



AQUANAMI

MAINTENANCE INFORMATION

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Maintenance is very important for keeping the watercraft in a safe operating condition. The watercraft should be serviced as per the maintenance schedule. A repair shop or person of the owner's choosing may maintain, replace, or repair emission control devices and systems. These instructions do not require components or service by AQUANAMI or authorized AQUANAMI dealers. Although an authorized AQUANAMI dealer has in-depth technical knowledge and tools to service the AQUANAMI watercraft, the emission-related warranty is not conditioned on the use of an authorized AQUANAMI dealer or any other establishment with which AQUANAMI has a commercial relationship. For emission-related warranty claims, AQUANAMI is limiting the diagnosis and repair of emission-related parts to authorized AQUANAMI dealers. For more information, please refer to the US EPA EMISSION-RELATED WARRANTY contained herein. **Proper maintenance is the owner's responsibility.** A warranty claim may be denied if, among other things, the claim was caused by neglect, improper maintenance or improper use.

You must follow the instructions for fuel requirements in the fueling section of this manual. The use of gasoline containing greater than 10 vol% ethanol with this engine may harm the emission control system and will void the warranty.

- RECOMMEND PREMIUM UNLEADED GASOLINE 91 PUMP OCTANE OR HIGHER
 - MINIMUM UNLEADED GASOLINE 86 PUMP OCTANE OR HIGHER
- NOTE: Do not mix oil with fuel.

IMPORTANT: Watercraft rental operations or commercial use will require greater frequency of inspection and maintenance.

Maintenance is critical for the safety and longevity of this product. If you are not familiar with safe service practices and adjustment procedures, see your authorized Aquanami dealer. In many instances proper tools and training are required for certain servicing or repair procedures. Never attempt repairs unless the appropriate tools are available. If required, contact your authorized Aquanami dealer for further servicing information. Adhere to the prescribed maintenance schedules to maintain the watercraft and equipment in top condition at all times. An inspection of the watercraft before each use is always recommended.

Carry out all maintenance as listed in the schedule whenever the hours or time of each column is reached.

 **WARNING**

Failure to properly maintain the watercraft according to the maintenance schedule and procedures can make it unsafe to operate.

The maintenance schedule does not exempt the pre-ride inspection.

Watercraft Maintenance Chart

PART/TASK	First 10 hours	Every 50 hours or 6 months	Every 100 hours or 12 months	Note
ENGINE				
Engine oil and filter ⁽¹⁾	R	R ⁽²⁾		(1) Check oil level daily before use. (2) Change oil and oil filter if the watercraft capsizes or water enters the engine. (3) Every 10 hours in salt water use. (4) Daily rinsing after salt water use. (5) Replace oil seal at 200 hours (irrespective of number of years). See NOTE 1 at the end of maintenance schedule table.
Corrosion protection (spray an anti-corrosion lubricant to metallic components in engine compartment)	L ⁽³⁾	L ⁽³⁾		
Engine rinsing		C ⁽⁴⁾		
Engine drive shaft seal ⁽⁵⁾			L, R	
Engine support and rubber mount	I		I	
Engine breath filter/oil retainer	C	C		
AIR INTAKE SYSTEM				
Air induction box	I		I	(1) Inspect and clean by repair shop.
Flame arrestor			I, C ⁽¹⁾	
EXHAUST SYSTEM				
Exhaust system and fasteners	I, C ⁽¹⁾	I, C	I ⁽²⁾	(1) Daily flushing after salt water or dirty water use. (2) Inspect by repair shop.
COOLING SYSTEM				
Hose and fasteners	I	I	I	(1) Check daily before use. Coolant bottle should be kept full.
Heat exchangers	I	I		
Coolant ⁽¹⁾	I	I	R	
FUEL SYSTEM				
Carburetor		C ^{(1), (2)}		(1) By repair shop. (2) Also clean if watercraft capsizes.
Fuel cap, fuel lines, connections, pressure relief valves	I	I	I ⁽¹⁾	
Fuel filter		R		
Fuel water separator	C	C		
Throttle cable	I	I, L ⁽¹⁾		

