

Riva

OWNER'S MANUAL

EL  ISEO

This manual has been drafted in compliance with standard UNI EN ISO 10240: 2024.
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This manual has been issued by **FERRETTI S.p.A.**



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Riva

EL  ISEO

FOREWORD

CHAPTER 1

1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

NAME OF THE YACHT _____ EL-ISEO
 TYPE OF YACHT _____ MOTOR YACHT
 PROJECT CATEGORY _____ B



CAUTION

Category B: A category B yacht is considered suitable to operate with winds of Beaufort force equal to or greater than 8 and significant wave height up to 4 metres (13 ft). While such conditions typically occur on extended offshore voyages, they may also arise on coastal areas where shelter is not always readily available. These conditions may also be experienced on inland seas of sufficient size to generate a particular wave height.

Depending on the weather conditions, winds can blow up to about 27 m/s (89 ft/s).

1.1.1 Introduction to the use of the manual

Prior to operate the yacht and the equipment on board, read the manual carefully, in order to acquire an adequate familiarity with the systems and their operation, so as to avoid hazard to personnel and risks of costly damages.

A great passion for sea and the prestige of this yacht are elements that encourage constant and regular maintenance to ensure long periods of navigation, a long life span and an ensuing improvement in safety.

The maintenance operations described in the manual are simple, but should be performed by authorised and qualified technical staff only, according to standard procedures and in compliance with national and international regulations.

For specific interventions it is advisable to request the service of specialized technicians or contact our Service Department.

For an easy and quick consulting, the manual is subdivided in the following sections:

- FOREWORD
- SAFETY
- DESCRIPTION OF THE YACHT
- HELM POSITION
- WATER SYSTEMS
- ELECTRIC SYSTEM
- PROPULSION SYSTEMS
- STEERING SYSTEMS
- VENTILATION
- AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT ON BOARD
- INFORMATION FOR USE
- HULL AND FURNITURE MAINTENANCE
- TROUBLESHOOTING



CAUTION

Please keep this manual carefully in a safe, dry and easily accessible place for an easy consultation. When you decide to change the yacht, deliver this manual to the new owner in its integrity.

1.2 MANUAL INTRODUCTION

The documentation provided by RIVA to the Owner consists of two types of documents:

- The **“Owner’s Manual”**, edited by experienced professional staff in compliance with the regulations in force;
- The **Technical Document Collection**, concerning the on-board devices/systems (motor, air conditioning, etc..): it consists in a series of independent manuals, delivered by the relevant Manufacturer and/or Suppliers.

The Owner’s manual is the Main Document and must be read in whole, in any case before considering the documents in the Technical Document Collection.

The associated Technical Documentation Collection makes up the set of the Reference Documents that are required to complete the information provided in the Owner’s Manual.

Since these documents are independent and aimed at giving information on specific single components, it is necessary to refer to them when indicated by the Main Document.



CAUTION

RIVA recommends carefully reading the whole documentation delivered by the Manufacturers of the various components.

For all problems concerning the use and the maintenance of components you can refer directly to the Service Departments listed in the documents delivered by the Manufacturers.

Anyway, in case of need, some little interventions can be carried out by the staff on board, after consulting the operation manual.

This manual has been realized by the Builder in their mother language (Italian) and translated into other languages, to satisfy the customer’s requirements, and has been issued with the purpose of assisting you with the use of your yacht in full safety and with complete satisfaction.

This manual contains a detailed description of the yacht, of the systems and devices installed and practical information about its use and maintenance.

Always use trained and competent people for maintenance, repair and modifications. The changes that may affect the safety features of the yacht should be evaluated, carried out and documented by competent people. The manufacturer of the yacht can not be held responsible for changes that are not approved.

We recommend that you carefully read through this manual so as to become familiar with its contents before starting to sail for the first time.

If this is your first yacht, or if this is a type of yacht that you are not familiar with, for your safety and to ensure your maximum satisfaction, make sure you have acquired sufficient experience about how to use and operate the yacht, before “taking the command”.



CAUTION

Make sure that the conditions of wind and sea correspond to the design category of your yacht and that you and your crew are capable of manoeuvring the yacht in such conditions.

Even when your yacht is classified accordingly, the conditions of sea and wind corresponding to design categories A, B and C ranging from storm conditions for category A to the conditions of strong wind and sea for the upper limit of category C, exposed to the dangers of a tidal wave or a wind gust.

These are therefore dangerous conditions, where only a competent crew, coached and trained on well-maintained yacht can operate satisfactorily.

THIS MANUAL MUST BE STORED AND WILL ALWAYS BE ON THIS YACHT AT EVERY TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.
SANCTIONS ARE ENVISAGED IF THE YACHT IS NOT EQUIPPED WITH THE "OWNER'S MANUAL".

IN CASE YOU LOSE OR DAMAGE THIS MANUAL, RIVA WILL ALWAYS BE ABLE TO SUPPLY YOU WITH A NEW COPY OF IT.



CAUTION

RIVA declines all responsibility for any damage to third parties due to discrepancies between the manual and reality.



CAUTION

This manual contains pictures of details not representing completely our yacht or with colours not corresponding to your arrangements. This is mainly due to the fact that it is possible to encounter problems during the realization of details' photos, like bed covers and sofas, which are defined only shortly before yacht delivery and therefore when the manual itself has already been issued.



CAUTION

In some countries, a license or permit to drive are required or specific regulations are in force.

This yacht may be conducted exclusively by authorized personnel to command and to the conduct of pleasure craft in relation to the same class of the yacht.



CAUTION

All yachts, regardless of their strength, may undergo serious damage if used improperly.

This is not compatible with safe navigation.

Always adjust the speed and course of the yacht based on the sea conditions.

**CAUTION**

If the yacht is equipped with a life raft, carefully read the operating manual. The yacht should have on board the appropriate safety equipment (life jackets, safety line, etc..) depending on the type of yacht, to the weather conditions, etc..

This equipment is mandatory in some countries.

The crew should be familiar with the use of all safety equipment and emergency manoeuvring (man overboard recovery, towing, etc..), sailing schools and clubs regularly organize training sessions.

**CAUTION**

All persons should wear a suitable buoyancy aid (life jacket / personal flotation equipment) when they are on the deck.

Note that, in some countries, it is a legal requirement to always wear a buoyancy aid that complies with the applicable regulations.

1.2.1 Service request procedure - warranty

The extensive RIVA service network is glad to provide you with any information regarding issues not addressed by the manual.

Customers may contact Dealers, Sale Offices, Service Centres or directly:

RIVA AFTER SALES & SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Via Ansaldo 7 - 47100

Forlì - Italy

Tel +39 0543 474445

Fax +39 02 70058589

customer.service@riva-yacht.com

RIVA has carefully selected all main components and accessories installed aboard your yacht, choosing among the most reliable manufacturers who, by offering a wide service network, also guarantee an easy availability of spare parts.



CAUTION

For all aspects related to the warranty of the yacht, please exclusively refer to what indicated in the sale agreement and in the warranty certificate in which all warranty conditions applicable to the purchased product are specified.



CAUTION

The maintenance operations described in the manual are simple, but should be performed by authorised and qualified technical staff only, according to the standard procedures delivered by the devices Manufacturers and in compliance with national and international regulations. We suggest contacting the RIVA After Sales & Service Department.



CAUTION

RIVA declines all responsibility for damage due to improper preservation and poor maintenance.



CAUTION

RIVA declines all responsibility for the installation and operation of electric, electronic or mechanical equipment improperly installed by third parties in any unauthorised way by the Shipyard.



WARNING

RIVA declines all responsibility concerning tampering carried out by third parties on equipment installed in the Shipyard. Such tampering or unauthorized installations will not only void the warranty, but may cause damage to the yacht and injuries to the people on board.



WARNING

Equipment and devices: motor, winch, extractors and other devices are guaranteed by their manufacturers, who will service them directly through their service points. In case of need, the Service Department of RIVA will support your requests in order to provide you with a quick service and to guarantee the respect of the applicable rules. Upon yacht purchase, the Owner must send the Warranty Certificates of the relevant Manufacturers, in order to start the warranty period. RIVA will not be liable for undelivered Warranty Certificates.

1.3 KNOW YOUR RESPONSIBILITY AS OWNER

As owners of a yacht, it is your responsibility to be aware of several laws and rules applicable to navigation, operation and equipment of your yacht.

In the United States, the Federal Government, through the Coast Guard, establishes the requirements for personal flotation devices (e.g. life jackets) and other safety equipment which must be on board the recreational craft.

Personal flotation devices and other safety equipment must be approved by the Coast Guard and / or other organizations dealing with rules relating to safety. If approved, an adhesive will indicate it on the equipment itself.

Member States may impose additional requirements.

It is necessary that you know the rules that relate to your areas of action.

It is the responsibility of the owner and / or operator of the yacht to know the rules of navigation and safety and navigational practices.

Take up time to read the Nautical Rules of Navigation (COLREGS) that are found in the publication of the Coast Guard "Navigation Rules - International and Internal". Study the techniques of navigation and safety practices to run your yacht and its equipment.

You are the key person in ensuring the safety of your passengers, the crew and the yacht. Take up time to read the SAFETY chapter in this manual for important information regarding the safety procedures.

Each yacht owner or operator must be well informed about the yacht and its systems.

Since you are responsible for the operation of your yacht, we provide you with information about these topics.

For every system on board we have planned a detailed description, including diagrams where appropriate, as well as information about the Maintenance and troubleshooting.

A variety of instruction manuals, courses and videos to help you to improve your knowledge of navigation rules, navigation, operation of the yacht, naval electronics operation, Maintenance, etc..

1.4 NOTICES

To highlight particularly significant sections and/or to indicate some important requirements, some symbols have been defined as follows.



CAUTION

It indicates a reminder to apply certain safety measures or to avoid certain unsafe practices that could lead to personal injury or damage to the yacht, its components or the environment.



WARNING

It indicates the existence of a possible hazard that may lead to personal injury or death if proper safety precautions are not taken.



DANGER

It indicates the existence of a serious hazard that could involve a high probability of death or serious injury if suitable safety precautions are not taken.



ENVIRONMENT

This symbol draws your attention to the possible hazards of environmental pollution.

NOTE

Draws your attention on information and important memos.

MAINTENANCE

This symbol indicates the maintenance schedules on the various on board devices.

1.4.1 Specific safety warnings

They integrate the general safety notice and are aimed at providing specific information about the nature of possible dangers.

Fire hazard:

To indicate a specific fire hazard.



DANGER

The cause of fire breaking is described here.

Electric shock hazard:

To indicate a specific electrocution hazard.



DANGER

The cause of electrocution is described here.

Scald hazard:

To indicate a specific scald hazard.



DANGER

The cause of scalding is described here.

Forbidden areas:

To forbid the access, the transit or the stay in a dangerous area.



DANGER

This area describes the forbidden area: for forbidden areas are meant dangerous places or the approaching to mechanical moving parts.

1.5 CERTIFICATION, CLASSIFICATION AND IDENTIFICATION

RIVA yachts undergo rigid and accurate tests required by the International Authorities in charge, in order to obtain a CLASSIFICATION CERTIFICATE.

The RIVA EL-ISEO yacht, on which you are about to navigate, has obtained the RINA S.p.A. (REGISTRO ITALIANO NAVALE) classification after supervision of the hull lamination, the reinforcement structures, the power system and the safety equipment on board.



CAUTION

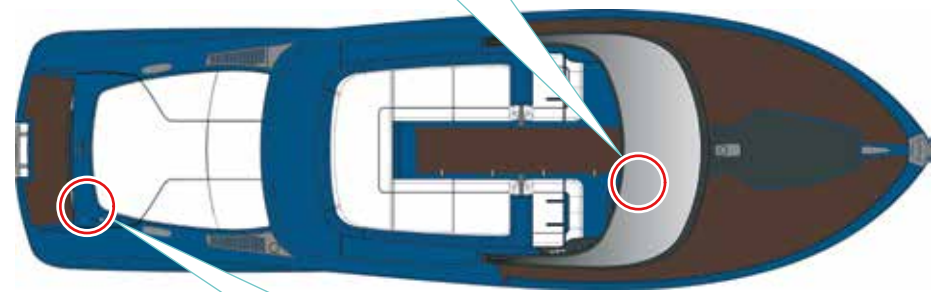
Always keep the plates readable and, if deteriorated or altered, address to RIVA After Sales & Service Department for replacement.

NOTE

Builder's plate: Part of the information is provided on the manufacturer's plate affixed to the yacht.

The significant wave height is the average height of the waves that make up the highest third of the same, which is approximately wave height estimated by an experienced observer. Some waves are twice this height.

In the figure aside you will find two plates shown in detail: Manufacturer plate and yacht identification code plate.



1.5.1 Yacht identification specifications

Manufacturer	FERRETTI S.p.A.
Model	RIVA EL-ISEO
Type of yacht	MOTOR YACHT
Identification number CIN (Craft Identification Number)	IT-FERREL05J627
Navigation class	B (navigation in the open sea: wind force can be equal to or less than 8 and the height of the waves up to 4 metres)
Certification forms	B+C
Classification	“CE” conformity in accordance with the standards set out by Directive 2013/53/EU
Approval authority	RINA S.p.A.

1.6 LOAD-CARRYING CAPACITY

Maximum number of passengers	no. 6 (RINA S.p.A. class.)
Maximum load recommended by the Manufacturer	600 kg (1.323 lb) (persons + luggage)
Safety equipment (standard)	no. 6



WARNING

Do not exceed the maximum recommended number of persons. Regardless of the number of person on board, the total weight of persons and equipment must never exceed the maximum recommended load. Always use the seats/seating spaces provided.



CAUTION

Make sure that safety equipment is perfectly efficient and available to each passenger.



CAUTION

The maximum load carrying-capacity includes the weight of all persons on board, all their luggage and personal effects and any other equipment not included in the unladen displacement.



CAUTION

When the yacht is being loaded, never exceed the maximum load carrying capacity.
Always take great care when loading the yacht and try to distribute the loads evenly so as to keep the correct trim.
Avoid placing heavy loads in the upper part to not reduce the stability.



CAUTION

The maximum load recommended by the manufacturer excludes the mass of the contents of the fixed fuel and water tanks when full.
It must exceed the total load that can be added to the displacement to download and dry yacht.



CAUTION

The standard safety equipment furnished by the Shipyard is for the maximum amount of passengers.
Always check that the quantity of the above-mentioned safety equipment is at least equal to the number of boarded passengers.



CAUTION

Changes in the arrangement of the on-board masses, such as the addition of weights at the top, a structure, or the replacement of components with different specifications, can significantly affect the stability, trim, and performance of the yacht. In such cases, contact RIVA After Sales & Service Department.

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EL  ISEO

SAFETY

CHAPTER 2

2.1 SAFETY RULES AND WARNINGS

Your yacht has been designed paying the utmost attention to all aspects regarding your safety and the safety of your guests. However, all personnel on board must be instructed and aware about some precautions to be adopted at all times.

For this purpose, it is advisable that all people on board carefully read the guidelines contained in this manual, as well as the signs installed on the yacht and, in particular, all safety notices.

The time spent in reading such instructions will prevent unpleasant accidents; it is always too late to remember what was supposed to be done, after the fact. Remember that you are responsible for your safety and the safety of your passengers, and that you may jeopardize the safety of other boats.

Please make sure you are perfectly aware of the main safety rules:

- During normal operation or any activities on the yacht, keep passage-ways and escape routes in proper conditions, in order to avoid hazards to people's safety;
- Always perform regular inspections of hull conditions, power system, safety equipment, and systems on a regular basis;
- Always check the battery charge before navigating and compare the range with the expected duration and type of navigation;
- Check the expected weather conditions in your navigation area;
- In any case, always act according to common sense.

Safety is also "in the hands" of all those on board, who should be instructed and aware of some precautions to be adopted all times:

- Move carefully around the yacht because its stability may be suddenly affected by the sea waves;
- Persons on board must know the location of life jackets and the location of fire extinguishers (see safety equipment) and of the life raft (optional);
- All passengers must be aware of the risks caused by the fires and the correct way to proceed in the event a fire should occur;
- Everybody on board must be able to release and launch the life buoy and the life raft at sea;
- The technical compartment must be properly ventilated when the motor is running or during cooling; the air vents must therefore always be open and free of obstruction;
- Access to the technical compartment must be allowed only to authorized personnel, aware of possible dangers like:
 - Moving mechanical parts;
 - Hot parts and components;
 - Circuits with pressurized, hot or irritating fluids;
 - Circuits with flammable fluids;
 - Electrical circuits;
 - High noise level;
 - Possibility to shift important valves for navigation safety unintentionally.

Do not tamper with, disconnect, eliminate or by-pass the safety devices installed on your yacht. Periodically check their real efficiency in time to ensure that they can be used in case of need. Failure to meet such requirements may lead to serious risks to the health and safety of passengers.

**CAUTION**

Personnel performing any type of intervention must be properly qualified and follow the instructions of the equipment manufacturer. Failure to comply with these requirements may cause damage to your yacht and/or injury to people.

**CAUTION**

Always place the necessary attention while navigating, especially in adverse weather conditions or breaking waves.

Ensure that objects or items which are not stored away or raised cannot move during navigation; hinder transit; prevent the opening of internal doors; fall on persons on board; suffer damage; prevent the rapid location of necessary items in the event of an emergency.

**DANGER**

The personnel in charge of the yacht must not be under the influence of alcohol, drugs or narcotics.

**DANGER**

It is absolutely forbidden to remain on the external decks outside protected areas during navigation.

**DANGER**

When the yacht is being loaded, never exceed the maximum load carrying capacity. Always take great care when loading the yacht and try to distribute the loads evenly so as to keep the correct trim.
Avoid placing heavy loads in the upper part to not reduce the stability.

2.1.1 Use-related rules

Your yacht has been realised with the utmost care by RIVA to grant the best possible reliability and safety to the persons on board.

Anyway, it is necessary to remember that these conditions, even if necessary, are nevertheless not sufficient, as reliability and safety are based upon strict and continuous observance, by the Owner and their Guests, of the so-called "On-board Ethics".

"On-board Ethics" means all those behaviour rules which all persons on board must strictly observe in order not to jeopardize the product that the Builder realised with so much care and professionalism.

Naturally, behaviour rules to be observed on board differ depending on the activity to be carried out.

Distribute loads so as to maintain the correct trim, do not overload the yacht, especially at bow and stern.

Observe the rules to prevent a sea collision and the speed limits, moreover pay always the highest attention during navigation.

