

B H Y L I N E R

1988

OWNER'S MANUAL

CUSTOMER SERVICE COPY
DO NOT REMOVE!!

CIERA
TROPHY



Welcome Aboard

This manual has been prepared to assist you in the operation and care of your Bayliner boat. Although it is somewhat general in scope, familiarization with its contents can contribute to the more effective operation of your boat.

Understanding your new boat and how it works is essential to your boating enjoyment and safety. We recommend that you perform the following steps:

1. Make certain that you receive a full explanation of all systems from the dealer before taking delivery of your boat.
2. Read this manual thoroughly, paying particular attention to the subjects of **fueling, checking for fumes, starting, carbon monoxide, alcohol stoves, loading limits, trim tabs, recommendations for safety, and warranty.**
3. Practice—all members of the family should be familiar with the operation and systems of your boat.
4. Participate in a safe boating course. Call the local office of the United States Power Squadrons or the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary for the date and location of their next class.

There is information in this manual related to the following **Bayliner boats:**

Ciera Models

2150 Ciera Sunbridge
2450 Ciera Sunbridge
2560 Convertible
2650 Ciera Sunbridge
2850 Ciera Sunbridge
2850 Ciera Command Bridge

Trophy Models

2160 Trophy Offshore
2460 Trophy Offshore

Due to our ongoing commitment to product improvement, we reserve the right to change, without notice or other obligation, the specifications or information contained in this publication.

WARNING! A qualified operator should be in control of the boat at all times. Do not operate the boat while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Never operate the boat at speeds which exceed your ability to react if an emergency develops. At night, turn on the appropriate running lights and cruise at a reduced speed that allows you plenty of time to avoid dangerous situations.

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PREPARATION

Prior to leaving on your first outing (or, for that matter, any outing) there are certain items to check and activities to perform. Familiarize yourself with your boat while dockside, and consider the following:

Recommendations for Safety

1. Personal Flotation Devices:

One Coast Guard approved personal flotation device (PFD) of suitable size is required for each person aboard a recreational boat. New PFDs bearing Coast Guard approval are now identified as Types I, II, III, or IV.

Requirements for boats sixteen feet (16') or over in length: One (1) Type I, II, or III (wearable) PFD for each person on board, and one (1) Type IV (throwable) PFD in each boat.

2. Always have children wear PFDs. Always check those devices intended for young children for fit and performance in the water. Never hesitate to have "all hands" wear lifesaving devices whenever circumstances cause the slightest doubt about safety.
3. Do not overload or improperly load your boat. Maintain adequate freeboard at all times. Consider the sea conditions, the duration of the trip, the weather and the experience of the personnel on board. Do not permit persons to ride on parts of the boat that were not designed for such use. Sitting up on seat backs, bow riding, gunwale riding, or lounging on forward sundeck cushions while underway can be especially hazardous.
4. Falls are the greatest cause of injury both afloat and ashore. Eliminate tripping hazards where possible, make conspicuous those that must remain, and require that all persons on board wear proper footwear.
5. Understand the meaning of the buoys, and never moor to one. (It is a Federal offense.)
6. Know the various distress signals. A recognized distress signal used on small boats is to slowly and repeatedly raise and lower the arms outstretched to each side.
7. Storm signals are for your information and safety. Learn them and be guided accordingly.

8. A special flag (red flag with white diagonal stripe) flown from a boat or buoy means skin diving operations. Approach with caution and stay clear by at least 25 yards.
9. Be especially careful when operating in any area where there might be swimmers.
10. Watch your wake. It might capsize a small craft. You are responsible for damage caused by your wake. Pass through anchorages at a minimum speed.
11. Learn and abide by common boating "rules of the road".
12. Always have up-to-date charts of your cruising area on board.
13. Keep an alert lookout. Serious accidents have resulted from failure in this respect.
14. Always instruct at least one person on board in the rudiments of boat handling in case you are disabled or fall overboard.
15. Consider what action you would take under various emergency conditions such as a person overboard, fog, fire, a damaged hull or other bad leaks, motor breakdown, severe storm or collision.
16. If you ever capsize, remember that if the boat continues to float it is usually best to remain with it. You are more easily located by a search plane or boat.
17. Keep firefighting and lifesaving equipment in good condition and readily available at all times.
18. Do not test fire extinguishers by squirting small amounts of the agent. The extinguisher might not work when needed. Always follow approved instructions when checking fire extinguishers.
19. Have an adequate anchor and sufficient line (at least six times depth of water) to assure a secure hold in all types of weather and sea conditions.
20. Boat hooks are valuable when docking or when needed to retrieve objects that have fallen overboard.

21. Keep electrical equipment and wiring in good condition. No knife switches or other arcing devices should be installed in fuel compartments. Allow ample ventilation around batteries.
22. Good housekeeping in your boat is important. Cleanliness diminishes the probability of fire.
23. Know your fuel tank capacity and cruising range. If it is necessary to carry additional fuel, do so only in proper containers. Take special precautions to prevent the accumulation of fuel vapors in confined spaces.
24. Before departing on a boat trip, advise a responsible friend or relative about where you intend to cruise. Be sure to give that person a good description of your boat. Keep them advised of any changes in your cruise plans. These precautions will enable your friend or relative to tell the Coast Guard where to search for you and what type of boat to look for if you fail to return. Be sure to advise the same person when you complete your trip to prevent any false alarms about your safety.
25. Your local U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary and the United States Power Squadrons offer safe boating classes several times a year. These are comprehensive and generally of minimal cost to you. Call your local U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary or Power Squadron Flotilla for the time and place of the next class.