ELECTRICAL				
Spark plug		I	R ⁽¹⁾	(1) By repair shop. (2) Inspect once per month. (3) Daily rinse and clean water sensor switch after salt water use.
Battery and fasteners	I	I ⁽²⁾		
Electric connectors and fasteners	I	I	I	
Engine cut-off switch and stop switch	I	I		
Main switch	I	I		
Bilge pump automatic sensor switch	C, I ⁽³⁾	I		
Bilge pump and manual switch	I	I		
STEERING SYSTEM				
Steering cable and connections	I	I	L ⁽¹⁾	(1) By repair shop.
Steering nozzle	I	I ⁽¹⁾	I	
PROPULSION SYSTEM				
Jet pump	C ⁽¹⁾			(1) Daily cleaning jet pump by spraying water in its inlet and outlet and then apply a coat of an anti-corrosion lubricant after salt water use. (2) Replace seals at 200 hours (irrespective of number of years). See NOTE 1 at the end of maintenance schedule table. (3) By repair shop.
Drive shaft rubber boot and mechanical seal ⁽²⁾	I	I	I ⁽³⁾	
Impeller shaft seal ⁽²⁾			I ⁽³⁾	
Stator cone cap "O" ring			I ⁽³⁾	
Impeller and impeller wear ring clearance	I	I		
Sacrificial anode (if so equipped)			R	
Pump mounts	I	I		
Ride plate seal	I	I ⁽³⁾	I	
Hull				
Hull	I	I		(1) Daily rinsing after salt water use. (2) Every 10 hours in salt water use.
Engine compartment seals	I	I		
Engine compartment (spray water repellent to fiber glass hull in engine compartment)	C ⁽¹⁾ , L ⁽²⁾	C ⁽¹⁾ , L ⁽²⁾		
A: ADJUST C: CLEAN I: INSPECT L: LUBRICATE R: REPLACE				

Note 1: Inspect for possible leak or damage on oil seal or water seal, and drive shaft sleeve surface.

MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

This section includes instructions for basic maintenance procedures.

WARNING

Turn off the engine and follow these maintenance procedures when performing maintenance. If you do not follow proper maintenance procedures you can be injured by hot parts, moving parts, electricity, chemicals or other hazards.

General Inspection

Check engine compartment for any damage and for leaks of fuel, water, coolant or oil. Ensure all hose clamps are properly secured and no hose is cracked, kinked or presenting any other damage.

WARNING

If any gasoline leak and/or odor are present, do not start the engine. Have the watercraft serviced by an authorized Aquanami dealer.

Inspect muffler, battery and fuel tank. Visually check electrical connections for corrosion and tightness. Inspect hull, jet pump water intake grate and ride plate for damage. Damaged parts must be repaired or replaced repaired.

WARNING

Should removal of a locking device (e.g. lock tabs, self-locking fasteners, etc.) be required, always replace with a new one.

NOTICE: Never leave any object, rag, tool, etc., in the engine compartment.

Cleaning

The engine compartment should be cleaned to remove any fuel/oil/electrolyte deposits and mildew. Occasionally, wash the interior with water and soap (only use mild detergent). Remove any marine organisms from engine and/or hull. Apply non-abrasive wax such as silicone wax. Lightly spray engine compartment and engine after salt water use. Clean bilge water pump automatic switch sensor. Dry engine and engine compartment with clean dry towels. Clean jet pump by spraying water in its inlet and outlet.

CAUTION: Never clean fiberglass and plastic parts with strong detergent, degreasing agent, abrasives, and paint thinner or acetone.

Lubrication and Anticorrosion Protection

Throttle Cable

Lubricate the throttle cable with XP-S Lube or equivalent. Depressing and releasing the throttle trigger should operate smoothly. Throttle trigger should return to its initial position without any hesitation. There must be a small amount of free-play when throttle trigger is released. Refer to an authorized Aquanami dealer if necessary.