The Captain, after having duly collected information on the yacht's operation and controls, should at first try and simulate some test manoeuvres with the aid of the Shipyard personnel, to familiarize with the controls and be aware of the typical reactions of this yacht.



DANGER

The responsibility for the operation of each boat lies solely with the captain.

It is the captain's direct responsibility to ensure, prior to departure, that the safety equipment required by law is present on board and fully functional.

The main operational steps, such as getting underway, navigation, anchoring and mooring must be carried out and verified scrupulously. In particular, all pre-departure procedures must be strictly followed.

All recharging steps should be carried out by taking the necessary safety precautions.

When navigating near harbours, beaches and docks, observe the directives issued by local port authorities, particularly as to the speed; high speed can originate waves which can jeopardize the safety of the environment and of people.

Before lowering the anchor in free waters, check if it is allowed and verify the type of sea bottom, to prevent damaging or upsetting the surrounding marine habitat balance.

When entering and exiting, make sure that steps, handles and shoe soles are clean and dry.

In order to prevent the risk of injury, the instruments in the helm position must only be used from the correct piloting position.

**DANGER**

Do not use the yacht if the safety equipment is inoperative. Failure to meet this requirement may originate serious risks for the safety of your yacht and passengers.

**DANGER**

Do not remove or alter the protections of moving parts, adopted by the manufacturers of the utilities on board and by the shipyard, when using the yacht.

**CAUTION**

Avoid sudden manoeuvres at high speed.

**CAUTION**

For greater safety and comfort, reduce speed in the presence of waves.

**CAUTION**

Any changes in the disposition of the masses on board, such as the addition of weights on top or the replacement of components with different specifications, can significantly affect the stability, trim and performance of the yacht.

In these cases, contact RIVA After Sales & Service Department.

2.1.2 Maintenance rules

In this section important information is given to enable you to operate the various components of the yacht without any hazard.

Periodical maintenance, including daily inspections, are important to keep the equipment/components in the best possible efficiency conditions.

Failure to comply with the maintenance plan may lead to unforeseen problems that can reduce safety at sea.

Read and understand all the information contained in the various technical manuals provided before undertaking any action or operating any systems. If you are not sure of aspect of the work to be done, please contact RIVA After Sales & Service Department or that of the device manufacturer.



DANGER

Always operate with caution, care and under safety conditions.



ENVIRONMENT

Any maintenance operation must be carried out in the strict respect of the surrounding environment. Take all necessary measures to avoid that even one single “oil drop” may be spilled: the protection of our environment starts with this type of attention.

NOTE

Before carrying out maintenance and adjustment operations on your yacht, activate all safety devices provided and evaluate if it is necessary to inform all persons on board.

In particular, according to the regulations in force, place warning signs in the areas that can be affected by the activity and prevent accessibility to any device or equipment that, if enabled, could cause hazardous conditions endangering persons on board and/or property.

Maintenance and adjustment operations must be carried out by qualified, authorized personnel that shall provide for all necessary protections according to the regulations in force.

NOTE

Persons performing maintenance operations in barely accessible or dangerous areas must provide for their own safety and that of any other persons involved, in compliance with existing workplace safety regulations. If necessary, wear individual protection means required by the task to be performed.

During navigation, access to the technical compartment must be limited to authorized and properly equipped personnel only.

Inspect the sea water system inlets and outlets as well as the bilge systems. These checks are vital to ensure the yacht buoyancy.

Do not perform any maintenance operations or adjustments other than those indicated and/or suggested by the Manufacturer. If necessary, contact the RIVA After Sales & Service Department for more precise instructions.

NOTE

Keep all parts of the yacht clean using the methods and specific products indicated by the manufacturer.

Use only oils and greases recommended by the manufacturer.

Use only original spare parts to replace worn parts.

Before maintenance or commissioning of the yacht or any component part, carefully read the instructions for use.

**DANGER**

The use of faulty lifting attachments can be the cause of accidents; check therefore their efficiency. Ensure the compliance of hoisting gears with local norms and their suitability for the job to be performed.

The use of unsuitable clothing can cause accidents; do not wear flapping clothes that could be easily caught by the moving parts of the yacht. Wear protective clothes suitable with the kind of work to carry out.

Keep OFF from taking alcohol or drugs before and during the work.

Insufficient information may cause accidents. If two or more persons are working simultaneously on the same machine, make sure that each of them is aware of the operation carried out by the others. Therefore, prepare a working plan so as to avoid any interference or hazard.

Before starting the motor, get other persons away from hazardous areas. Failure to comply with these precautions may cause serious injury, and even death.

When performing maintenance operations inside the technical compartment, you must make sure that the motor cannot be started from the helm position by unauthorized persons.

**DANGER**

Keep the entire work area, in particular the area around the motor and stairs, free of oil and grease stains.

Injury due to slipping may have serious consequences.

Oil leakage at operating pressure can cause injury.

When the outer temperature falls below 4°C (39°F) inside the ducts where water flows, there is the risk that the water freezes inside them and, thus, that breaks occur.

Incorrectly mounted and/or damaged and/ or worn gaskets and O-rings can cause damage; replace them immediately.

**DANGER**

The battery produces explosive fumes; do not approach with flames and sparks nor smoke in its vicinity. If the battery is used or charged in a closed area, make sure good ventilation is provided. Do not check the battery charge status by short-circuiting the terminals with metal tools (the battery may explode): use a hydrometer or voltmeter. The electrolyte contained in the batteries is extremely corrosive: while charging or handling of the batteries, we recommend protecting your skin, eyes and clothing. Always use safety glasses and gloves. If the electrolyte gets into contact with the skin, rinse as soon as possible by washing with water and soap. If eyes are involved, immediately rinse with plenty of water and then ask for medical assistance.

Move away from the working area or adequately protect possible flammable materials, which could catch fire from sparkles.

Possible sparks produced by the electric system may cause explosions and fires. Avoid starting the yacht in the presence of flammable materials, liquids, vapours or flammable powders.

Failure to comply with these precautions may cause fires with hazard of serious damage to property and injury to persons.

**DANGER**

Before performing tasks on the electric system, always cut OFF power supply on the whole system or on the component on which you are operating, in order to prevent risks of shocks or electrocutions. If necessary, disconnect the batteries.

**DANGER**

Precautions to safeguard your health:

Oil and antifreeze are toxic substances: do not swallow.

These substances also contain dangerous contaminating agents which may cause damage to the skin.

Protect your eyes from accidental splashes of toxic substances by using safety goggles.

Store products and technical fluids for yacht operation (such as anti-freeze) only in containers that cannot be mistaken for beverage holders.

**DANGER**

Suspended loads may fall and injure you. Do not walk or work under lifted devices not sufficiently and safely supported.

Due to moving mechanical parts, when working on the shafting and on motor parts, absolutely prevent starting of the latter.

**DANGER**

Avoid long and repeated contact of the skin with toxic substances. Protect the skin with suitable protective products or with safety gloves. Clean the skin by washing it thoroughly with water and soap. A valid help can come from special hand detergents and a brush. Do not use any fuel, thinners or solvents to clean the skin. After cleaning, treat the skin with special greasy cream. Change oil-soaked clothes and shoes.

**DANGER**

If an accident occurs despite all precautions, seek medical advice immediately.

**DANGER**

Coolants are hot. When motor temperature is high, the cooling system is under pressure and, by removing the heat exchanger plug, the hot liquid can come out as a jet! Wait for the system to cool down, then very slowly rotate the cap and vent the system pressure. Always cover the cap with a cloth when performing this operation.

NOTE

RIVA declines all responsibility for the installation and operation of electric, electronic or mechanical equipment improperly installed by third parties in a fashion not authorised by the Shipyard.

RIVA declines all responsibility concerning tampering carried out by third parties on equipment installed in the Shipyard. Such tampering or unauthorized installations will not only immediately void the warranty, but may cause damage to the yacht and injuries to the people on board.

RIVA declines all responsibility concerning periodical maintenance activities scheduled by the Shipyard or by Manufacturers, but not carried out, on equipment/components, for which it is necessary to refer to their own Technical Manuals.

2.1.3 Fire prevention rules

Before operating the yacht, the captain must be familiar with the following fire prevention regulations.

The yacht must always be equipped with portable extinguishers, located as shown in the diagram "Arrangement of safety equipment".

**DANGER**

On all yachts, fire is a major danger.
All fire prevention measures must be followed scrupulously.

It is the direct responsibility of the captain of the yacht to do the following:

- Having fire-extinguishers and fire-fighting systems overhauled by the date shown on the label of each single extinguisher and have them replaced, as required by the rules in force, with other extinguishers of equivalent or even higher capacity;
- Informing the crew about the location and use of fire extinguishers and fire-fighting systems and escape routes;
- Ensure that fire extinguishers are accessible.

NOTE

The technical compartment of this yacht is equipped with a dedicated fire extinguishing system.

**DANGER****Never:**

- Obstruct passageways and the escape routes;
- Obstruct access to safety devices;
- Obstruct access to fire extinguishers;
- Leave the yacht unattended when heat-generating equipment is switched on;
- Use naked flames;
- Modify the electrical systems without first consulting RIVA;
- Smoke near or when handling flammable materials;
- Do not stow highly flammable materials (such as fuels, thinners, etc.) near heat sources;
- Stow flammable material in the technical compartment. Non-flammable materials may be stowed only if properly rigged, so they do not accidentally come into contact with rotating motor parts, or obstruct access to the technical compartment.

Keep the bilges dry and fail to inspect them frequently for possible oil leakage.

NOTE

Carefully read the prescriptions regarding the fire-extinguishing system and its use.

**DANGER**

In case fire breaks out in proximity to electrical equipment, do not use water, use the manual dry-powder fire extinguishers only. After using the extinguishers, leave and ventilate the area immediately before re-approaching it, in order to prevent asphyxia and physical harm.

Clean out any fire extinguishing powder out very carefully.

**DANGER**

In case of fire on board, try to electrically insulate the area concerned by disconnecting all AC and DC input magneto-thermal switches to avoid feeding fires and short circuits.

In addition to these requirements, RIVA recommends the following:

- Refrain from smoking in the technical compartment.
- Avoid pouring liquids into the bilge and keep it clean, especially around the technical compartment. Proceed as follows if there is a leak in the technical compartment:
 - Stop the motor immediately;
 - Locate the leak cause and, if possible, repair it after closure of supply valves;
 - Dry and clean the bilge;
 - Do not stow flammable items in proximity to heat sources, like motor, halogen lamps, etc..;
 - Should the yacht leak, try to remedy with plugs and/or rags, if possible, from outside;
 - In case a system of the yacht breaks, close all hull valves, locate and repair the leak if possible. Remember to reopen all hull valves not involved.

NOTE

The Captain of a pleasure yacht must be perfectly aware of the basic fire fighting techniques and how to use the extinguishers.

Regular and correct maintenance of the systems and prudent behaviour of all passengers are indispensable measures for preventing any risk of fire.

More than 90% of the probability of successfully fighting a fire depends on the ability to prevent and avoid the conditions conducive to its development.

The remaining small percentage depends on the crew's ability to react and, above all, the speed of action.

Nearly all fires, if detected early, can be extinguished easily.

For these reasons, it is necessary to carry out preventive surveys on a regular basis and identify all possible fire sources, and in particular:

- Check the proper operation of all main equipment/systems;
- Visit all compartments and in particular the technical compartment frequently;
- If a system does not work correctly, identify the failure and take the appropriate corrective actions;
- Operate all systems and equipment as specified.

If a fire is detected, identify and remove the cause, if possible, (e.g. in case of a short-circuit, cut-off the electrical system), extinguish the fire promptly and be vigilant to make sure that the fire does not break out again.

**CAUTION**

When dealing with a fire, good fire extinguisher skills can guarantee successful intervention.

It would be advisable for this task to be performed by people who have expertise in these unforeseen emergencies.

However, it is necessary to be aware of the minimum requirements for fire prevention and extinguishing; the first defence is to prevent fires before they occur.

The following table contains the classification of the fire types:

Comparison between fire classes

American	Europe/Australia/ Asia	Fuel/Heat source
Class A	Class A	Ordinary fuels
Class B	Class B	Flammable liquids
	Class C	Flammable gases
Class C	Class E	Electric appliances
Class D	Class D	Combustible metals
Class K	Class F	Cooking oil or fat

It is very important to use the correct extinguishing agent according to each fire class; normally, water can be used only for class A fires, together with chemical extinguishing agents (portable or fixed devices).

Each yacht owner/operator/master must be well informed and proficient regarding the measures to be adopted in the event of a fire and the applicable fire-extinguishing methods.

2.2 SAFETY EQUIPMENT

All persons on board must know the location and use of the safety equipment.



CAUTION

The diagram shows the position indicated by the manufacturer for safety equipment; therefore represents a useful guide the placement and number.

To adapt and place the safety equipment in accordance with local, national, and international laws.



CAUTION

Please note that the above mentioned safety systems must comply with local and international navigation laws.



CAUTION

The Captain is required to inform the crew on the yacht about the safety equipment, whether in case of fire or in case of sinking and listing.



CAUTION

Make sure that safety equipment is perfectly efficient and available to each passenger.



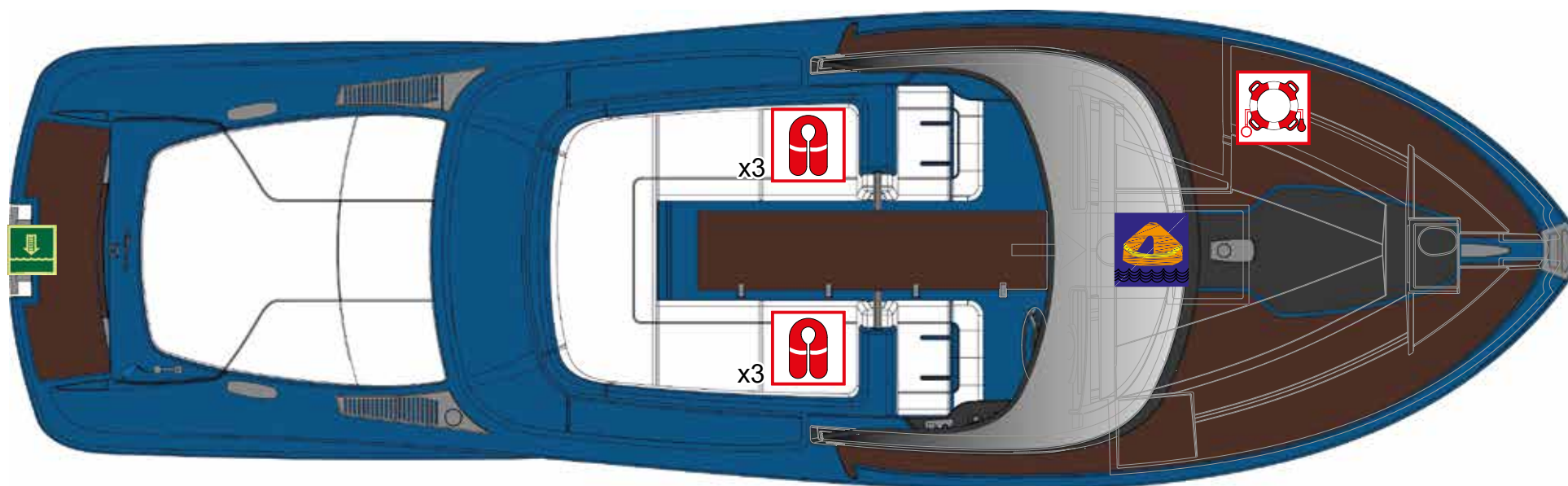
DANGER

Periodically inspect the wear conditions of safety equipment and check servicing or replacement dates, so that the equipment is always in perfect working order.

NOTE

It is the captain's direct responsibility to ensure, prior to departure, that the safety equipment required by law is present on board and fully functional.

2.2.1 Arrangement of safety equipment



ICONA ICON	DESCRIZIONE DESCRIPTION
	Salvagente con cima e luce Life buoy with lifeline and light
	Giubbotto salvagente per adulto con fischietto Life jackets light and whistle for adult
	Zattera di salvataggio 6 persone Life-raft 6 people
	Mezzo di risalita a bordo Emergency boarding system

2.2.2 Individual life jacket

This kind of life jacket assures, by means of a suitable distribution of the floating material, the support of a body with the face out of water, apart from the position taken by the body when diving in the water.

These life jackets must be worn correctly and firmly tied by means of strong laces.

It is important to learn, particularly for children, how to float in water with the life jacket.

To avoid energy waste it is necessary to float by keeping legs and arms folded as far as possible and tight to the body to maintain the heat.

The individual life jacket is equipped with an orange whistle, fastened to the jacket by means of a safety cord.

The whistle is particularly useful to indicate the wearer's position when the weather conditions do not allow sufficient visibility (bad weather, fog, etc.).

The individual life jacket has to be worn under following circumstances:

- When you navigate through sandbanks or tide reefs;
- At first sign of bad weather;
- When visibility is limited;
- When you navigate with rough sea;
- When you navigate alone;
- At any time with children under 10 years of age.



CAUTION

The yacht must be equipped with a number of individual life jackets equal to the number of persons present on board. All persons boarded must know the location of the life jackets, how to wear them, how to tie them properly to the body, and where the whistle is located.



DANGER

If you are to choose a life jacket for a child, take care about for the correct size and that smaller children do not slip out of them once in water. We recommend that all children wear an individual life jacket when they move on the yacht.



CAUTION

CARING FOR AND INSPECTING THE LIFE JACKETS

The life jackets must be handled with care so that they are able to save your lives whenever necessary. Check that all the belts, braces and buckles are in good condition and firmly secured on a regular basis. Make sure that all the seams are steadfast and that any welded or glued part adheres perfectly. Check that the reflecting strip, whistle and light are firmly secured and that the light battery has not yet expired.

MAINTENANCE

Wash in warm soapy water after use.

Dry thoroughly.

Store in a dry, ventilated area away from direct sunlight and harmful chemicals.

Check the life jacket regularly to make sure it is in good working condition.



CAUTION

Do not use the life jackets as pillows.

Practice of their use before you start navigating.

For people with problems may not be suitable.

With waterproof clothing or similar you can not reach the optimal use.

The use of life jackets does not guarantee total safety and the final rescue of the wearer, but it does support in water for a long period.

2.2.3 Life-raft



WARNING

Before any trip, check that there are no impediments to its immediate use.

In case the use of self-inflatable life rafts becomes necessary, perform the following operations:

- Shut the motor down and wear the life jackets;
- Perform the distress call using the VHF device (if available);
- Uncoil the life line of each raft by 3 to 4 m (10 to 13 ft); secure it tightly to a fixed point of the yacht and launch the self-inflatable life raft into the sea on the lee side;



WARNING

Check that the anchoring line is always well fastened to the yacht.

