

If the water-lift exhaust muffler on a generator or sailboat engine was drained last fall to prevent freeze damage, be sure that the drain plug is in place! All mufflers should be inspected for signs of rust or peeling paint, which can indicate a dangerous exhaust leak.

Steering Gear

Operate the steering gear lock-to-lock and be sure it's firm against the stops if it is hydraulic, or be sure there's no slack if it's cable steering. Have a helper turn the wheel while you observe the rudder gear at the stern. Make certain that all fittings are tight, and that there's nothing stowed near the rudder gear.

Batteries

If you removed the batteries for winter storage, clean the terminals and the clamps on the cables before you connect them. Pay attention to polarity. Be sure the batteries are fully charged.

During the Launch

As the weather warms up boatyards become very busy, often launching several boats an hour. When they're so busy, yard employees may not take the time to properly check for leaks after the boat goes in the water. You, or someone else who knows the boat, should be there when she is launched.

Check for Leaks

As soon as the boat is in the water, get below with a bright light and check for leaks. Remember to check prop shaft and rudder stuffing boxes.

For Sailboats

If your sailboat's mast was removed for winter storage, the yard will usually step it when the boat is in the water. It's easy to get the rig ready for sailing if you remembered to measure the turnbuckles, and to inspect all the standing and running rigging, last fall. Be sure all turnbuckles are secured with cotter pins once the rig has been tuned.

Start the Engine

Before you start an engine, be sure the seawater intake seacock is open. As soon as the engine is running, check for exhaust water flow.

As you move the boat to her mooring, watch the temperature gauge to make sure the engine's cooling system is working properly. If an engine won't start right away, don't crank it for very long; water can collect in the muffler and drown the engine.

Spend time checking everything before your first cruise. Begin on the foredeck and work your way aft, before going below.

tolerance per inch of coupling diameter. It takes experience and special tools to move engines into proper alignment, so this may be a job for your mechanic.

Water Tanks and Heater

If the domestic water and waste systems were winterized, they will need draining and flushing, and any fittings that were disconnected need to be secured. When the tanks are full and the system is pressurized, check all the fittings for leaks.

If you have a propane system, open the valve on the tank, turn on the remote solenoid switch if there is one, and light a burner on the stove. Then turn off the burner, leave the remote switch on and go back to the locker. Note the reading on the pressure gauge and close the valve on the tank. Wait 10 minutes and look at the gauge again. If there's any change in the reading, there's a leak somewhere. Use soapy water to find the leak; never use a flame!

Safety First, and Last! Spring Is An Ideal Time for a Safety Review

Now that you've done your spring chores, you can spend a relaxing season enjoying your boat. Keeping a few final tips in mind can help throughout the season and as you prepare for lay-up later in the year.

- You can begin by checking the lifejackets, flares and first aid kit to help keep you and boating companions safe while onboard your vessel. Be sure the horn, running lights, anchor light and searchlight work properly.

- Check the fire extinguishers and have them serviced as needed, and change the batteries in the smoke and CO detectors, and EPIRB if you have one.
- You'll want to make certain the boat's registration or documentation is current, and that all the required papers are onboard.
- It's always a good idea to start a "punch list" of things that will need attention before the end of the season.
- Inventory all equipment and outfitting onboard, and update it during the season. It is a good idea to list all personal items aboard as well. A complete list of personal items and equipment could come in handy.
- Replace anything that's missing, damaged or out of date, including fire extinguishers.

Before you haul out at the end of the season, remember to ask your marine insurance agent for a copy of Chubb's *Going into Lay-up* brochure or visit www.aceprs.com/boatandyacht to view and download this brochure and many others.

For a complete listing of other boating publications provided by Chubb Recreational Marine Insurance, please visit us at:
<http://www.aceprs.com/boatsafetytips>

Have a great summer of safe boating!



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Contact Us

Chubb Recreational Marine Insurance
436 Walnut Street, WA 11F
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

www.aceprs.com/boatandyacht
recreational.marine@chubb.com

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