WARNING

- Do not alter or tamper with throttle cable adjustment or routing.
- If throttle lever does not automatically return, do not operate watercraft and see your authorized Aquanami dealer.

Electrical Connections

As necessary, apply an anti-corrosion product such as dielectric grease on battery posts and all exposed cable connectors. Additional Lubrication XP-S Lube or equivalent will help prevent corrosion of metallic parts and maintain proper operation of moving mechanisms.

Metallic Components in Engine Compartment

Spray an anti-corrosion lubricant to metallic components in engine compartment for corrosion protection according to Maintenance Chart. For salt water use, spray an anti-corrosion lubricant to metallic components in engine compartment prior to any salt water use and every 10 hours thereafter.

Engine Compartment Fiber Glass Surface Protection

Spray water repellent on fiber glass surface in engine compartment according to the Maintenance Chart to prevent mildew and marine organisms.

WARNING

Certain components in the engine compartment may be very hot. Direct contact may result in skin burn. Do not touch any electrical parts or jet pump area when engine is running.

Engine

Engine Oil

Change oil and oil filter according to oil change schedule. This watercraft is equipped with a 4-stroke engine that requires 4-stroke motor oil for internal engine lubrication.

Recommended Oil: Use a 4-STROKE SYNTHETIC OIL (summer). If the recommended engine oil is not available, use 5W40 or 10W40 grade motor oil.

CAUTION: Never use any 2-stroke engine oil.

WARNING

- Oil is flammable. Always wipe off any oil spillage from the bilge.
- Certain components in the engine compartment may be very hot. Direct contact may result in skin burn.

Engine Oil Level

NOTICE: Check oil level frequently and refill if necessary. Do not overfill as it can cause smoke and reduction in power. Operating the engine with an improper level may severely damage the engine and void the warranty.

CAUTION: Certain components in the engine compartment may be very hot. Direct contact may result in skin burn or other injury.

Oil level can be checked with the watercraft either in or out of water. Before checking the oil level on this engine, the watercraft must be level. The engine should be warm. Start the engine for 20 seconds to warm up oil if necessary. Reinstall dipstick and push in completely. Remove dipstick and read oil level. The oil level should be between the indicated marks on the dipstick.

Use a funnel to add oil. You may find it is helpful to attach 12MM (½ in) ID hose of 6 inches long to the funnel for filling oil. Add the recommended oil to the proper level. Do not overfill. Wipe and remove any excess or spilled oil.

Every time oil is added, perform the following steps to ensure correct oil level:

1. Start engine, idling for 20 seconds, then stop engine.
2. Wait for 2 minutes then recheck the oil level. This is required to allow the oil to flow evenly in the oil chambers and to prevent a false oil level.

The oil change may be performed by an authorized AQUANAMI dealer, repair shop, or person of your own choosing.

Oil Filter

Replace oil filter according to Maintenance Chart. Use AQUANAMI supplied oil filter. The oil filter change may be performed by an authorized AQUANAMI dealer, repair shop, or person of your own choosing.

Engine Breathing Oil Retainer Bottle

Remove and retain oil mist and oil from engine crank case breathing path. Check the bottle periodically and clean any oil residue to keep engine breathing freely and to keep the engine compartment clean.

To drain the oil/water in the retainer bottle, simply disconnect the hose from the middle nozzle of the bottle, and let the water/oil drain out from the bottom nozzle through the hose to a cup. See Engine Breathing Oil Filter and Retainer Bottle component in WATERCRAFT AND MAIN COMPONENTS section.

Engine Drive Shaft Seal

Inspect and, if necessary, replace engine drive shaft seal according to Maintenance Chart. Replacing seal should be performed by an authorized AQUANAMI dealer or knowledgeable repair shop.