Safety Equipment

The following safety related items should be considered as part of your standard equipment:

1. Fire extinguishers (located for easy access)
2. Personal flotation devices
3. Fenders, lines and boat hook
4. Flares (night and day type)
5. Flashlight
6. Charts of intended cruising area
7. First aid kit

Tool Chest

1. Assorted screwdrivers (Phillips and flat blade)
2. Pliers (regular, vise-grip, and water pump)
3. Wrenches (box, open-end, allen, and adjustable)
4. Socket set (metric and U.S. standard)
5. Hacksaw with spare blades
6. Hammer
7. Battery jumper cables
8. Electrical tape
9. Assorted fasteners
10. Gear grease and penetrating oil
11. Feeler gauges

Miscellaneous Items

1. Engine and accessories manual
2. Propeller with fastening devices
3. V-belts
4. Engine lubricating oil
5. Fuel and oil filters
6. Cooling pump impellers
7. Fuel can
8. Light bulbs
9. Spare set of spark plugs and other ignition parts

Static Float Attitude

The static attitude of your boat can be affected by many variables. Optional equipment and loading of gear are the biggest contributors to a boat's list. After launching, the floating attitude of any new boat can be adjusted. If your boat lists to one side, store heavy items on the light side and light items on the heavy side.

Other Tips

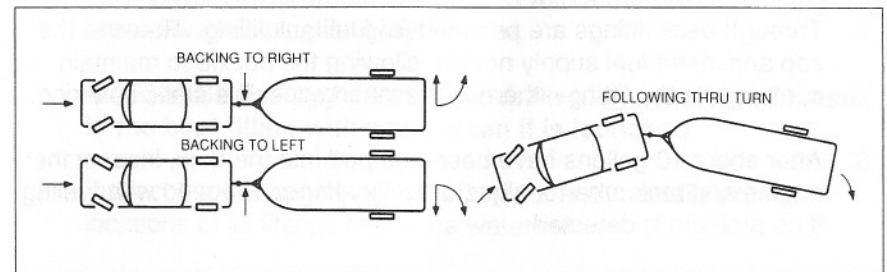
1. When commissioning a new boat, do not plan an extensive trip or party until you have a shakedown cruise to make sure all equipment on your boat is functioning properly and you are familiar with its operation.
2. Use big fenders or fender boards to protect your boat's hull whenever mooring next to floats, piers, or other boats.
3. Carry adequate line properly sized to your boat. We suggest at least three 30' lengths of 5/8" nylon line.

TRAILERING

If you intend to transport your boat using a trailer, consider the following:

1. Before using your trailer, read the trailer owner's manual thoroughly.
2. Purchase a trailer with the proper capacity rating. A trailer that is designed to carry more weight will ride too roughly and can damage your boat. Too little trailer capacity will be unsafe.
3. Your trailer should support your new boat in as many places as possible and be adjusted so the load is well divided among the supporting rollers or pads. Occasional lubrication of the rollers aids in launching and retrieving your boat.
4. Check brakes for proper operation prior to departure on each trip. (Consult your state laws for trailer brake requirements and equip your trailer accordingly.)
5. Check tires for proper inflation. Underinflated tires heat up rapidly and tire damage is likely to occur.
6. Wheel bearings should be checked at least every 90 days and before putting your boat away for the season.
7. Make it a habit to check the wheel hubs every time you stop for gas or refreshments. If the hub feels abnormally hot, the bearings should be inspected before continuing. Frequently check wheel lug nuts for security.

8. On extended trips, carry spare wheel bearings, seals and races.
9. Check to be sure the taillights and turn signals work when attached to the towing vehicle. Some automobiles require heavy duty flasher units to make turn signals work properly.
10. Check springs and undercarriage for loose parts.
11. Your boat should be fastened to the trailer by a line from the bow eye to the winch, PLUS a safety chain or cable from the bow eye to the winch stand or trailer tongue. The stern of your boat should be tied down to the trailer from the stern eyes.
12. Too much or too little tongue weight will cause difficult steering and tow vehicle sway. A rough rule of thumb is 5% to 10% of boat and trailer weight on the tongue.
13. Close and secure all cabin windows and doors. Store equipment so that it cannot slide or fall.
14. Before towing, take down the convertible top, side curtains and back cover. **Convertible tops are not designed to stay on boats at highway speeds.**
15. Carry a spare wheel and tire, including tools needed to change them.
16. Before backing your trailer into water, disconnect the light plug from the car. This will greatly reduce the chance of blowing out your trailer lights when they become submerged.



PRACTICE—PRACTICE—PRACTICE

Before attempting that first launch, tow your boat to a nearby empty parking lot and practice backing. When backing, be sure to have a lookout to help direct you.

Make sure your outdrive unit is raised to clear obstacles.