- Unwind the lifeline completely, then give a strong and decisive pull; the raft will open in a couple of minutes;
- Board by jumping directly from the yacht into the life raft;
- If the distress call has already been made and you have received an answer, prepare for a relatively short wait; then evaluate whether to cut or not the line. If you did not have the time to make the distress call or you did not receive an answer, prepare for a long wait; in this case, plan for survival, taking the following items, as well as the equipment included in the kit: floating smoke signals and rockets, a knife, drinking water and energy foods that do not cause thirst. Before boarding the life raft wear all possible clothing, except for shoes that could injure other shipwrecked persons or damage the life raft;
- Embark possible clothes and supplies;

- If somebody falls overboard, help him/her up into the life raft; throw the life belt with line, if necessary;
- Make sure that everybody is on board, take the knife out of its sheath, and cut the line that ties the life raft to the yacht;
- Move quickly away from the sinking yacht, using the oars;
- When the overpressure valves have stopped hissing, close them by tightening the safety plugs.



CAUTION

The validity of the self-inflatable life raft is limited; check its expiry on the certificate. The raft can be overhauled by a reliable entity extending its validity.



DANGER

If the life raft opens upside down, jump into the water and roll it over, by pulling the special rope.

If the life raft does not open after the first pull, repeat the operation two or three times. If the life raft still does not open, jump into the water and, keeping a hand on the container, pull the emergency line strongly. If the life raft still does not open, cut the container open with a knife and operate the opening device directly (by pulling the life line).

Oars are only useful for small manoeuvres.

- The life raft is fitted with stabilisers and a floating anchor, for improving its stability and drift. The stabilisers give stability to the raft. Keep the floating anchor into the water. The anchor prevents excessively rapid drifts.
- When the life raft is towed, weigh the floating anchor on board.

- With very high waves and strong wind there is the risk that the raft may overturn: shift the weight of persons on board towards the side tending to lift.
- If the life raft does capsize, roll it over and return on board. If the sea is rough, it is advisable to wear the life jackets all the time. If the raft deflates, inflate it again from time to time using the relevant inflating device provided with the raft.
- If air blows out of a hole, use one of the plugs stowed inside the repair kit.
- You can perform minor repairs, by using the glue provided with the kit. Clean the torn area and the repair pad, spread both with the glue. Hold the pad for thirty seconds, pressing from the centre outwards, in order to eliminate any air bubbles.
- Hold down for a little time and inflate again, after one hour.



DANGER

All persons on board must know the location of self-inflatable rafts storage and the correct use procedures.



DANGER

With very high waves and strong wind there is the risk that the raft may overturn: shift the weight of persons on board towards the side tending to lift.

If the life raft in spite of all does capsize, roll it over and return on board.

2.2.4 Life buoy

The life buoy is equipped with a lifeline of 30 m (98 ft) and with an automatic light buoy.

The life line is not twistable and it is orange in order to be easily seen in water.

At least once a month:

- Check the fastening of the floating line;
- Check the loading condition of the batteries of light buoy;
- At least once every 6 months check the status of the floating line.

**CAUTION**

All crew and passengers must know the location of the life buoy.

**CAUTION**

The captain must ensure that the crew and passengers are familiar with the use of the life buoy:

- How and where to throw it;
- How to behave in case of “man overboard”.



2.2.5 Emergency boarding system

If you are in the water and in case of emergency or fall, you can use the safety “ladder” and grip located under the aft platform to get back on board the yacht safely and easily.

To do so, unlock the ladder and pull it out until you can place it into vertical position.



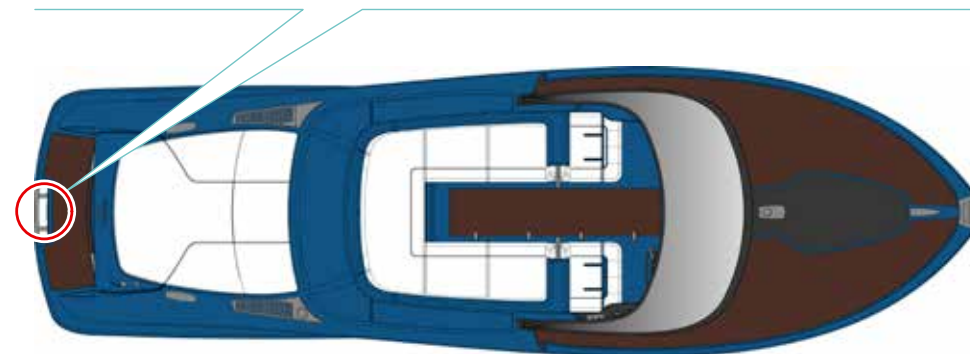
WARNING

After the use of the ladder for climbing on board, place it back to its correct position and lock it.
The boarding aid is a safety device and must be used only in case of emergency.



DANGER

It is the responsibility of the captain, when the yacht is manned but not under way, to ensure the possibility of returning on board by extracting the safety ladder.



2.2.6 Man overboard recovery

Recover a man overboard before possible hypothermia or drowning.

Rescue is a combination of actions: reach the man overboard, establish a contact and bring them on board.

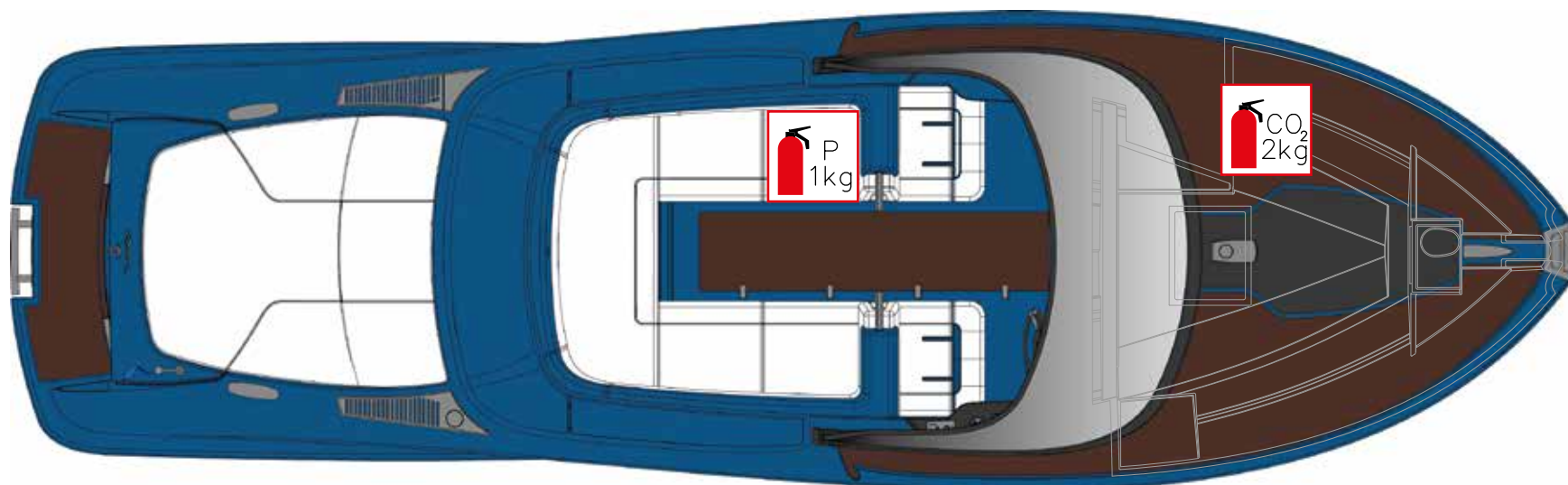
- Keep a visual contact with the man overboard.
- Slow down and go towards the man overboard. At night, direct the best light source available towards the man overboard.
- Launch the life buoy into the sea, towards the man overboard, and fasten it to the yacht by means of a line. It shall be used as a further reference to the rescuers.
- When approaching the man overboard, stop the yacht or slow down.
- When you are near the man overboard, stop the motor with the gear engaged, in order to avoid that the propellers continue rotating.

Help the man overboard board the yacht.

NOTE

If the victim presents drowning symptoms, give specific assistance.
In case of serious danger, immediately make a distress call.

2.2.7 Arrangement of fire prevention equipment



ICONA ICON	DESCRIZIONE DESCRIPTION
	Estintore portatile a polvere 1kg - A-B-C Portable powder fire extinguisher 1Kg - A-B-C
	Estintore portatile a CO2 2Kg - A-B-C Portable CO2 fire extinguisher 2Kg - A-B-C

⚠ WARNING

THIS EXTINGUISHER USES CO₂

AS AN EXTINGUISHING MEDIUM
IT SHALL BE USED ONLY TO FIGHT
ELECTRIC OR GALLEY FIRE

TO AVOID ASPHYXIATION
AFTER DISCHARGE
LEAVE THE AREA IMMEDIATELY AND
VENTILATE BEFORE ENTERING

2.2.8 Portable fire extinguishers

Portable fire extinguishers are provided on board the yacht; these are designed to be transported and used by hand and comply with applicable regulations.

The fire extinguishers have been placed in visible and easily accessible positions, and the position is indicated by special plates applied by RIVA.

The use of a fire extinguisher requires a certain familiarity with it, but some theoretical-practical rules can facilitate its handling:

- Make sure that the safety pin against accidental discharge, has been removed;
- Always direct the extinguisher towards the bottom of the flame;
- Do not stand but try to bow as far as possible;
- Do not hit the fire from above;
- Shift the fan-shaped jet slowly from one side to the other of the flame;
- Act immediately before the temperature becomes too high;
- Always stay windward;
- If the material burnt is wood, paper or tissue, after the fire has been extinguished, pour on water to prevent any further spread of flames;
- Always act dressed, avoiding loose clothing or similar;
- Head the yacht so that the fire is leeward;
- Persons not engaged with the fire fighting must gather windward from the fire area and if necessary, disembark on a rescue device (tender, rubber dinghy, self-inflatable life raft), that must be linked to the yacht with a line, in order also to embark the persons engaged with the fire fighting;
- If the fire is big the operators must abundantly wet their clothing;
- Isolated objects in flames must immediately be thrown overboard;
- All openings that can allow air to penetrate through the flames must be closed;
- After using the extinguisher to fight fire in closed spaces, ventilate the space carefully, prior to entry, and remove powder deposits.



DANGER

The person in charge of the yacht must make sure that all passengers know the locations and how to operate the fire extinguishers on board correctly.



CAUTION

We advise regularly checking the charge status (visual check of pressure gauge and weight) and also its overhauling, according to the rules in force in the country whose flag the yacht flies.



DANGER

Pay particular attention during the cleaning and cooling operation because the components are still hot and can generate burns or scalds.

The arrangement of portable fire extinguishers is shown in the “Fire extinguisher location” diagram above.

**CAUTION**

All fire extinguishers should be checked at least every 6 months by qualified staff and in any case, after each navigation.

Even after a partial use, the extinguishers should be recharged by authorized personnel.

The extinguisher should be kept in a good condition and the charge indicator, located on the pressure gauge, must always be positioned in the green field.

Keep the extinguishers in a vertical position.

After the use of a dry-chemical fire extinguisher, carefully clean the parts that came in contact with the powder because it is highly corrosive.

**WARNING**

For further information relevant to the use of the different systems and equipment, see the various manufacturers manuals, delivered separately.

Portable fire-extinguishers maintenance

COMPONENT	MAINTENANCE	NOTES AND PRECAUTIONS
Portable fire extinguishers	Checks and tests	Check the state of charge of each fire extinguisher at least once every 12 months, and in any case before each journey at sea, by means of the installed pressure gauge. The fire extinguisher is correctly charged when the weight value is as stated on the fire extinguisher's tag, and the charge indicator on the pressure gauge is in the green area. If they are found to be discharged or insufficiently charged, or at least every 10 years, have qualified technicians: • Check the condition of the container (cylinder); • Refill the extinguishing medium; • Carry out a hydrostatic test. Have fire extinguishers recharged even after partial use. MAINTENANCE At least every 12 months, and, in any case, before each journey to sea, check the state of charge of the fire extinguisher. At least every 10 years, and in any case before each journey to sea, check the external state of the fire extinguisher. At least every 6 months check the fastening of the fire extinguisher.

2.3 ABANDONMENT OF THE YACHT

When you must abandon the yacht, swim against the current or windward.

When you have taken shelter, count the person present on the yacht and help people in need.

Take advantage of the distress call.

Keep all people gathered in order to facilitate the rescue operation.

2.4 FORBIDDEN AREAS

On board the yacht some areas are “dangerous“, and need plenty of care, and possibly require wearing protective equipment, in order to safeguard the integrity of people on board.



DANGER

During navigation, the risks relating to any hazardous area increase significantly; we recommend scrupulously observing the safety rules indicated in this manual.

When underway, passengers can stay in the cockpit, preferably remaining seated. When moving, passengers shall use the special handrails installed in the cockpit.

In case of fall overboard, following rescue devices can be used:

- Life buoy;
- Individual life jacket;
- Emergency boarding system.

The following diagram marks out the dangerous areas, with different colours according to the risk level, where utmost care must be paid.



DANGER

Be careful when the deck is slippery.

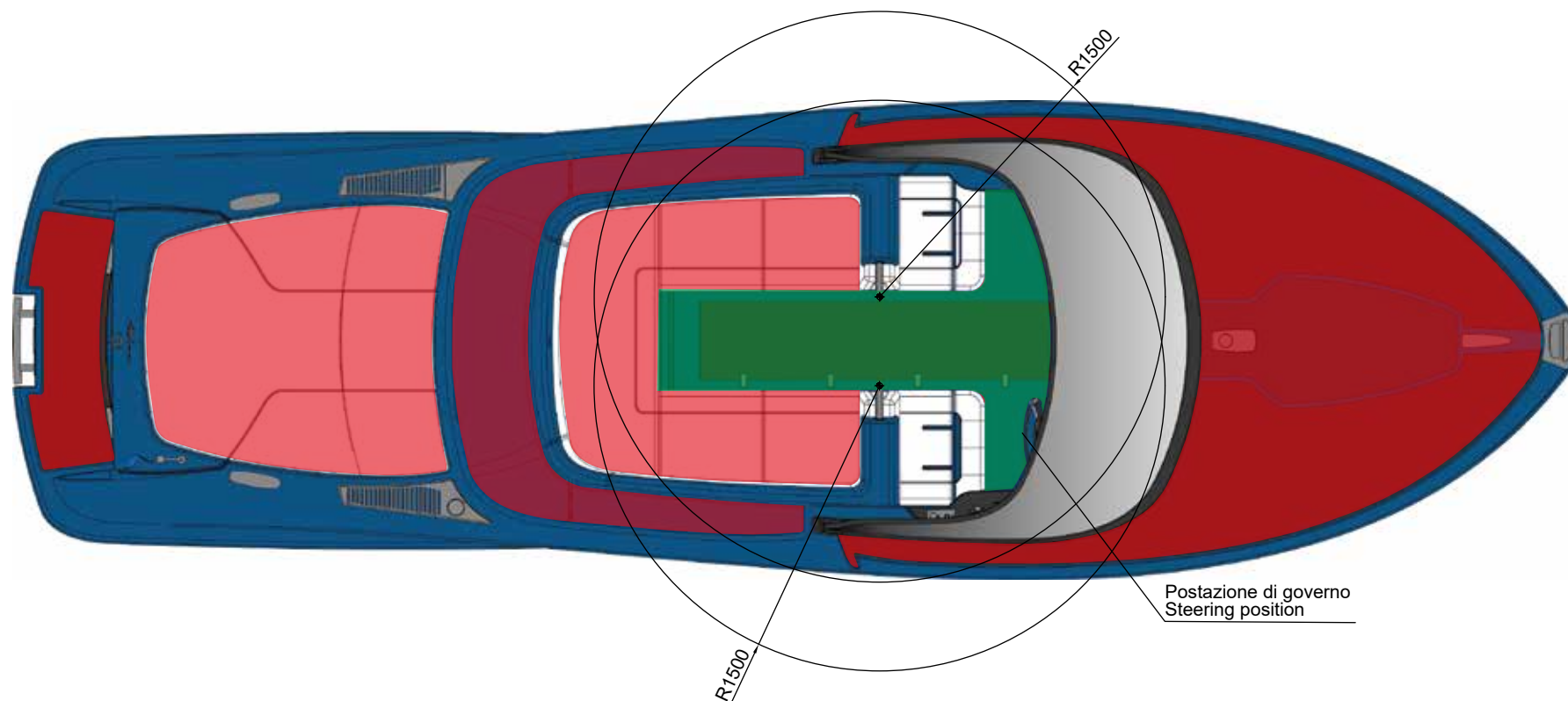
NOTE

It is responsibility of the Captain to inform all persons on board about dangerous areas when they exist, possible areas temporarily forbidden when maintenance operations are being carried out, as well as about the correct behaviour to be adopted in the above-mentioned areas, also according to weather and sea conditions.