Exhaust System

Flushing Exhaust and Heat Exchanger

Flushing the exhaust system with fresh water after each use is essential to neutralize corroding effects of salt or other chemical products present in water. It will also help to remove sand, salt, shells or other particles in water jackets and/or hoses. Flushing should be performed when the watercraft is not expected to be used further the same day or when the watercraft is stored for any extended period of time.

CAUTION: Properly follow the instructions below.

Proceed as follows:

1. Clean ride plate with a water hose.
2. Clean jet pump by spraying water in its inlet and outlet.

3. Connect a garden hose to the heat exchanger and exhaust flushing connector located at the rear of the watercraft. Do not open the water tap and do not start the engine yet.
4. To flush heat exchanger and exhaust cooling system, start the engine then immediately open water tap.
5. Run the engine about 30 seconds at a fast idle between 3000 - 4000 RPM.
6. Disconnect the garden hose first, and keep the engine running another 10 seconds.
7. Stop the engine.

CAUTION:

- Never flush a hot engine.
- Always start the engine before opening the water tap.
- Open water tap immediately after engine is started to prevent overheating.
- Never run engine without supplying water to the exhaust cooling system when watercraft is out of water.
- Never run engine longer than 1 minute. Drive line seal has no cooling when watercraft is out of water.
- Always close the water tap before stopping the engine.

Running water into the flush system before the engine is running may result in engine damage and will void the warranty.

Cooling System

Flushing Heat Exchanger

Flushing heat exchanger with fresh water is essential to neutralize corroding effects of salt or other chemical products present in water. It will help to remove

sand, salt, shells or other particles in water jackets and/or hoses. Flushing should be performed when the watercraft is not expected to be used further the same day or when the watercraft is stored for any extended time. See Flushing Exhaust System above for the flushing procedure.

Coolant

Check coolant level in coolant bottle daily before use. The coolant in the bottle should be full. Antifreeze coolant should be replaced every 100 hours or every 12 months to prevent antifreeze deterioration.

Fuel System

WARNING

- Gasoline is highly flammable and explosive. Failure to check and repair for any fuel leakage could result in fire or explosion, which can cause severe injury or death.
- Shut off engine and remove the Lanyard from its post.
- Do not smoke. And keep away any fire or sparks.
- Fuel line is pressurized. Fuel can spray out and cause accident.
- Do not attempt to run engine with fuel line disconnected.

Carburetor Cleaning

Water or contaminated fuel in carburetor bowl may cause the engine to suddenly stop, not start or run erratically. Drain carburetor to remove any possible water in the carburetor bowl. Open the carburetor drain screw at the bottom of the carburetor. Use a bottle to collect the soiled/watered gas in the carburetor bowl. Close the drain screw after cleaning.

The carburetor should be cleaned using carburetor cleaner according to the Maintenance Chart or after watercraft capsizes. Carburetor cleaning should be performed by an authorized Aquanami dealer.

Electrical System

Engine Start/Stop Button and Safety Lanyard

Make sure that both switches operate properly. Start engine and stop it using each switch individually. Lanyard should be securely attached to the kill switch post. Inspect Engine Start/Stop Button and Safety Lanyard according to the Maintenance Chart.

WARNING

- Should the stop/start button not work properly, refer to an authorized Aquanami dealer immediately. Failure to do so may result in SEVERE INJURY OR DEATH.
- Should the safety lanyard become loose or not work properly, replace it immediately in order to avoid unsafe use.

Bilge Pump Automatic Sensor Switch

Make sure the bilge pump automatic sensor switch operates properly. Test the automatic sensor switch by adding clean water to bilge. Bilge pump should start to run when water level reaches approximately 2 inches.

Bilge Pump and Manual Switch

Make sure the bilge pump and manual switch operate properly. Depressing the manual switch with the lanyard attached to its post should operate the bilge pump.

Battery

Pay attention to battery “+ and “-” signs. Ensure the battery is correctly connected, tightened and secured.

WARNING

The battery must always be fully charged and in good condition. Loss of battery power may leave you stranded. Never operate the watercraft if the battery does not have sufficient power or if it shows any other signs of decreased power.

Battery Cleaning

Clean the battery casing, cables and battery posts using a solution of baking soda and water. Remove corrosion from battery cable terminals and battery posts using a firm wire brush. Battery top should be cleaned with a soft brush and any grease-cutting soap or baking soda solution. Rinse with clear water then dry.

Battery Inspection

Visually inspect battery casing for cracks, leaks or other possible damage. Discoloration, warping or a raised top, indicates that the battery has overheated or been overcharged.

If the casing is damaged, replace battery and thoroughly clean battery tray and surrounding area with a water and baking soda solution.

CAUTION: Should the battery casing be damaged, wear a suitable pair of non-absorbent gloves when removing the battery by hand.

Inspect the battery posts for secure mounting.

Battery Storage

NOTICE: Battery storage is critical for battery life. Regularly charging the battery during storage will prevent cell sulfation. Keeping the battery in the watercraft for storage may lead to contacts degradation/corrosion and case damage if freezing occurs.

A discharged battery will freeze and crack in areas where freezing conditions are experienced. Electrolyte leakage can damage surrounding parts. Always remove battery from watercraft for storage and regularly recharge it to keep an optimal condition. Clean battery terminals and cable connections using a wire brush. Apply a light coat of dielectric grease on terminals.

Clean battery casing using a solution of baking soda and water. Rinse battery with clear water and dry well using a clean cloth.

Store battery in a cool dry place. Such conditions reduce self-discharging and keep fluid evaporation to a minimum. Keep battery away from dew, high moisture and direct sunlight.

Recharge frequency depends on battery condition and storage temperature. Maintain battery as per following table.

NOTE: The battery must always be stored in a fully charged state.

AMBIENT TEMPERATURE	CHARGING FREQUENCY
Below 16°C (60°F)	Every month
Above 16°C (60°F)	Every 2 weeks

Charging a Battery

WARNING

Never charge or boost the battery while installed in the watercraft.

WARNING

Always wear safety glasses and charge the battery in a ventilated area. Never charge or boost a battery while installed on a vehicle. Do not open the sealed caps during charging. Do not place battery near an open flame.

NOTICE: If the battery becomes hot to the touch, stop charging and allow it to cool before continuing.

NOTE: Sealed VRLA batteries have an internal safety valve. If battery pressure increases due to overcharging, the valve opens to release excess pressure, preventing battery damage. Carry out a battery UNLOADED VOLTMETER TEST as described in this subsection, then proceed as described below.

An automatic charger is the fastest and most convenient way for error-proof charging. When using a constant current charger, charge battery according to the chart below.

Battery Voltage Below 12.8 V and Above 11.5 V:

	TIME	CHARGE
STANDARD CHARGING (RECOMMENDED)	4-9 hours	2A
QUICK CHARGING	50 minutes	10A

Battery Voltage Below 11.5 V:

A battery with a voltage below 11.5 V requires a special procedure to recharge. In charging an over discharged battery, its internal resistance may be too high to charge at a normal charging rate.

Set charger to the 10 A charging rate and monitor charging current for approximately 30 minutes. If there is no change in charging current or battery becomes abnormally hot, the battery is most likely at the end of its service life and should be replaced.

Battery Maintenance

These batteries require little maintenance to perform perfectly. Follow this simple check list for optimum battery performance:

- Check voltage every 3 months using a voltmeter.
- Keep a battery fully charged to 100% (12.8 V or higher after standing 2 hours).
- Check and charge battery if the voltage drops below 12.5 V.
- Keep the battery top free of grime.
- Clean terminals and connectors if necessary.
- For storage, pull battery or disconnect battery cables.

Spark Plug

Spark plug can degrade over time. Inspect spark plug according to maintenance chart. Replace bad spark plug.

Spark Plug Removal

- Disconnect the ignition coil input connector from spark plug.

- Remove spark plug by using a spark plug socket.