CAUTION

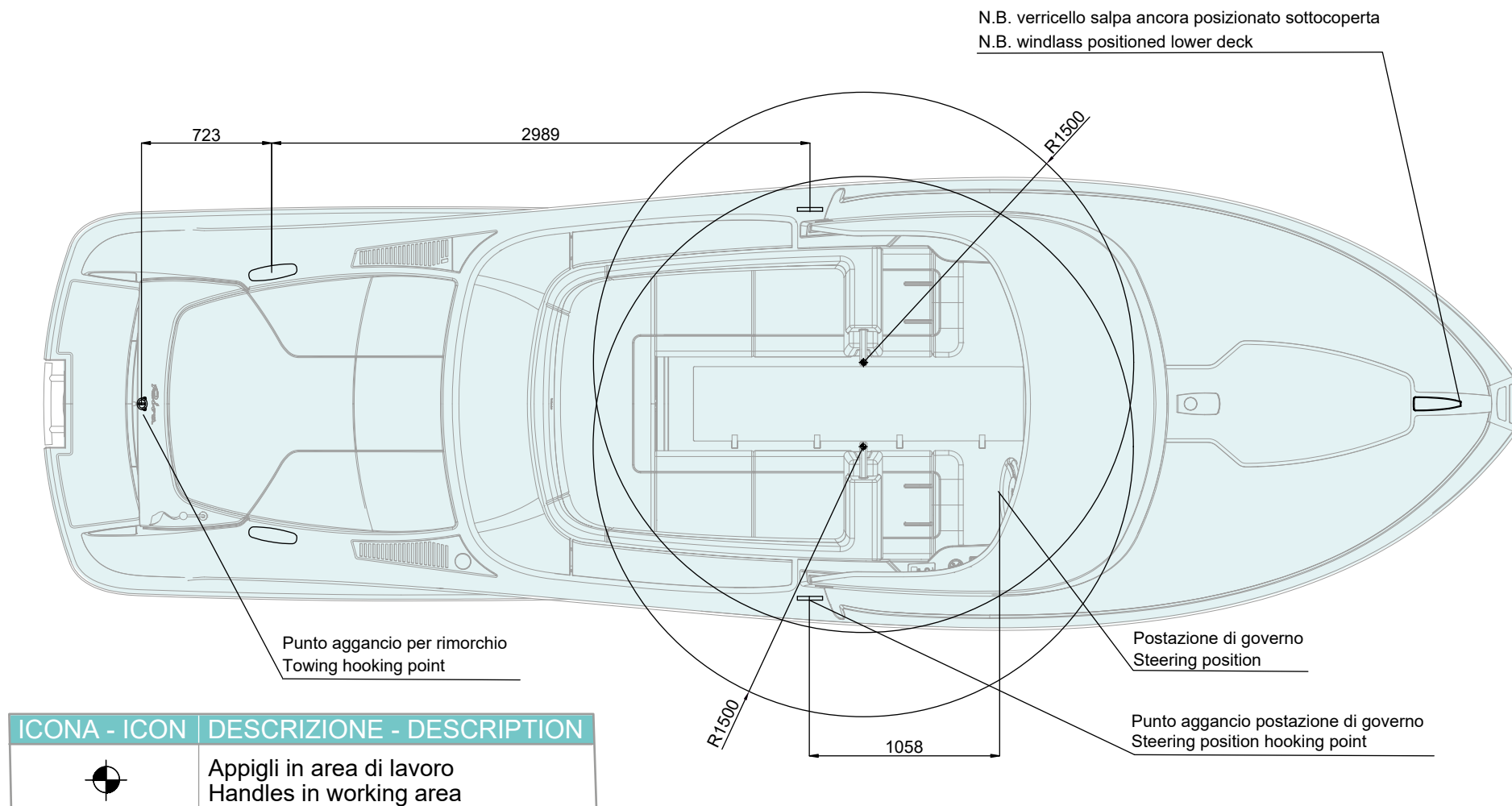
All the areas where there is polished fibreglass are no-step areas.



ICONA - ICON	DESCRIZIONE - DESCRIPTION
	Ponte di lavoro: Area del ponte utilizzabile per il normale transito o sosta, quando le condizioni della navigazione e del mare lo permettono. Working deck: Deck area for normal transit or stopping when navigation and sea conditions so allow.
	Area interdetta: Area non utilizzabile in navigazione. Forbidden areas: Area not usable while at sea.
	Appigli in area di lavoro. Handles in working area.

2.5 HOOKING POINTS

Hooking points were provided on board the yacht in order to be able to move around safely.



2.6 FIRE-FIGHTING SYSTEM

RIVA has made every effort, both as regards design and construction, to minimize the risk of on-board fires.

Once the fire has been extinguished, it is important to identify the cause that triggered it (if this has not already been done previously) and, if possible, to eliminate it, or at least to take proper corrective actions.

Fire-fighting protection of the yacht is made up as follows:

- Fixed fire-fighting system (for protecting the technical compartment);
- Portable powder extinguishers;
- Safety plates.

NOTE

The equipment described above must only be used for its envisaged purpose.

No other use is allowed under current rules.



DANGER

Do not store flammable materials such as gas bottles, fuel containers, spray cans, etc.. in the technical compartment or near heat sources.

These objects must be stored in ventilated rooms and, if possible, on the outside.

2.6.1 Technical compartment fire protection system

The yacht is equipped with a fixed fire protection system to protect the technical compartment, which complies with regulatory requirements. The fire protection system consists of one automatic extinguisher (1) located inside the technical compartment.

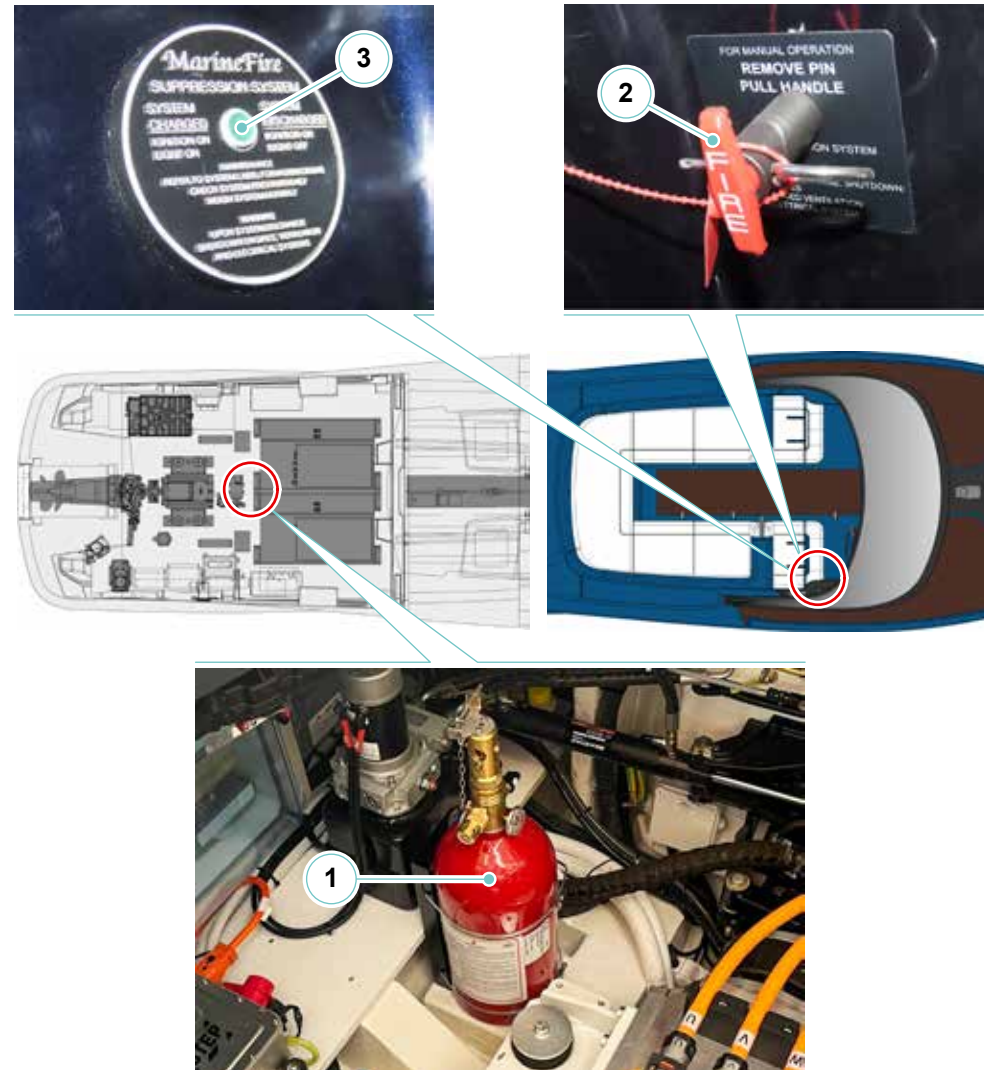
The fire fighting system installed on board has been designed to complete the discharge in a few seconds from the activation. In this way it is possible to reduce the time in which the fire can develop and expand, thus causing damages.

Delivered, the fire retardant agent reaches all areas of the protected room (technical compartment), does not damage the most delicate equipment and does not leave residuals.

It allows avoiding also the costs inherent to cleaning and operation restoration, therefore it allows resuming immediately the activities on-board.

The discharge is automatically activated by means of a sprinkler, installed on the bottle and filled with liquid that, when the room's temperature increases, expands and breaks the sprinkler itself, causing system activation.

In the event that the discharge does not activate automatically, use the release (2) located near the helm position to manually activate the fire protection system after removing the safety pin.



**DANGER**

The extinguisher cylinders are provided with a safety pin. Make sure that such pin has effectively removed. Otherwise, in case of a fire, the extinguisher will be locked, preventing activation of the discharge, with subsequent serious damages to the yacht, and even her sinking.

**CAUTION**

The technical compartment is equipped with a fixed fire prevention system. To avoid asphyxiation, leave the area before system discharge. After discharge, ventilate the area before entering.

The fire protection system is managed by an electronic control unit. In the event of a fire in the technical compartment, the extinguisher discharge is activated and the control unit stops the propulsion motor, the technical compartment extractors and the electrical system.

**DANGER**

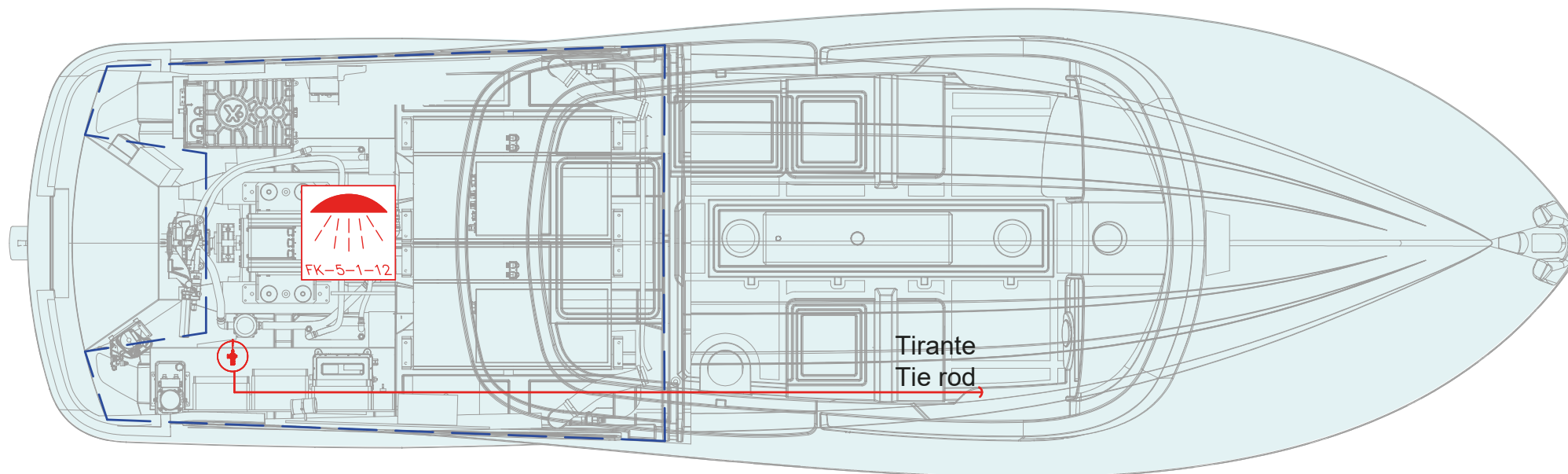
The automatic fire fighting system that protects the technical compartment and the system room may not start under particular fire conditions and, therefore, it is ALWAYS COMPULSORY TO MANUALLY OPERATE THE FIRE FIGHTING CONTROL TIE RODS.

**CAUTION**

If a fire is detected, it is necessary to manually operate the system, without waiting for the automatic activation, in order to minimise the damage.

The helm position contains a light (3) indicating the charge status of the extinguisher located in the technical compartment.

Technical compartment fire protection system diagram:



ICONA ICON	DESCRIZIONE DESCRIPTION
	Spazio protetto Space protected
	Estintore Fire extinguisher

2.6.2 Maintenance technical compartment fire protection system

Have the system overhauled by a qualified service centre according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Check the discharge indicator before use, to make sure that the fixed fire-fighting system has not been discharged.

Check the status of the fire prevention system from the dashboard control panel (green charge light ON).

The fixed fire prevention system must be examined at least once a month and in any case before each journey to sea.

- For corrosion.
- To ensure that access to the controls is not obstructed.
- To ensure that the cylinder is securely positioned.
- To ensure that the pull cable is not broken, slack, damaged or kinked.
- To make sure that the cable connections are fastened properly.
- To make sure that the system has not discharged.



CAUTION

THE ACCIDENTAL DRAIN DURING USE OR INSTALLATION CAN CAUSE SERIOUS INJURIES. Never let it drop down. Keep it far from extreme heat.



DANGER

The presence of the safety pin inserted prevents the activation of the manual discharge (by means of tie rods).



CAUTION

Carefully read the instruction manual.
Before attempting any installation, removal, activation or maintenance of this device.



CAUTION

During maintenance operations, pay attention not to break the flasks unintentionally, in order to prevent accidental cylinder releases.



CAUTION

Check that at environment temperature the cylinders pressure gauge is set to correct actuation position indicated by the supplier.

MAINTENANCE

At least once a month, and in any case, before each navigation, check the charge status of the fire extinguisher.

At least once a month, and anyway before each navigation, check the external condition of the fire extinguisher. At least every 6 months check the fastening of the fire extinguisher.

COMPONENT	MAINTENANCE	NOTES AND PRECAUTIONS
Fire extinguisher	Checks and tests	Check the charge status by means of the pressure gauge installed on the cylinder. The charge status can also be checked also by measuring the cylinder weight. The extinguisher is properly charged when the pressure and weight values comply with the specification reported on the extinguisher tag. Before installing, weigh the extinguisher (bracket excluded) and record the date and weight on the special tag. Check the weight (bracket excluded) every six months: if the weight has decreased with respect to the previous checks, recharge or replace the extinguisher. Have the preservation status of the container (cylinder) checked by qualified technicians at least at the beginning of each season.



DANGER

Accidental discharge of the fire extinguisher during handling or installation may cause serious injury. Insert the safety pin on the valve again until the installation or the check has been completed.
Protect your eyes during maintenance and installation operations.



DANGER

Once maintenance and installation have been completed, remove the safety pin from the extinguisher valve.



DANGER

During maintenance operations, pay attention not to unintentionally break the flask, because, even if the safety pin is inserted, if the flask breaks, the fire-fighting system activates.

2.6.3 Essential restoring for resuming navigation

If the fire-fighting system of the technical compartment has been activated and a fire has been extinguished, it is necessary to restore the essential conditions for navigation, in order to autonomously reach the nearest harbour in which to carry out the due checks.

To resume navigation, the technical compartment ventilation system and the electrical system must be returned to normal operation.



DANGER

Restoring the fire-fighting system with the aim of resuming navigation is an advisable operation only when the fire has not caused damage to the structure or to critical systems of the yacht.

In such a case, or should you have any doubt, it is essential to wait for rescue without resuming navigation.



DANGER

The operations for restoring the fire fighting system must be carried out directly from the technical compartment; therefore, before carrying out any operation, carefully read the safety instructions reported in the this manual.



CAUTION

Once the fire prevention system is restored, the extinguisher will be empty and no longer effective in the event of fire.

Once back in port, the fire extinguisher must be recharged by authorised personnel.

2.7 NAVIGATION LIGHTS AND DAYLIGHTS SIGNALS

2.7.1 Navigation lights

The rules relevant to the navigation lights must be observed from sunset to dawn and during this period no other lights must be visible except the lights that cannot be exchanged for those specified in this manual.

Although the lighting system is preset by the Manufacturers, the Owner/Captain has the responsibility for the observance of the local rules.

Please note that the local and international rules relevant to lighting can slightly vary, we suggest therefore to gather information about the local rules of your area.

Night navigation requires more precaution.

All rules are applicable but apart from the right of course, it is advisable to slow down and to keep the proper distance from other boats.

It is a good rule to remember that bright lights reduce visibility at night.

Navigation lights (red to port, green to starboard)

Visibility range 112° 30' each.

Shown by any moving yacht and caused by any reason.

Anchor riding light (white)

Visibility range 360°, can be seen from any point of the horizon.

Seen from every anchored or under navigation yacht, or in specific circumstances.

The anchor light is stowed inside the port side bow technical compartment access door when not in use.



CAUTION

The positioning of the navigation lights is optimised by adapting the regulatory requirements to the geometry of the yacht, providing lights where they are most easily visible.

Non-steering lights (N.U.C. = Not Under Control) and a bell are not included in the on-board equipment.

The fitting of lights and sound signals is subject to the approval of the Flag Administration where the yacht is registered.



WARNING

Navigation lights, shapes and sound signals.

Where navigation lights, shapes and sound signals are installed, they must be in conformity with COLREG 1972 (II International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea) or CEVNI (European Code for Inland Waterways). Regulations depending on the case.

MAINTENANCE

At least once a week check the operation of the navigation lights.

At least once a week carry out accurate cleaning of glasses and headlights.

At least once every six months check the presence of corrosion in the connections of the navigation light cables.

At least once every six months, tighten the cable connections of the navigation lights.

The use of headlights during the various situations of use of the yacht during night navigation are illustrated below:

- **Navigation:** navigation lights and anchor lights ON.
- **At anchor:** Anchor lights ON.



CAUTION

Solvents may damage the lens of the navigation lights.
The lights must exclusively be cleaned with fresh water not containing solvents or abrasive substances.
Remove the bulbs before the application of any paint.

NOTE

Before undertaking any navigation, the Captain should make sure that all navigation lights are operating correctly. Use the navigation lights in compliance with the regulations in force.

In order to install the navigation lights mast, remove the plug of the support base, located on the main deck fore of the windscreen; be sure to store it in a safe place.

Fully insert the lights mast into the base of the support, making sure that the contacts in the base and in the lights mast coincide; check that the red/green lights are directed towards the bow perpendicular to the axis of the yacht.

To supply the navigation lights, it is necessary to activate the button located on the panel in the helm position. The dashboard carries the switch of the navigation or anchor riding lights. The navigation lights are provided with a ventilation system used to allow compensation and humidity escape. The ventilation system must not be clogged with grease, dirt or other materials. The navigation lights mast is normally stored in the lower deck on the star-board side, provided of suitable hooks.



CAUTION

When the lights mast is removed from its navigation position, store it onto the dedicated supports.

Never leave the support base (electric connection) uncovered, but completely insert the relevant cover cap.



DANGER

During the installation operations of the navigation lights mast, proceed with care on the main deck, side walk-arounds, because of the slippery surfaces.



CAUTION

The lights must exclusively be cleaned with fresh water not containing solvents or abrasive substances. Solvents may damage the lens of the navigation lights.



DANGER

Never use the lights mast as a handhold.

2.7.2 Daylights signals

In order to increase the safety of people on board, the manufacturer has provided the installation of a mast for daytime shapes, in accordance with Directive 2013/53/EU.