WARNING

Never remove an ignition coil from a spark plug without disconnecting it from the wiring harness. Flammable vapors may be present in the bilge. Should the tether cord be installed on the engine cut-off switch, a spark could be generated at the coil spark plug end which could cause an explosion.

- Clean the spark plug and cylinder head with pressurized air.
- Unscrew spark plug then use the ignition coil to take spark plug out of spark plug hole.

Spark Plug Installation

Prior to installation, ensure the contact surfaces of the cylinder head and spark plug are free of grime.

WARNING

Do not adjust gap on this type of spark plug. The adjustment could weaken negative electrodes which may lead to electrode breaking and severe engine damage.

1. Using a wire feeler gauge, check electrode gap.
2. Apply LOCTITE 767 (ANTISEIZE LUBRICANT) over the spark plug threads to prevent possible seizure.
3. Hand screw spark plug into cylinder head. Then, tighten the spark plug clockwise with an approved spark plug socket.
4. Install ignition coil. Refer to Ignition Coil Installation.

Ignition Coil

Replacing an ignition coil shall be performed by an authorized AQUANAMI dealer.

Electric Fuse/Circuit Breaker

If the electric bilge pump does not start, check the electric fuse/circuit breaker located inside electric control box. If a fuse is blown, replace by one of the same rating. Replace electric fuse or reset circuit breaker button only after the root cause of the problem has been found and corrected.

WARNING

- Do not use a higher rated fuse as this can cause severe damage.
- If a fuse has burnt out, the source of the malfunction should be determined and corrected before restarting. See an authorized AQUANAMI dealer for servicing.

Steering System

Check steering mechanism to ensure steering operates smoothly. There should be no excessive play in the system. Refer to an authorized Aquanami dealer if necessary. Check and lubricate steering cable and rotating mechanism by an authorized AQUANAMI dealer according to the Maintenance Chart.

Propulsion System

Remove the Lanyard from its post to prevent accidental engine starting before inspecting and cleaning the jet pump system. Clean the jet pump by spraying water in its inlet and outlet and then apply a coat of an anti-corrosion lubricant for corrosion protection after salt water use. Inspect impeller, intake grate and ride plate, for any damage and replace any damaged part before operating the unit. Inspect and tighten all fasteners. Clean and lubricate for corrosion prevention. Inspect propulsion system according to the Maintenance Chart.

Automatic vacuum siphon pump uses a low pressure area in the jet pump to siphon the water out of the bilge when the engine is operating. Inspect the pump head for obstruction and clean as necessary.

Inspect and replace sacrificial anode if equipped.

Hull

Clean hull and engine area after every salt water use. Rinse watercraft engine area with fresh water. Never use a high pressure washer to clean the engine compartment. USE LOW PRESSURE ONLY (such as a garden hose). High pressure can cause damages to electrical or mechanical systems. Inspect hull for cracks and any possible leaks. Check that all seals are in good condition. Lift front end of watercraft to completely drain engine compartment through the bilge drain plugs.

Anticorrosion Treatment

Wipe off any residual water in the engine compartment. Spray an anti-corrosion lubricant on metallic components in engine compartment while minimizing Overspray for corrosion protection.

NOTE: Engine compartment cover should be left partially open during storage. This will prevent engine compartment condensation and possible corrosion.

WATERCRAFT CARE

Post – Operation Care

WARNING

Allow engine to cool before performing any maintenance.

General Care

Take the watercraft out of the water every day to prevent marine organism growth. Should any water be present in the engine compartment, open the drain plugs and tilt the front of the watercraft up in order to allow water to flow out.

Remember to always close the drain plugs before placing the unit in water.

Wipe off any remaining water in the engine compartment (engine, battery, etc.) with clean dry rags (this is particularly important in salt water operation).

Take additional care and cleaning if the unit has been used in foul or salt water. Cleaning should occur immediately after salt or foul water use. Rinse off watercraft's engine compartment with fresh water. Rinse and clean bilge water pump automatic sensor switch.

CAUTION: Failure to perform proper care such as: watercraft rinsing, exhaust cooling system flushing or anticorrosion treatment, when watercraft is used in salt or foul water may result in damage to the watercraft and its components.

NOTICES:

- Never leave the watercraft stowed in direct sunlight.
- Engine compartment cover should be left partially open when not in use. This will prevent engine compartment condensation and possible corrosion.

Heat Exchanger and Exhaust Cooling System Flushing

Flushing the heat exchanger and exhaust cooling system with fresh water is essential to neutralize corroding effects of salt or other chemical products present in water.

Flushing should be performed when the watercraft is not expected to be used further the same day or when the watercraft is stowed for any extended time.

Proceed as follows:

1. Clean ride plate.
2. Clean jet pump by spraying water in its inlet and outlet.
3. Connect a garden hose to heat exchanger/exhaust flushing connector, but do not open the water tap and do not start engine yet.
4. To flush the exhaust cooling system, start the engine then immediately open water tap.
5. Run the engine about 30 seconds at a fast idle between 3000 - 4000 RPM.
6. Disconnect the garden hose first, and keep engine running another 10 seconds.
7. Stop the engine.

CAUTIONS:

1. Never flush a hot engine.
2. Always start the engine before opening the water tap.
3. Open water tap immediately after engine is started to prevent overheating.
4. Never run engine without supplying water to the exhaust cooling system when watercraft is out of water.
5. Never run engine longer than 1 minute. Drive line seal has no cooling when watercraft is out of water.

6. Close the water tap, then stop the engine.
7. Always close the water tap before stopping the engine.
8. Do not start water flow into flush water connector until the engine is started; adding that running water into the flush system without the engine first running will result in engine damage that will not be covered under warranty.

Anticorrosion Treatment

To prevent corrosion, spray a corrosion inhibitor (salt water resistant) over metallic components in engine compartment. Apply dielectric grease (salt water resistant) on battery posts and cable connectors. Spray water repellent on fiber glass surface in engine compartment to prevent mildew and marine organisms according to the Maintenance Chart.

STORAGE

WARNING

Because fuel and oil are flammable, you should have an authorized AQUANAMI dealer, repair shop, or person of your own choosing to inspect the fuel system integrity as specified in the periodic inspection chart.

It is recommended that the watercraft be serviced by an authorized AQUANAMI dealer, repair shop, or person of your own choosing, however the following operations can be performed by you with a minimum of tools.

NOTE: Carry out the following tasks in the same order as detailed in this section.

NOTICE: Do not run the engine during the storage period.

Propulsion System

Jet Pump Cleaning

Clean jet pump by spraying water in its inlet and outlet and then apply a coat of an anti-corrosion lubricant for corrosion protection.

WARNING

Always remove tether cord from the engine cut-off switch to prevent unexpected engine starting before cleaning the propulsion system components. Engine must not be running for this operation.

Jet Pump Inspection

Remove jet pump nozzle, open the cone cover of stator shaft, and check if water is present; if so, see your authorized AQUANAMI dealer.

Fuel System

Fuel System Protection

FUEL STABILIZER should be added in the fuel tank every fill up to prevent fuel deterioration, water accumulation from ethanol and fuel system gumming. Follow stabilizer manufacturers' instructions for proper use.

NOTICE: It is highly recommended to add fuel stabilizer to fuel system during storage. Fuel stabilizer should be added prior to engine lubrication and fuel tank top up to ensure fuel system components protection against ethanol and varnish deposits.

Fill up fuel tank completely. Make sure there is no water inside fuel tank.

NOTICE: Water in the fuel tank or system may cause severe internal damage to the engine and carburetor.

Engine and Exhaust System

Heat Exchanger and Exhaust System Flushing

Perform procedure as described in MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES.

Engine Oil and Filter Replacement

The oil change and filter replacement may be performed by an authorized AQUANAMI dealer, repair shop, or person of your own choosing.