NOTE

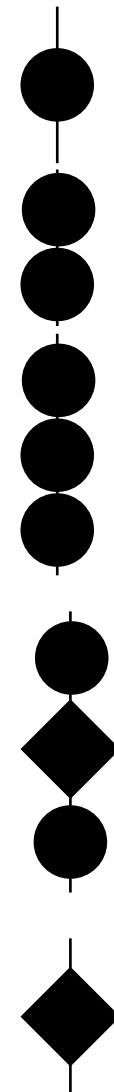
The combined use of shapes, sound signals and navigation lights increases the visibility of the yacht, reducing the risk of collisions.

Daytime signals have the same function as navigation lights but are more visible during the day than navigation lights.

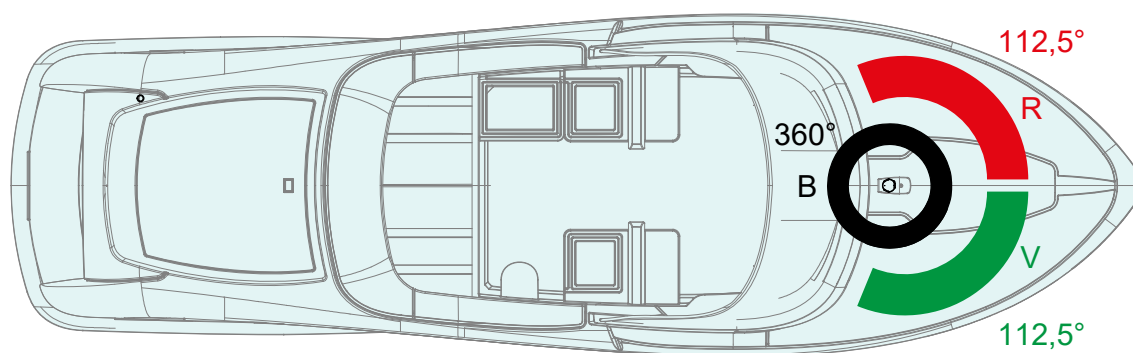
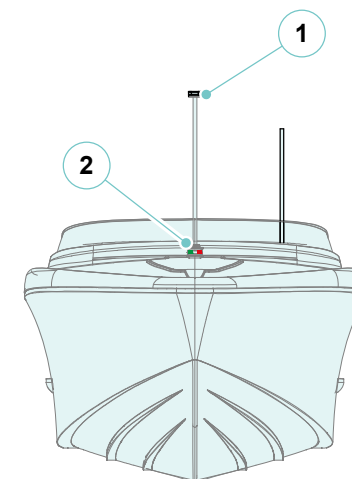
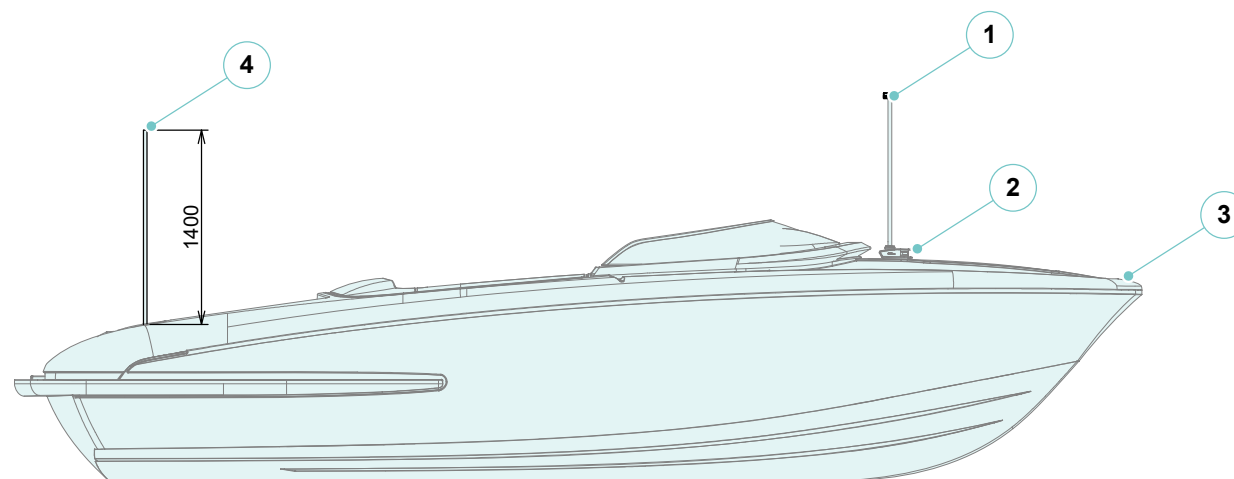
Depending on the situation, appropriate signalling templates shall be used.

Hereunder is a list of the most common ones to adopt after installing the relevant mast:

- Boat at anchor:
- Not under command boat:
- Stranded boat:
- Boat with limited manoeuvrability:
- Boat to trailer or towed:



Navigation lights, sound signals and daylight signals



ICONA ICON	DESCRIZIONE DESCRIPTION
1	Fanale di fonda 360° Anchor light 360°
2	Fanale bicolore rosso/verde 2x112,5° Two-tone red/green light 2x112,5°
3	Tromba elettromagnetica Electromagnetic horn
4	Albero segnali diurni Mast for daytime shapes

ICONA ICON	DESCRIZIONE DESCRIPTION
R	Fanale rosso Red light
B	Fanale bianco White light
V	Fanale verde Green light

2.8 MANDATORY SAFETY EQUIPMENT

In order to ensure proper safety conditions of the yacht, the Owner is obliged to maintain the yacht in good working order and state of repair, as well as to provide for the replacement of equipment, life-saving equipment and safety equipment that present deterioration or defects that may compromise proper function.

In addition to the equipment provided by RIVA, the Owner is responsible for providing the yacht with any further system and safety/marine equipment required by the rules in force in the nation where the yacht is used, according to weather and sea conditions and to the distance from safe harbours along the intended course.



DANGER

Rescue equipment must be arranged so as that when it is launched there are no obstacles to free floating and must be equipped with proper fitting allowing for quick release from the yacht when at sea.

The Owner is responsible for equipping the yacht with some of the equipment listed.

NOTE

Refer to the local Port Authorities for instructions and changes of the Safety Rules in force in the country where you are.



WARNING

The safety systems must comply with local and international navigation laws and must be periodically reviewed by specialised companies within the dates indicated on the systems themselves.

2.9 LOCATION OF SAFETY PLATES

The plates applied on the yacht are used to point out special risks: each plate is located on the part of the yacht which can be a source of risk. Before working with or on this part of the yacht, read the safety warning carefully.

Keep all the plates clean and readable, replace them if missing or damaged.

The extinguisher positioning plates are located close to the extinguishers.

**CAUTION**

It is prohibited to remove or damage the safety plates on the yacht.

2.10 NOTES ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Environmental pollution is caused by three kinds of polluting agents:

- Water polluters;
- Air polluters;
- Soil polluters.

Non oily and black waters (containing only human organic waste) can be discharged into the open sea. In the port area, these must be collected in special tanks and then unloaded either by removal at open sea or by means of appropriate fixed shoreside or truck-mounted emptying systems.

Soil pollution is also caused by discharging waste at shore.

International regulations regarding recreational craft essentially provide for the following:

- During navigation it is forbidden to discharge any non biodegradable product, either of food or commercial origin, into the open sea.
- In ports, normal waste is considered to be similar to urban waste and therefore can be enclosed in plastic bags and disposed of in designated waste bins.
- Special waste must be disposed of into suitable containers or, if these are not available, it must be delivered to local waste disposing areas, in compliance with the norms in force, issued by the local Port Authority.



ENVIRONMENT

During navigation, do not dispose any on-board waste at sea, but keep it and dump it on waste containers ashore.

Remember that it is forbidden to dump oils and fuels into the sea; therefore, it is recommended to clean the bilges by using absorbent materials to be disposed of later on into dedicated containers.

- The following waste is considered special waste:
 - Water and oily mixtures (e.g.: bilge water);
 - Oils (fuel, additives and lubricants);
 - Poisonous chemical substances (like battery acids, paints, thinners and the relevant containers);
 - Spray cans containing C.F.C. gas;
 - Batteries;
 - Spent flares;
 - Expired pharmaceutical products;
 - Products containing lead or asbestos;
 - Etc..
- Oil leaks.
- Waste discharge and disposal.
- Excessive noise.
- Wake / wake from board.
- Paints, detergents and other agents.

Please remember that, according to legislation, until such waste is delivered to suitable disposal areas, you will be considered as possessors and therefore indictable in case of unlawful discharge.

Should specific cases be missing in the harbour area, the Authority in charge for the disposal is the Port Authority section "Waste Disposal".



CAUTION

When navigation, it is always necessary to behave suitably and to respect the safety and the comfort of your guests and of persons on nearby yachts. Therefore:

- Avoid excessive noise;
- Do not sail at high speed or beyond the permitted limits when leaving or entering harbours, marinas, etc., to prevent causing excessive wash or wave motion.

2.10.1 Regulations for waste disposal

The rules governing the discharge of waste (MARPOL 73/78) apply to all boats with no limits on tonnage and service, including recreational craft. The regulations apply to the entire Mediterranean Sea.

When moored in a harbour, always check that your yacht is not a source of pollution. The environment must be respected and safeguarded, preventing risks for the life of aquatic flora and fauna. It is good practice to leave no trace behind you, to respect laws on safety and environmental protection. Do not discharge bilge waste, oily residues or other liquids overboard. Solid waste and used oils should be deposited in the containers provided near the berths.



ENVIRONMENT

It is absolutely prohibited to throw plastics, synthetic cables, fishing nets, waste bags, floating packaging materials, paper, rags, metals, bottles, galley utensils and similar waste into the sea. Non comminuted or un-ground food waste can only be disposed of beyond 12 miles.



ENVIRONMENT

Always consider and comply local and international laws against marine pollution (MARPOL).
It is always necessary to respect the rules of good yacht conduct.

Although discharge at sea, except in special areas, of a wide range of ship-generated garbage is permitted at specified distances from the nearest land, preference should be given to disposal at shore reception facilities.

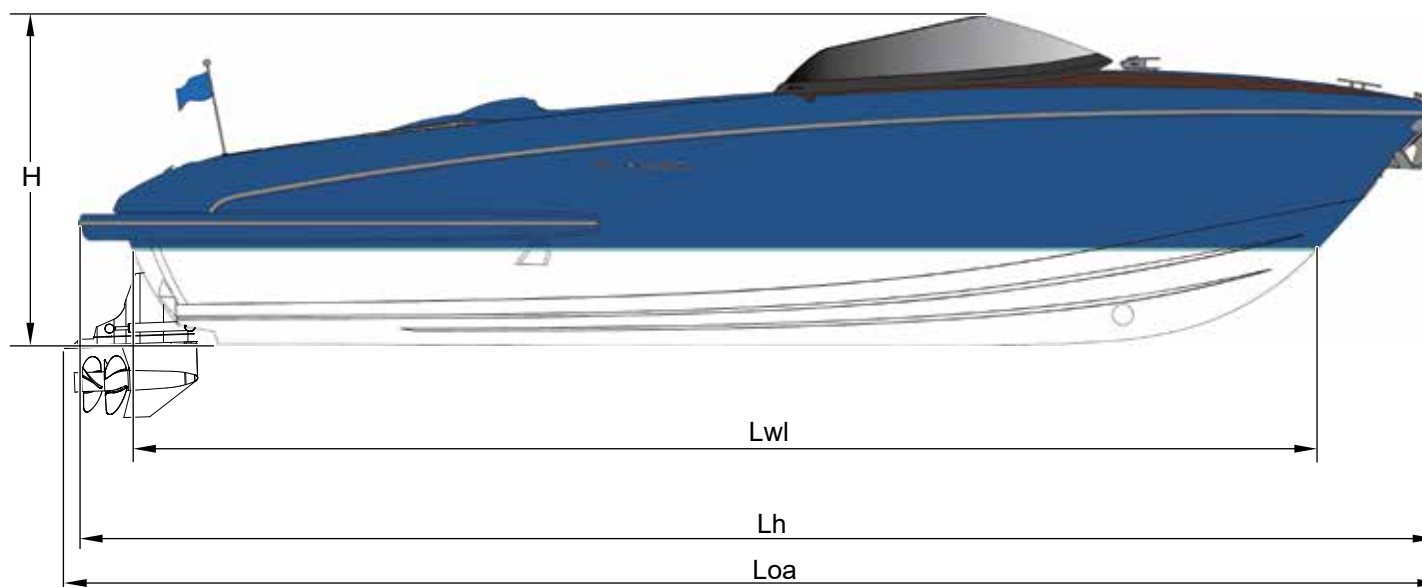
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DESCRIPTION OF THE YACHT

CHAPTER 3

3.1 MAIN DIMENSIONS AND CHARACTERISTIC DATA



(Loa) Overall length	8,35 m	27 ft 5 in
(Lh) Hull length	8,21 m	26 ft 11 in
(Lwl) Waterline length (boat fully laden)	7,10 m	23 ft 4 in
Maximum beam	2,50 m	8 ft 2 in
(H) Overall height from keel to windscreen	1,96 m	6 ft 5 in
Bow protection + stern drive	0,14 m	0 ft 6 in
Depth under propellers (boat fully laden)	1 m	3 ft 3 in
Displacement unladen	3750 Kg	8267 lbs
Displacement laden	4360 Kg	9612 lbs

Technical data		
Hull type		15° deadrise variable convexity monohedron hull with spray rails
Construction material		GRP
Propulsion	Model	Parker GVM 310
	Power	340 mhp (250 kW)
	rpm	4000
Stern drive	Model	Mercury 3 XR
Battery capacity	kWh	150
Battery charging time (from 20% to 80% by 400Vac/3ph 32A shore connection)	Time	5 h
Battery charging time (from 20% to 80% by 150kW fast shore connection)	Time	40 min
Water tank capacity	(lt) approximately	40 lt - 11 gal
Total weight of liquids (full tanks)	(kg) approximately	40 kg (88 lb)
On board electric power supply	(V)	12V
	(V)	620V
Batteries	Motor	150kWh lithium battery bank
	Services	12 V 70 Ah AGM
	Bow thruster (optional)	12 V 70 Ah AGM
Bilge pumps	Technical compartment (n°)	1
	Cabin (n°)	1
	Cockpit (n°)	1



CAUTION

RIVA yachts are designed to obtain a correct transversal trim with full optional equipment, as well as spare propellers.
If the yacht is not provided with full optional, some weights are inserted to correct the transversal trim.
The above-mentioned weights can be removed or displaced as soon as the yacht is provided with a new equipment.



CAUTION

Bilge water should be kept to a minimum.
Stability is reduced by any weight added high up.
In the event of rough seas, doors, cabinets and doors must be closed to reduce the risk of flooding.
Breaking waves are a serious stability hazard.

NOTE

The technical specifications and the performances indicated are merely indicative, do not constitute an offer with the value of a contract in any way, and are referred to standard models of the motor yachts built by the Shipyard in the European version.
The only technical indications or descriptions with contract value for the purchaser are those relevant to the specific yacht purchased and contained in the sale documents.



WARNING

When loading the yacht, never exceed the maximum recommended load.
Always load the yacht carefully and distribute loads appropriately to maintain design trim (approximately level).

3.2 GENERAL YACHT LAYOUT AND SECTORS

This chapter contains a general description of the yacht and is supported by a set of illustrations thanks to which it is possible to easily locate the main areas and the different devices.

Advice and information on the correct use of the various instruments are also given.

The structure of the yacht has been divided as follows:

- Main Deck;
- Lower Deck;
- Technical compartment.

The yacht is provided with both electronic and mechanical devices and instruments; some of these are provided with their own user's manuals.

The information contained therein are an integral part of this Owner's Manual.



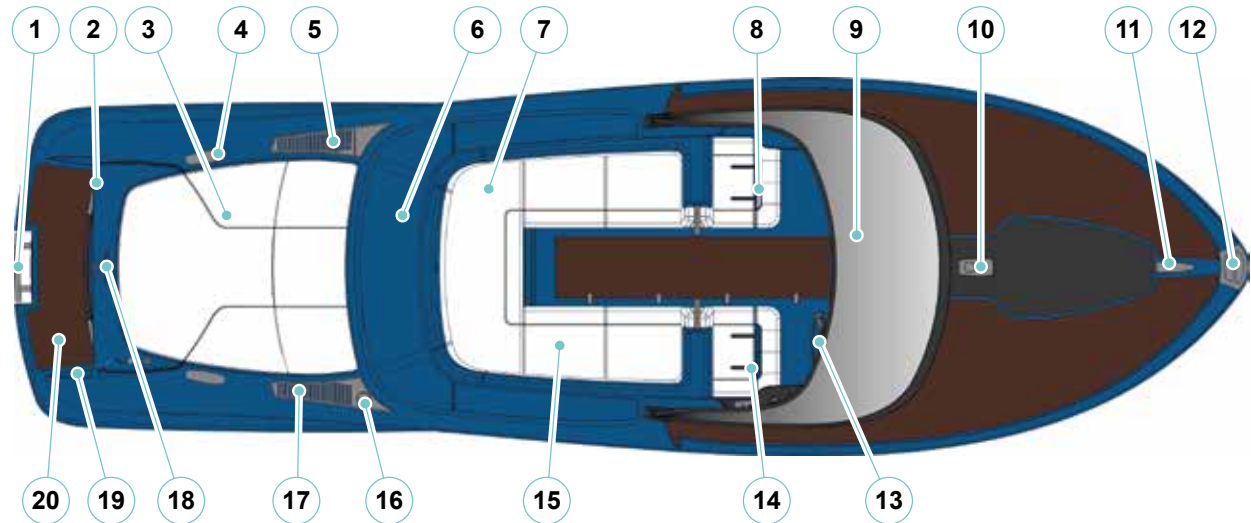
3.3 MAIN DECK

The main deck consists of a large outdoor area for open-air leisure.

The spacious, comfortable sofas in the cockpit and the aft sundeck are fitted with outstanding accessories.

Along with the areas designed to ensure optimal comfort for owner and guests, the main deck contains utilities and equipment for navigation, mooring and anchoring.

1. Means for re-boarding
2. Battery box ventilation outlet
3. Aft sundeck and access door to technical compartment
4. Concealed stern mooring cleats
5. Battery charging socket
6. Bimini storage cover
7. Cockpit sofa
8. Co-pilot seat
9. Bow technical compartment access hatch
10. Base for navigation lights mast
11. Bow mooring cleat
12. Fairlead and anchor
13. Helm position
14. Captain seat
15. Electrical hi-lo table
16. Freshwater boarding nozzle
17. Technical compartment ventilation outlet grid
18. Attachment ring for water skiing
19. Fresh water shower with mixer
20. Stern platform



The cockpit area of the main deck contains a large area richly furnished for the social and convivial life of the Guests.