Engine Internal Lubrication

1. Disconnect ignition coils from spark plug, then remove spark plug from engine cylinder head, and refer to MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES.
2. Spray anti-corrosion lube in spark plug holes.
3. Press the engine START button to crank the engine a few turns. This will distribute the oil on the cylinder walls.

4. Apply a small amount of anti-seize lubricant on spark plug threads, then reinstall the spark plug in the engine cylinder head. Refer to MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES.
5. Install the ignition coils, and refer to MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES.

Engine Coolant

Antifreeze should be replaced every 100 hours or every year to prevent antifreeze deterioration.

Electrical System

Battery Removal and Charging

Refer to BATTERY in MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES section.

Body and Hull

Hull Cleaning

Wash the hull with a soap and water solution (use only mild detergent). Rinse thoroughly with fresh water. Remove marine organisms from the hull.

NOTICE: Never clean plastic parts with strong detergent, abrasives, de-greasing agent, paint thinner, acetone, or other strong chemical or petroleum cleaners.

Engine Compartment Cleaning

Clean engine compartment and bilge pump automatic sensor switch using hot water and a mild detergent or with bilge cleaner. Rinse thoroughly. Lift front end of watercraft to completely drain bilge through the bilge drain plug.

NOTE: Engine compartment cover should be left partially open during storage. This will prevent engine compartment condensation and possible corrosion.

Bilge Anticorrosion Treatment

Wipe off any residual water in the engine compartment. Spray an anti-corrosion lubricant to metallic components in engine compartment while minimizing overspray for corrosion protection.

Body and Hull Protection

If the watercraft is to be stored outside, cover it with an opaque tarpaulin to prevent sun rays and grime from oxidation of the fiberglass, gelcoat and degradation of the plastic components.

NOTICE: The watercraft should never be left in water for storage. Never leave the watercraft stored in direct sunlight. Never store watercraft in a plastic bag.

Repairs

If any repairs are needed to body or to the hull, contact your authorized AQUANAMI dealer.

PRE-SEASON PREPARATION

Pre-Season Preparation Chart

Maintenance preparation must be performed in conjunction with PERIODIC MAINTENANCE CHART. Ensure to perform all tasks included in the 100 HOURS OR 1 YEAR column before storage.

NOTE: It is recommended that an authorized AQUANAMI dealer perform preseason maintenance preparation at the same time that any safety-related factory campaigns are performed by the authorized AQUANAMI dealer.

Use the following chart for preseason preparation. Since technical skills and special tools are required, some operations should be performed by an authorized AQUANAMI dealer.

Preseason Preparation Chart

GENERAL	Inspection of hull and seals. Lubrication/corrosion protection.	Operator
ENGINE	Exhaust system condition and fasteners.	Dealer
	Condition of seals and fasteners.	Dealer
	Oil level and oil filter.	Dealer
COOLING SYSTEM	Inspection of heat exchangers, coolant level, hoses and components. If antifreeze was not changed for storage, drain and replace with new antifreeze.	Dealer
FUEL SYSTEM	Inspection of carburetor. Check throttle valve for smoothness. And check fuel bowl if necessary for possible corrosion or fuel path blocking. Check/lubricate throttle cable.	Dealer
	Fuel system; fuel filter, check valves, lines and fasteners.	Dealer
	Filler neck, fuel tank and fuel cap condition.	Dealer
	Fuel tank straps.	Operator
	Refill fuel tank.	Operator
ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	Battery condition/charging and reinstallation.	Dealer
	Start, stop, cut-off switch and main switch.	Dealer
	Instrument meters.	Dealer
	Bilge pump automatic sensor	Operator
	Bilge pump and manual sensor	Operator
STEERING SYSTEM	Steering system lubrication/adjustment/inspection.	Dealer
PROPULSION	Propulsion system inspection.	Dealer
	Inspection of vacuum siphon pump.	Dealer