A comfortable sofa extends across the entire width of the yacht.

Your yacht is equipped with a manually operated bimini that serves as a sunshade for the cockpit when opened.

The cockpit zone is provided with important safety devices.

Under the cushions of the cockpit sofa, there is a compartment containing the individual life jackets.

To reach the life jackets, after removing the cushions, it will be necessary to lift the fibreglass panel by means of the relevant recess.



CAUTION

While removing the mobile parts described above, pay special attention not to hit and/or scratch the yacht.
Also pay attention in order to prevent passengers from standing in dangerous areas, especially in the area where operations are being carried out.

Fore of the cockpit there is the helm position, where all main yacht steering and control instruments are installed.

All manoeuvres, operations, navigation control, telecommunications and surveillance of the yacht are conducted from the helm position.



DANGER

Only allow authorized and qualified personnel to use the devices installed in the helm position.

The personnel operating the yacht during the various activities on board must not be under the influence of alcohol, drugs or narcotics.

The companion hatch, located between the helm position and the port-side service cabinet, provides access to the internal room.

On the far bow are the necessary equipment for anchoring and mooring, and a locker to stow the anchor chain.



DANGER

Never stay on the stern platform during navigation, because this is not equipped with protection rails preventing a possible fall at sea.



WARNING

Never start navigation with bow technical compartment access door, swim ladder and technical compartment hatch not correctly retracted/closed.

**CAUTION**

The extremely precious finishing of woods is the result of an accurate work, it is water resistant but at the same time delicate and needing accurate maintenance. Such surfaces must therefore be dried after use, after being exposed to rain and or washed, and a regular maintenance must be carried out.

**CAUTION**

It is a good habit to stow away the bimini top always dry. If you are forced to store it wet, reopen it as soon as possible and let it dry. This because the moisture trapped in the canvas would cause mildew that could irreparably stain the tissue. The stainless steel arches too must be kept clean and lubricated with vaseline oil, to prevent the formation of rust which, in contact with tissue, could stain it.

**DANGER**

The technical compartment hatch must always be closed during navigation; it can stay open only with yacht stationary and with favourable sea and weather conditions. Loads stowed inside the technical compartment must be fastened with the utmost care. During navigation, nobody is allowed to stay inside the technical compartment.

**CAUTION**

Never open the bimini during navigation.
Only open when the yacht is stationary so as to avoid a “sail effect”, which could damage the structure or cause injury to persons.
Do not open the bimini in adverse weather conditions.

**CAUTION**

Keep the lower deck access steps clean and dry. Get good hold of the steps and handrail when you go up or down a stair to avoid falling down.

**CAUTION**

Do not use pressurised water on light devices installed outside.

**WARNING**

When walking in the bow area, be careful in order to prevent any accidental fall at sea.

Towing hook for water-skiing

The towing hook has been installed on the aft transom for water-skiing.

The towing hook has been carefully dimensioned for water-skiing only, it is forbidden to use it for other purposes.



DANGER

Access to the sun-deck is not allowed while underway.

Water-skiing must be practised only during the day, with calm sea and under favourable weather conditions, keeping a distance of more than 200 m (656 ft) from the 1360 M.M. line in front of the beaches and more than 100 m (328 ft) from cliffs dropping sheer to the sea.

The captain must always keep their eye on the towed skier by means of the rearview mirror, and must always be assisted by another expert swimmer. During the different phases of the exercise, the distance between the yacht and the water-skier must never be lower than 12 m (39 ft). The start and stop of the water-skier must be carried out only in waters free from swimmers and boats, i.e. inside the relevant corridors; the side safety distance between a yacht towing a water-skier and the other swimmers must be higher than the length of the towing cable.

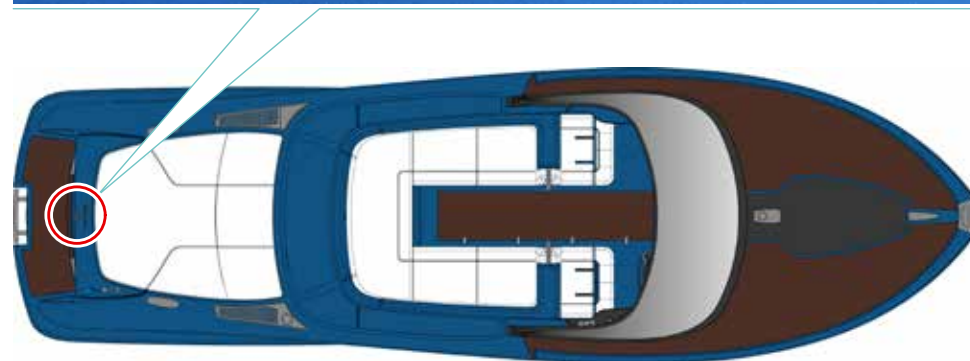


DANGER

It is forbidden to tow more than two people at a time.

NOTE

We recommend reading the rules regulating water-skiing before practising it.

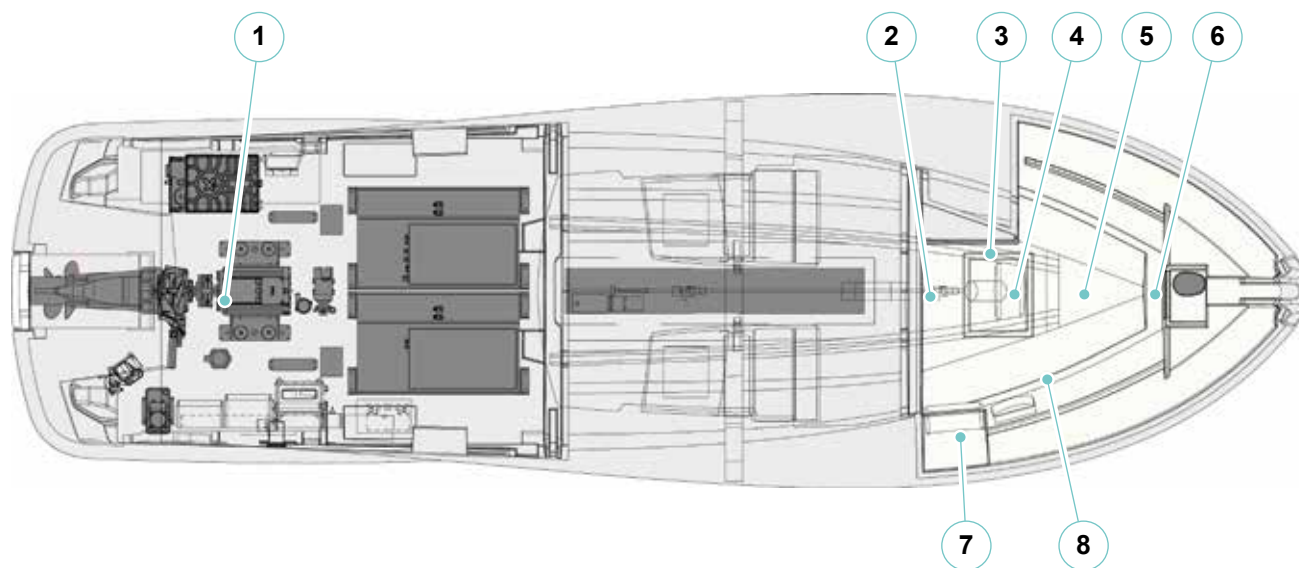


3.4 LOWER DECK

From the cockpit, the companion hatch also provides access to the internal room.

There is an access door to the technical compartment under the aft sundeck.

1. Technical compartment
2. Lower deck access door
3. Audio control unit and refrigerator drawer motor inspection
4. Thruster unit inspection peak (optional)
5. Bow technical compartment
6. Anchor winch peak
7. General electrical panel
8. Electrical connections box



3.5 TECHNICAL COMPARTMENT

The technical compartment is accessible from a hatch located under the stern sun-deck.

The hatch is raised manually.

The technical compartment has been arranged as tidily as possible with machines and pipes, by installing the auxiliary machinery as far as possible on resilients, to absorb vibrations.

The technical compartment is provided with a watertight bulkhead; all tube passages towards the bow, and vice versa, are installed on the watertight bulkhead.

**CAUTION**

Entry into the technical compartment is permitted only to authorised personnel who are familiar with the operation of the installed components.

**DANGER**

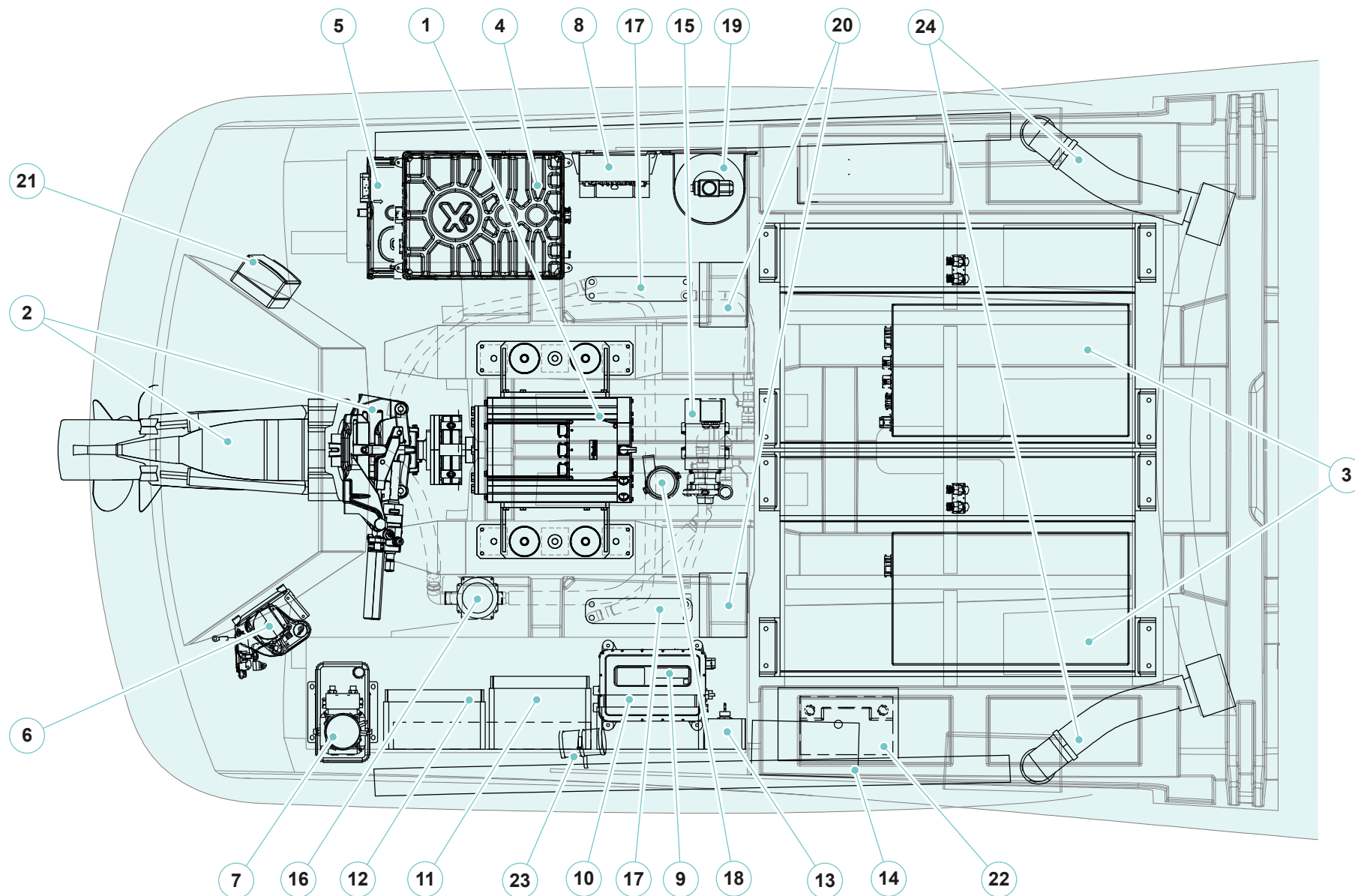
The high operating temperatures of the motor create very hot areas within the technical compartment which maintain a high temperature for extended periods of time. Before accessing the technical compartment, wait for these areas to cool and take all appropriate precautions.

**DANGER**

Access to the technical compartment is not permitted when under way.

**CAUTION**

Do not introduce any object/material into the technical compartment that may move freely in the event of heeling during navigation.



ICONA ICON	DESCRIZIONE DESCRIPTION
1	Motore elettrico Electric motor
2	Piede poppiere Stern drive
3	Gruppo batterie propulsore Powertrain battery pack
4	Caricabatterie Battery charger
5	Inverter motore Motor inverter
6	Pompa trim Trim pump
7	Centralina idraulica trim Hydraulic trim control unit
8	Centralina Control unit
9	Convertitore Converter
10	Quadro elettrico 24V 24V electrical panel
11	Box fusibili Fuses box
12	Box fusibili servizi + ricarica Service + charging fuses box

ICONA ICON	DESCRIZIONE DESCRIPTION
13	Box staccabatterie diretti Direct battery breakers box
14	Quadro pompa acqua mare Seawater pump panel
15	Pompa acqua mare Sea water pump
16	Filtro acqua mare Sea water strainer
17	Scambiatore di calore Heat exchanger
18	Pompa di sentina Bilge pump
19	Estintore Fire extinguisher
20	Pompa circolazione Circulation pump
21	Centralina presa da banchina Shore control unit
22	Batteria AGM 12V 70ah AGM 12V 70ah battery
23	Areatore Aerator
24	Scarico grandi masse Overboard discharge

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HELM POSITION

CHAPTER 4

4.1 HELM POSITION

Your yacht is equipped with a helm position located on the starboard side of the main deck.



CAUTION

Herewith only general information for first start-up is given: in order to practice and for the specific use of the individual systems, see the manufacturers' manuals or contact RIVA After Sales & Service Department.



CAUTION

It is a good rule to keep the instruments clean by washing them with wet and clean rags, avoid using chemical products or abrasive ones. After navigation, it is advisable to cover instrumentation and equipment.



CAUTION

The helm position must be used only by the Captain or by the crew members authorised by the same.
The accidental activation of the controls installed in the helm position is a source of danger for the ship and its passengers.



CAUTION

All electric appliances for navigation, whose parameters can be configured and set by software through the control panel, have been configured and tested upon delivery.

These operations must only be carried out by authorised technical personnel.

Any modification of the preset configurations can alter the operation and reliability of the concerned system.

Appliances must be used by the personnel in charge of driving the yacht and of using the systems.

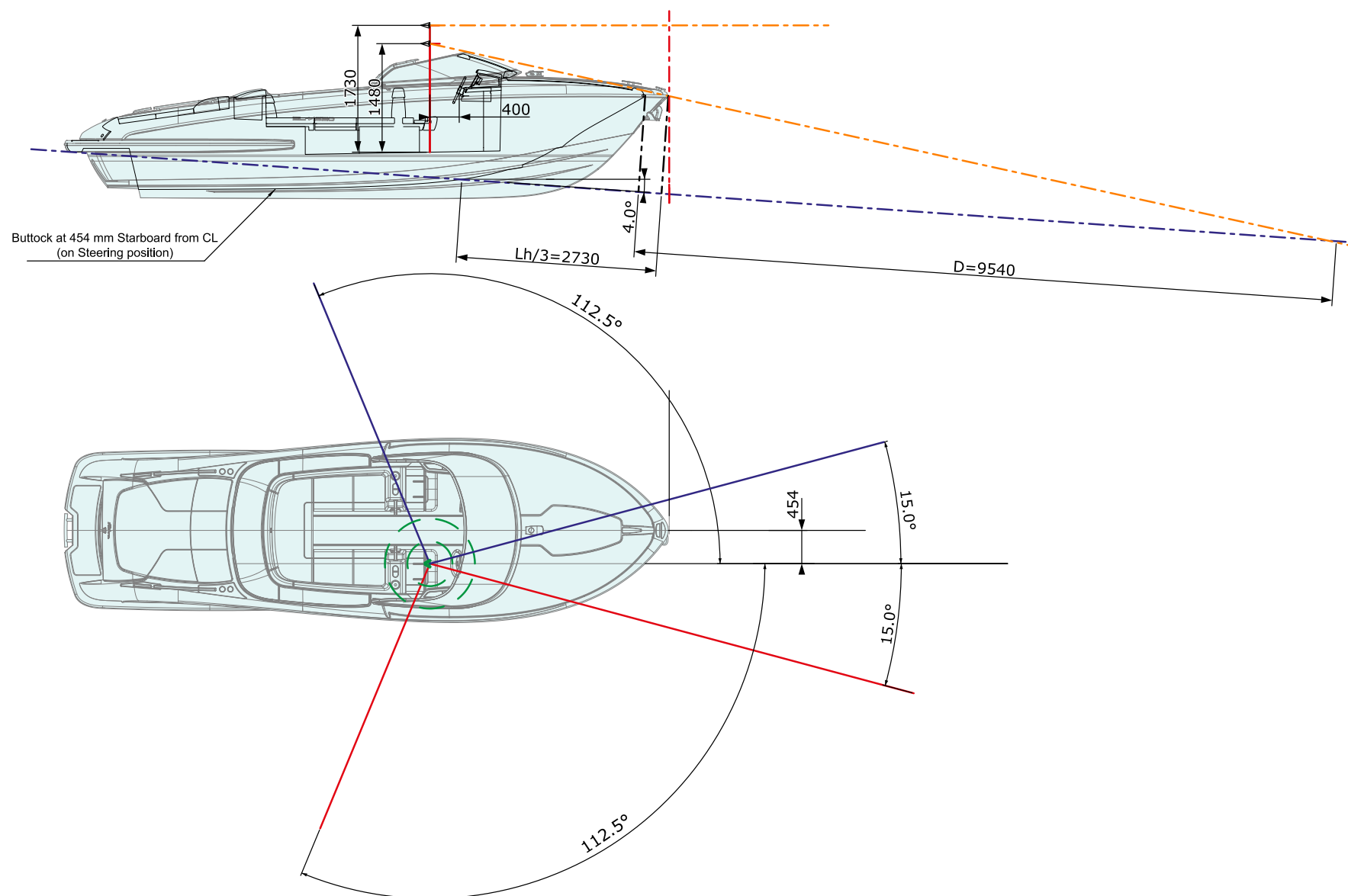


CAUTION

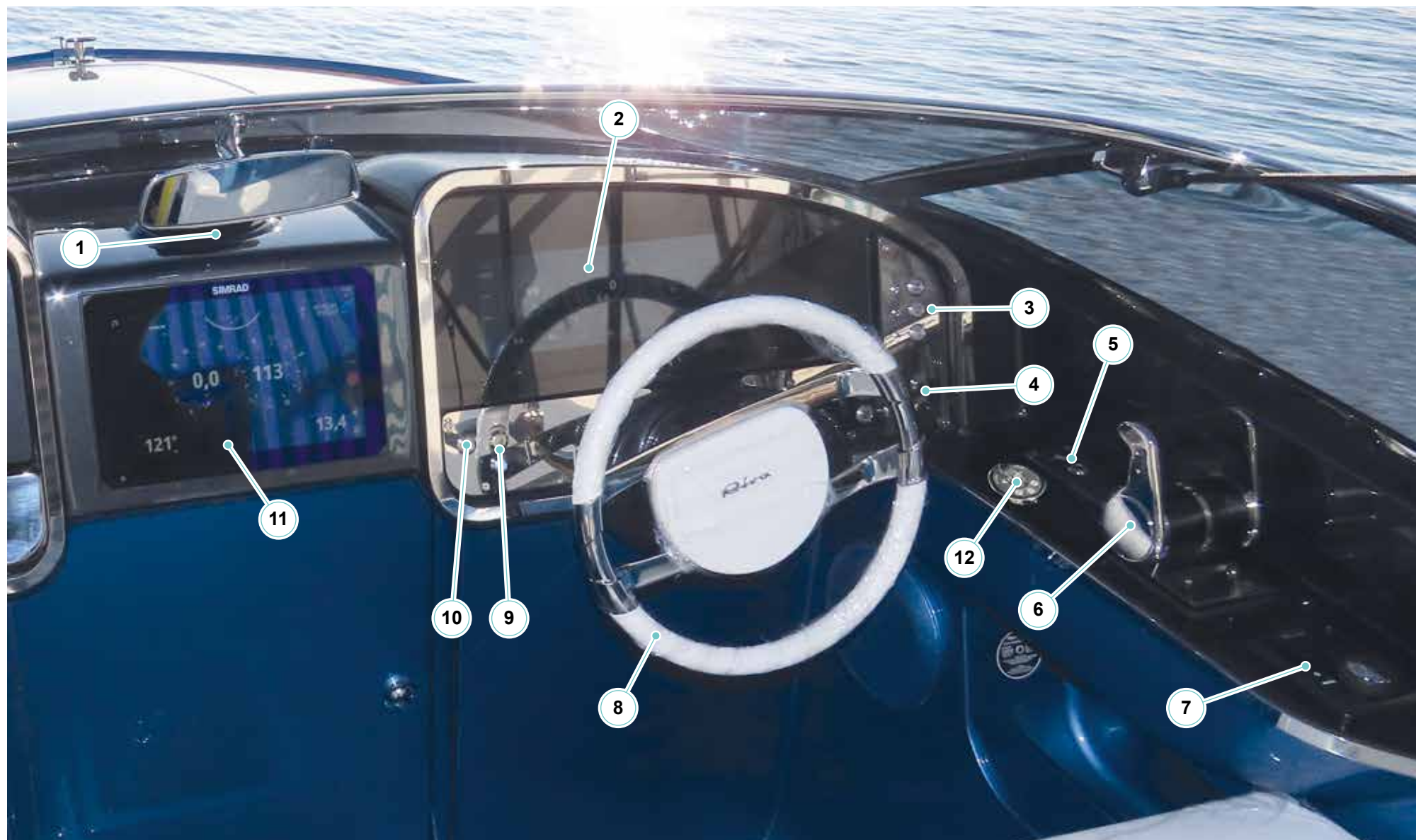
Refer to specific manuals concerning the electronic and electric instrumentation on board.

Observe the instruction given meticulously.

Field of view diagram



4.1.1 Dashboard



1. Compass

2. Multifunction display

This displays:

- Navigation data;
- On-board systems information.

3. Bilge pump activation buttons

These allow you to activate and monitor the operation of the on-board bilge pumps.

4. On-board functions activation button

These enable you to activate:

- The anchor light (if installed);
- The navigation lights;
- The acoustic signal;
- The technical compartment extractor;
- The windlass.

5. Motor enablement and activation panel

By bringing the electronic key close to it, this allows you to enable motor activation. Press the button in the panel to start the motor.

6. Motor throttle

Enables you to control motor operation.

7. Interceptors control panel

Enables you to monitor and control the operation of the Interceptors.

8. Steering wheel

Allows you to steer the yacht.

9. Cockpit table up/down buttons

Allow you to raise and lower the table in the cockpit.

10. Cockpit lights activation button

11. Multifunctional display

This displays:

- Chart plotter;
- Navigation data.

12. Thruster control panel (optional)

Enables activation and control the bow thruster.

The on-board system battery breaker panel is located at the base of the helm position.

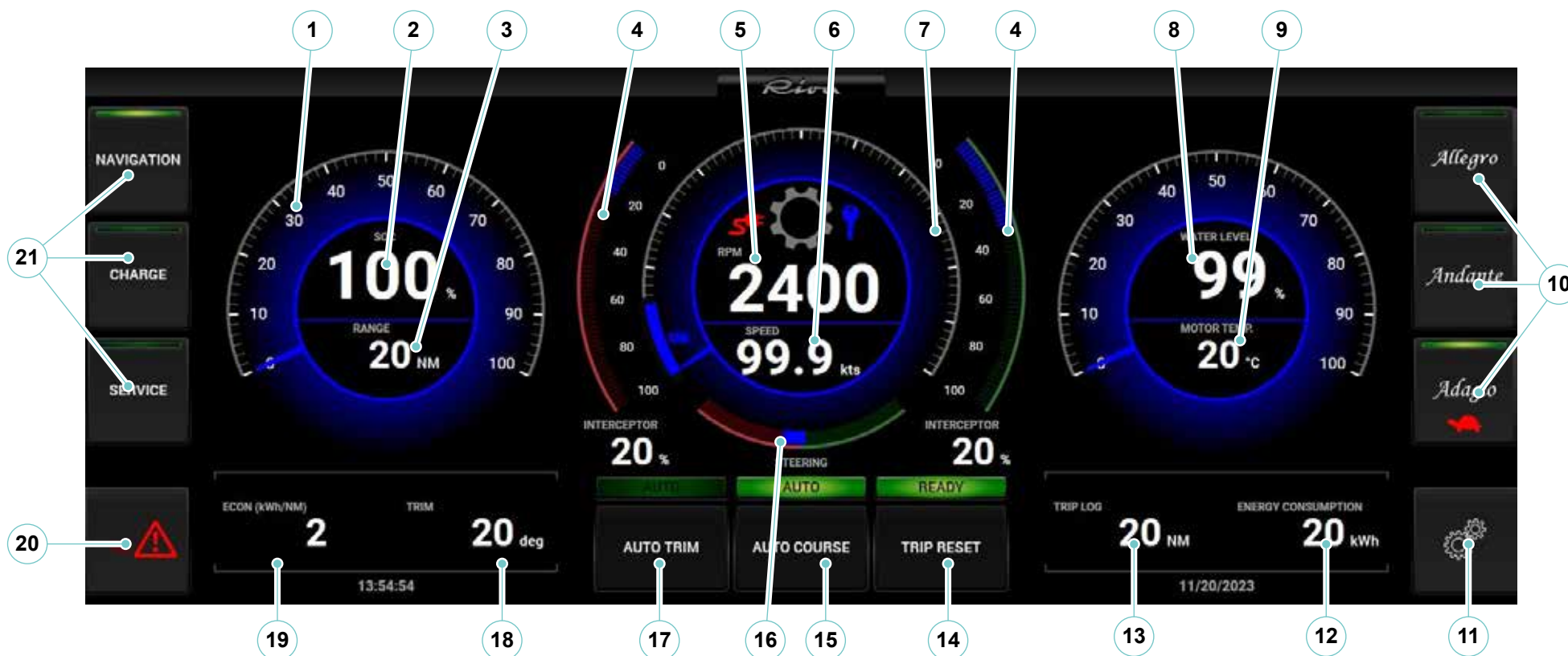
4.2 INSTRUMENTATION

4.2.1 Multifunction display

From the multifunctional display on the helm position you can monitor and control the operation of your yacht.

The main functions are:

1. Motor revolutions;
2. Battery charge level;
3. Cruising autonomy;
4. Interceptors status;
5. Motor revolutions;
6. Navigation speed;
7. Navigation speed indicator;
8. Fresh water indicator;
9. Motor temperature;



- 10. Navigation modes:
 - “Allegro”;
 - “Andante”;
 - “Adagio”.
- 11. Display settings;
- 12. Energy consumption indicator;
- 13. Distance cruised;
- 14. Reset trip;
- 15. Activation ‘AUTO COURSE’ mode;
- 16. Steering angle indicator;
- 17. Activation “AUTO TRIM” mode;
- 18. Steering degrees indicator;
- 19. Consumption;
- 20. Warning;
- 21. Setting yacht status mode:
 - Navigation;
 - Charge;
 - Service.

NOTE

For further information on use and maintenance, please refer to the manufacturer’s manual.

4.2.2 Magnetic compass



A magnetic compass fitted on the dashboard of a yacht is inevitably close to the magnetic fields produced by the electric and electronic systems on board. This condition is called “variation”.

Only a skilled technician should set the compass to correct the variation and supply an accurate deviation schedule. This procedure is called “compass compensation” or “compass setting”.

Compensate the compass after the yacht launch or when replacing it, in order to eliminate possible mistakes due to the compass position.

Do not approach the compass to steel or iron objects or objects made of other ferrous materials (e.g. tools, wrenches, batteries, etc..). The ferrous materials close to the compass alter the readings and make them unreliable. Remove any unnecessary object near the compass.

NOTE

The compass delivered with the yacht is not compensated for change or deviation. Any electrical or metallic item located in its proximity may influence the compass. The yacht's owner is responsible for the compass compensation. Compensation should be carried out after installing additional electronic equipment or once a year after a prolonged period of mooring or ground lay-up. Compensation should be carried out only by authorized and qualified personnel. As a compass can rarely be set to zero variation on all courses, the technician in charge of its compensation should give you a card containing the corrections to be applied to navigation calculations. Always keep this card available on the main helm position.

NOTE

For further information on use and maintenance, please refer to the manufacturer's manual.

4.2.3 Motor control lever



The motor control lever is a system designed to control motor speed via electrical signals.

With the lever in the central position, the motor stops.

Moving the lever upwards increases the motor revs, thereby increasing the yacht's speed.

The same procedure, moving the lever downwards reverses the direction of rotation of the propeller.

NOTE

For further information on use and maintenance, please refer to the manufacturer's manual.

4.2.4 Steering wheel

The steering wheel is connected to a hydraulic pump which uses hydraulic drive systems (cylinders) to move the stern drives.

NOTE

For further information on use and maintenance, please refer to the manufacturer's manual.

4.2.5 Chartplotter

**CAUTION**

The electronic chart is an aid to navigation, designed to facilitate the use of authorized government charts, not to replace them. Only official government charts and notices to mariners contain all information needed for the safety of navigation and, as always, the Captain is responsible for their proper use.

MAINTENANCE

At least once a week carry out the cleaning of the display.
At least once every six months check the connection and the presence of corrosion on the cables.

NOTE

For further information on use and maintenance, please refer to the manufacturer's manual.

4.2.6 WATCHIT system (optional)

WATCHIT is an advanced system intended to assist the captain in operating the boat in a safer way by providing an alert about potential risks both over and under the water.

This system processes data from the on-board sensors (GPS position, heading, speed, rudder angle, LOG, wind indicator, etc..) and from the maps data which allows to constantly assess the risk of collision and issue warnings in real time to prevent accidents at sea.



CAUTION

Do not use the system as a navigational tool as it is not intended as such. This system is intended only as an aid to navigation and does not substitute safe and alert yacht navigation and operation by a qualified operator.

Once the system was installed on board your yacht and was calibrated, there is no need to actively operate the system. The only action needs to be taken before leaving your port or marine is making sure the power supply switch/fuse in ON and the system will automatically power up.



The system has 4 modes of operation:

- **Normal Mode** – In this mode the system will generate a vocal an obstacle alert in case it has detected a potential hazard on the yacht's path. The alert will be heard 30 seconds before impact in order to allow enough time for the skipper to react.
- **Crowd Mode** – Whenever the system detects multiple objects in the near surrounding and the yacht speed is less than 15 Knots - the system will automatically switch to Crowd Mode and the vocal alerts will be replaced with Beeps to inform the captain about any potential risks. The beeps frequency will increase as the risking object will get closer to the yacht.
- **Anchor Mode** – Whenever the system has detected that the yacht has stopped – it will automatically switch to Anchor Mode. Incase the system has detected the yacht is drifting, it will popup a Drifting Notification. After 5 minutes incase no one acknowledge the notification – a drifting alert will be triggered.
- **Marina Mode** – Whenever the yacht has entered a marina, the system will switch to Marina Mode. In this mode no vocal alerts will be heard.

NOTE

For further information on use and maintenance, please refer to the manufacturer's manual.

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WATER SYSTEMS

CHAPTER 5

5.1 FRESH WATER SYSTEM

The fresh water system consists of a tank (3) located under the cockpit. The tank is filled via a gravity filler cap (2), located on the starboard side of the yacht.

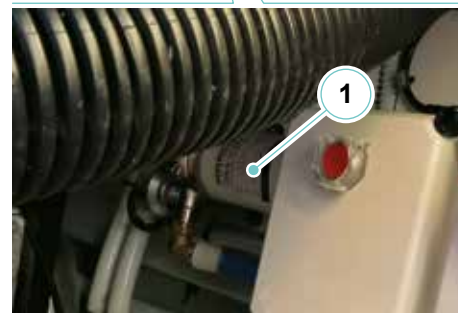
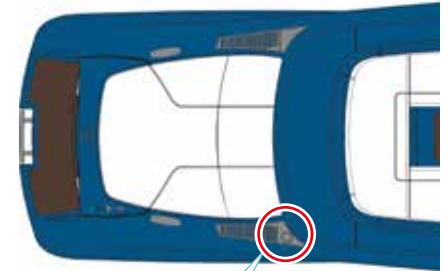
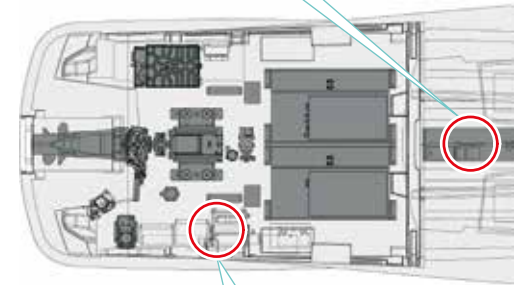
The freshwater filler cap is secured to the structure by a steel cable to prevent it from being lost or dropped overboard.

The tank is equipped with an air vent and an electronic level switch that transmits level indications to the corresponding instrument on the helm position.

From the tank, freshwater is sucked in by the autoclave pump (1), located in the technical compartment, through suction lines.

The autoclave, protected and powered by the magneto-thermal switch located on the main 12V utilities switchboard, ensures, with the help of a check valve, the continuous presence at constant pressure of freshwater throughout the system.

The supply of power to the autoclave is indicated on the dashboard multi-function display.



CAUTION

Before refilling the fresh water tank, check that the water supplied by the dock fresh water system is drinkable.



CAUTION

The fresh water circuit, in particular the tanks, must be periodically sanitised by pouring a special disinfectant solution into the inlet. We recommend in any case that the water coming from the on-board system not be drunk.

**CAUTION**

Regularly inspect the fresh water and bilge circuits for leaks. Repair any leaks by releasing the pressure in the system, in order to avoid damaging the furniture and the electrical equipment.

**CAUTION**

The pressure regulator at the outlet of the autoclave is pre-set at the factory; do not interfere with it.

**CAUTION**

The inlet plug is marked "WATER" to avoid accidental introduction of different liquids. To avoid damage to the system and tanks, we recommend replenishing by gravity and not by pressure.

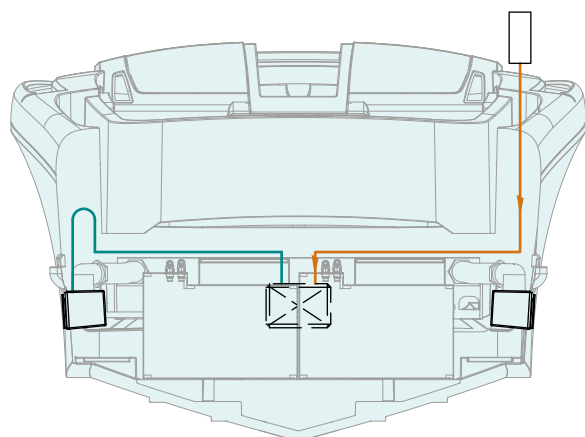
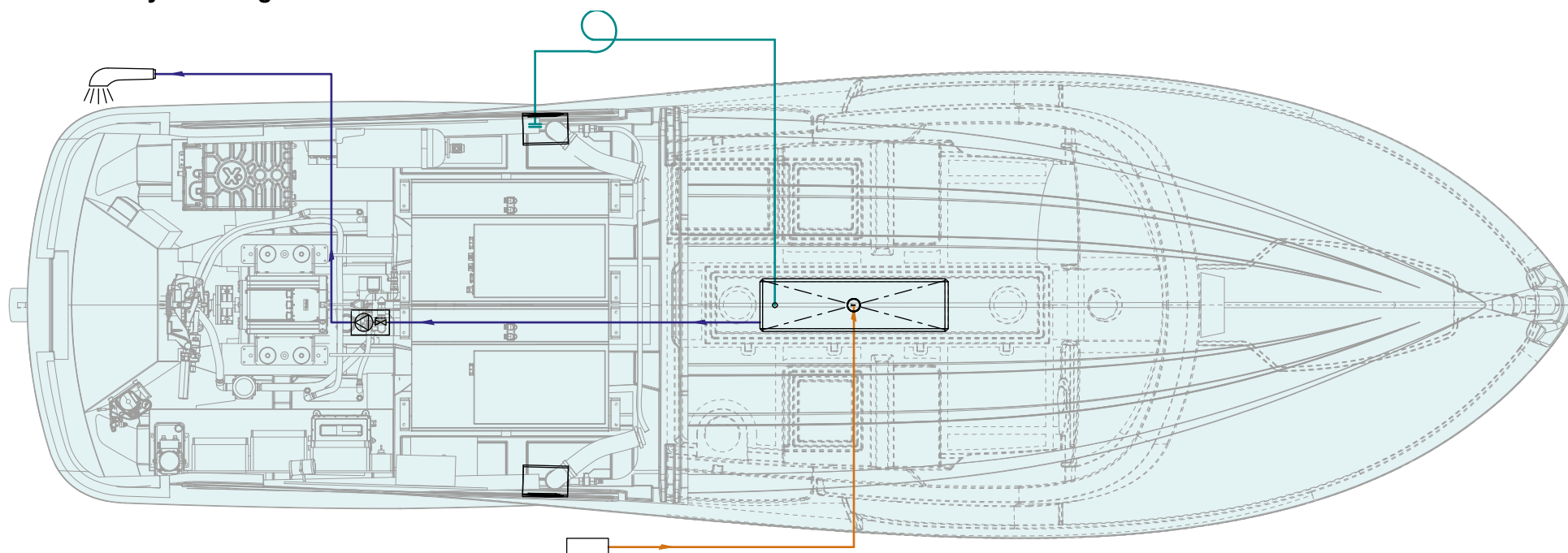
**WARNING**

It is a good norm to optimise the use of water, especially if navigating at open sea!

NOTE

For further information on use and maintenance, please refer to the manufacturer's manual.

Fresh water system diagram



ICONA ICON	DESCRIZIONE DESCRIPTION
	Doccetta Shower
	Tappo imbarco acqua Water filler
	Autoclave Autoclave

ICONA ICON	DESCRIZIONE DESCRIPTION
	Serbatoio acqua dolce Fresh water tank
	Sfiato cassa acqua dolce Fresh water tank vent
	Scarico fuoribordo centralizzato Centralised outboard discharge

5.1.1 Cold fresh water system

The system is kept under pressure by a autoclave pump.

The pump supplies the system by drawing water from the tank; the water flowing through pipes and manifolds supplies following services:

- Stern shower.



WARNING

Before activating the system, ensure the proper position opening/ closing of the manifold valves: valve open, lever parallel to input hose, valve closed, lever perpendicular to input hose.



5.1.2 Maintenance fresh water system

Component	Maintenance	Notes and precautions
Fresh water tank	Inspection and cleaning	At least every month, the fresh water tank should be completely emptied and rinsed a couple of times with clean fresh water to completely renew the water in the deposit, while at the same time flushing the tank. Periodically pour a specific disinfectant in the doses recommended by the manufacturer into the tank from the tank in order to prevent the formation of bacterial colonies in the system.
Fresh water system	Inspection	Check if along the hydraulic circuit, where possible, are present leaks due to the damage of piping.  WARNING The high temperature can cause the softening of the pipes and the following slackening of the fittings. Always check the pipes tightening, especially those located near heat sources.  WARNING During the winter, if you do not use the yacht, it is advisable to drain all the circuits where there is fresh water to avoid cracks due to frost.

Component	Maintenance	Notes and precautions
Autoclave pump	Inspection and cleaning	The maintenance of the pump should be serviced by qualified personnel only, after having been disconnected from the power mains. No routine maintenance is required so long as the following precautions are taken: • In case of freezing risk, it is necessary to empty the pump body; then refill the pump before operating it but make sure the ambient temperature is higher than the water freezing temperature. • Make sure the pump never works dry. • If the pump remains unused for a long time, it is better to empty the body and clean it. • Periodically check the efficiency of valves and filters, if any. • To Direct Current motors the brushes must be periodically checked for consumption and spring pressure. Protect electric components of the pump with proper products. NOTE For further information on use and maintenance, please refer to the manufacturer's manual.  WARNING The surge tank pump is self-priming but it needs though, in order to operate, to have its body filled with liquid. For a correct use, we recommend priming first or after a long period of idling, to fill the pump body with liquid, to check the pressure inside the tank (it must have the same pressure priming the electric pump) and to verify the clockwise rotation of the pump (seen from the motor side).

Component	Maintenance	Notes and precautions
Autoclave pump	Inspection and cleaning	 WARNING If the control panel shows the pump operating led remains always lit, but the connected utilities are not in use, check for leaks.  WARNING When anomalous situations occur, such as lack of water or pipes clogging, it indicates the presence of faults by means of the red light "Failure" and stops the pump.  DANGER Prevent accidental operation of the autoclave before working on it.

5.2 BILGE SYSTEM

Centrifugal bilge suction pumps, controlled by special floats, suck water from the bilge and send it to the central drain.

The bilge suction system consists of three centrifugal immersion pumps with a flow rate of 34 l/min (9 gal/min) each at 1 metre.

The pumps are located in the:

- Technical compartment;
- Cockpit bilge area;
- Bilge under the entrance to the internal room.

The bilge pump inlets are equipped with a plastic mesh filter to prevent the entry of particles into the system which could damage the pump or clog the pipes.

The bilge pumps can operate both in automatic mode (via the float switches) and in manual mode.

Automatic pump activation is controlled by the float switch installed in the bilge near the pump itself.

The float activates the pumps when an excessive water level is detected.

The bilge pumps are equipped with two floats located at different levels:

- The lower float controls pump activation in automatic mode;
- The upper float controls activation of the acoustic and visual alarms that signal high level of bilge water.

To activate the pumps manually, push the buttons on the dashboard.

The activation of the bilge pumps and their respective high bilge water level alarms is also available on side control panel on the port side of the helm position.



The pumps are connected directly to the batteries and can therefore always be activated, thus ensuring that water is expelled at all times.



WARNING

Keep the bilge dry to allow the prompt detection of water presence and to reduce the risk of slipping, besides creating a less aggressive environment for the fixtures.



CAUTION

In case of water presence in some compartments of the lower deck, before getting alert, check if the bilge water is fresh or salted, this will be of fundamental help with checking its source.



WARNING

Remove any rags or other residues from the bilge, to prevent any clogging of the pump intakes, causing serious damage to the pumps and impairing the safety of the yacht.



WARNING

The system total capacity is not designed for yacht draining in case of a hull leaks.

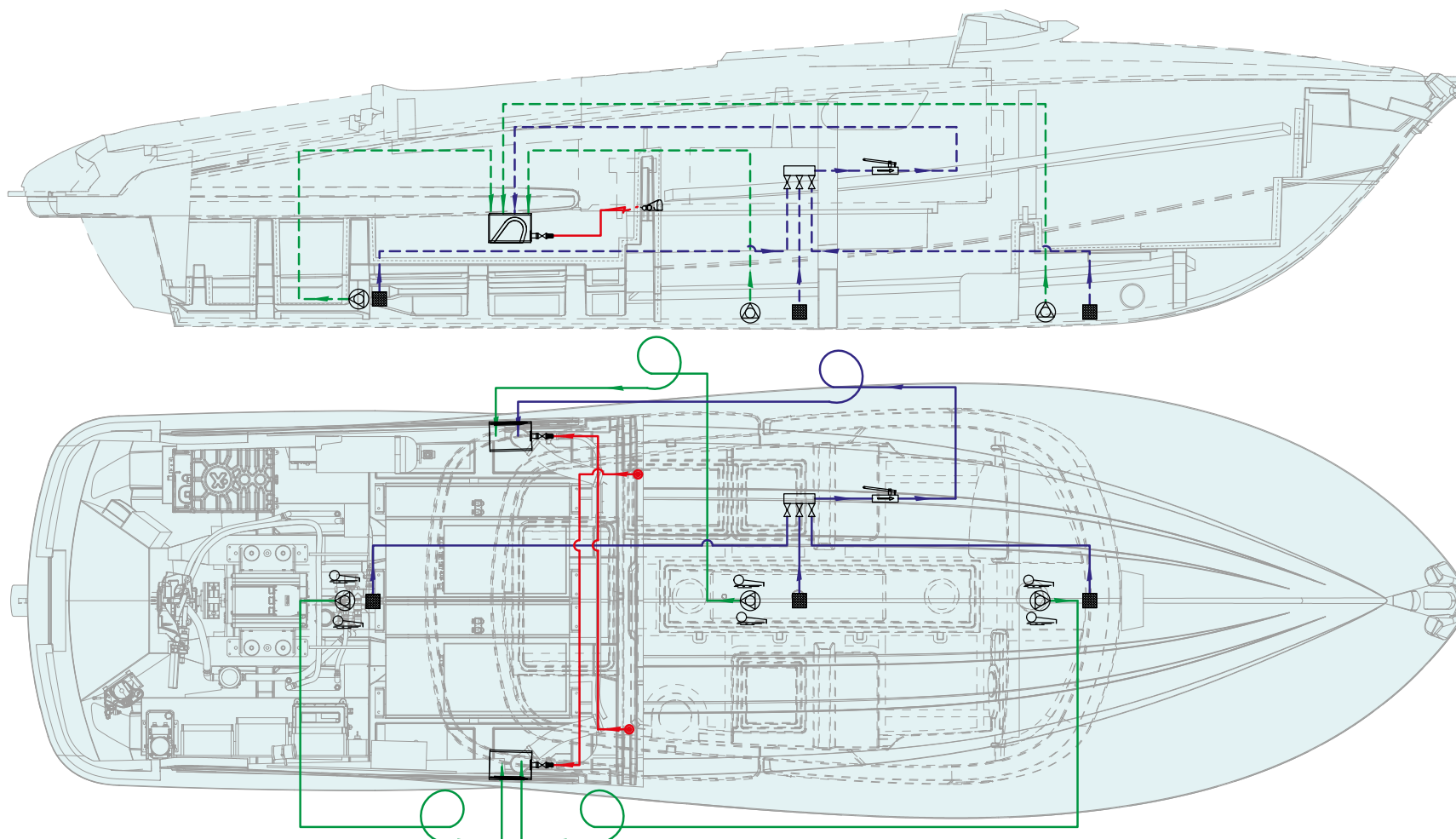


ENVIRONMENT

Possible oil spilled in the bilge must be collected and stowed. It is forbidden to discharge bilge water mixed with oil into the sea, because this can cause pollution. Operation of the bilge pump must be prevented during maintenance in the technical compartment to avoid accidental spillage of liquids that may cause water pollution.

The bilge pumping system is complemented by a manual pump which, by shunting the valves on the relevant collector, is capable of draining water from the bilges (stern, amidships, bow) by sucking it through special baskets and conveying it to the centralized drain, located on the port side of the yacht.

Bilge draining system diagram



ICONA ICON	DESCRIZIONE DESCRIPTION
	Interruttore a galleggiante Float switch
	Pompa di sentina Bilge pump

ICONA ICON	DESCRIZIONE DESCRIPTION
	Pompa manuale Manual pump
	Succhieruola Bilge strum box

ICONA ICON	DESCRIZIONE DESCRIPTION
	Scarico fuoribordo centralizzato Centralised outboard discharge

5.2.1 Maintenance of bilge automatic suction system

Component	Maintenance	Notes and precautions
Bilge pumps	Operation check Bilge pump operation check	As shown in the following sequence.
Non-return valves	Operation check	As shown in the following sequence.

Bilge pumps:

These pumps, normally, do not need ordinary maintenance, provided that some measures are taken which extend their operation.

- Make sure that the pump never runs dry.
- The brushes, on DC motors, must be checked at regular intervals.
- If the yacht must remain inoperative for a long period, it is advisable to drain the pump body and to clean it.
- If a filter and a foot valve are installed, check their efficiency and cleaning periodically.
- Check that the impeller is not jammed, this could cause serious damages to the electric motor; if this happens, descale the impeller and pump body.
- Periodically check the operation and protection of the various protective filters.

Bilge pump operation check

- Have the operation of each bilge pump checked, having the bilge filled with clean water up to the activation of each pump and having the correct draining overboard checked.
- Have the operation of each bilge pump checked also manually.



CAUTION

Never run the electric pumps dry.



CAUTION

Check the operation of all bilge pumps at regular intervals. Clean debris from pump inlets.



CAUTION

Replacement of the pump and its components must be carried out by specialised personnel using only original spare parts.

5.3 MOTOR BATTERY COOLING SYSTEM

The electrical components for operating and powering the drive motor and the motor itself are cooled by a liquid-cooled system. The system circulates glycol within the various components, which absorbs heat and transports it to a heat exchanger.

The system is divided into two parts:

1. Used to cool the motor and converter batteries.
2. Used to cool the charger, the electric motor and the inverter.

The glycol is circulated by two pumps located in the technical compartment. After “capturing” heat from the various utilities, the glycol is carried to two heat exchangers in the technical compartment. The heat exchangers are cooled by seawater sucked in by a pump in the technical compartment.

Seawater is sucked in through a sea cock equipped with a filter and shut-OFF valve.

The seawater is discharged outboard through a discharge manifold.



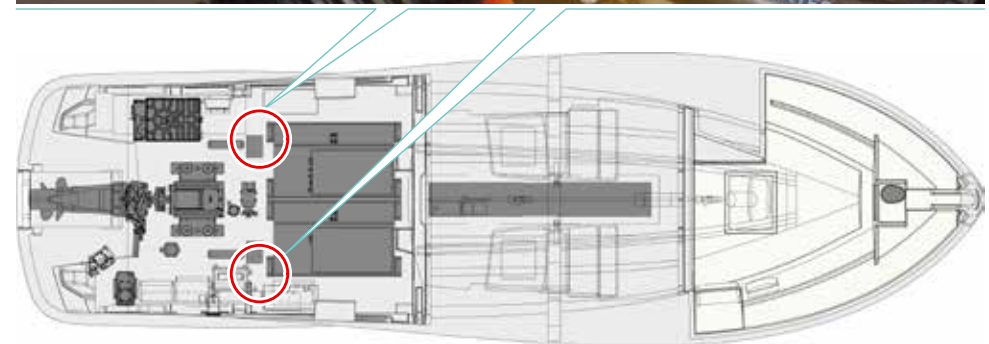
CAUTION

In the event that the thermal operating limits of the motor are exceeded, a cut-OFF sensor protects the propulsion system by inhibiting its operation.



WARNING

NEVER obstruct the battery vents. Gases produced must always be allowed to escape.



**CAUTION**

Before starting the motor each day, check the level of coolant in the two expansion tanks.

**CAUTION**

Before cleaning the seacock filters, check that any utilities supplied with seawater are switched OFF and not in use.

**CAUTION**

Before starting the motor each day, check the correct opening of the sea water intake valve.

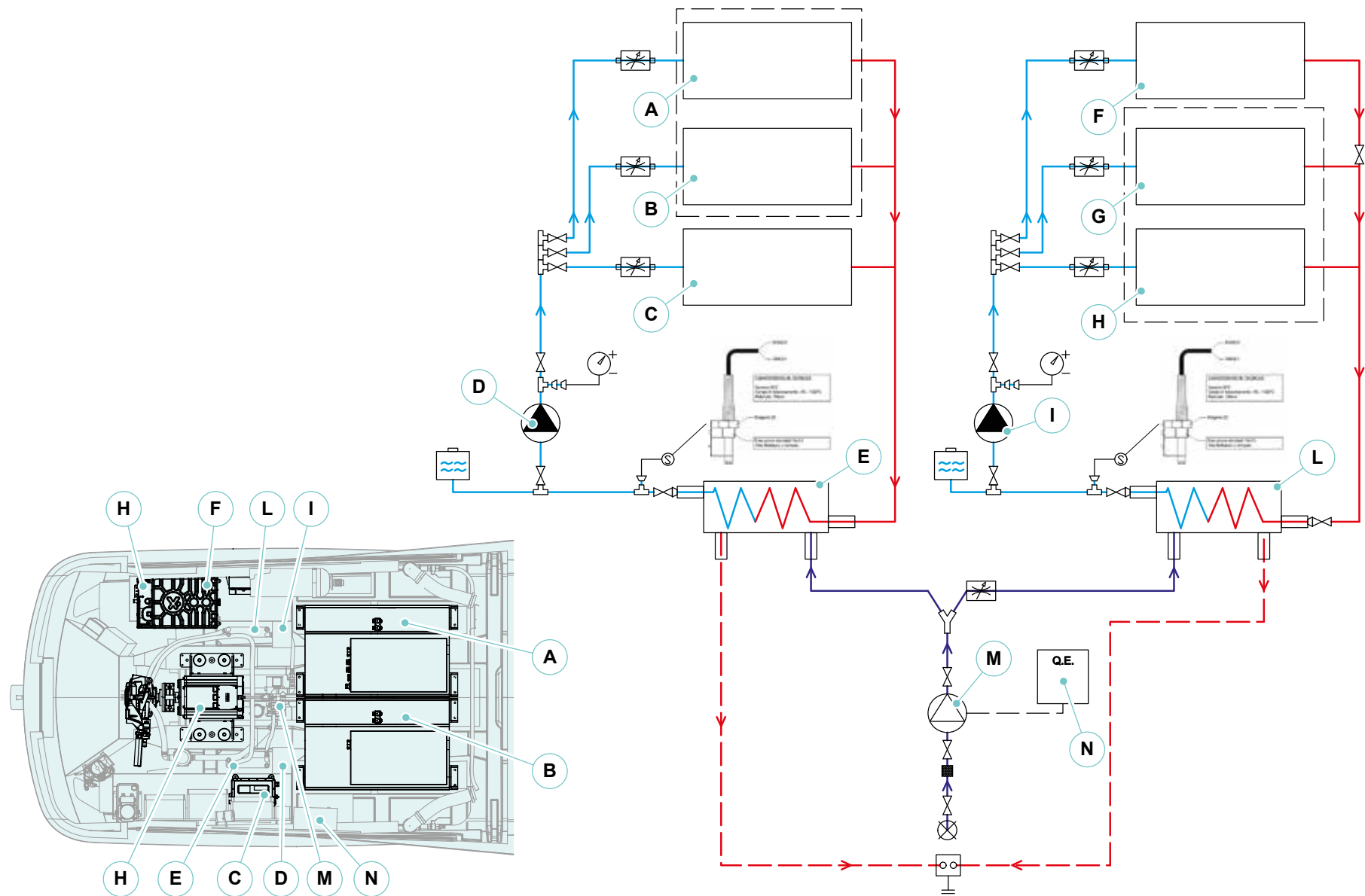
**CAUTION**

After activating the system and occasionally during navigation, check the correct circulation of coolant and sea water.
The operating temperature of the various components must be kept under control.

**CAUTION**

Before opening the seawater filter for cleaning, remember to close the valve.
When leaving the yacht unused, close all the check valves of the seawater outlets as a precaution; remember to reopen when reusing the yacht.

Motor battery cooling system diagram:



ICONA ICON	DESCRIZIONE DESCRIPTION
	Pompa acqua mare Sea water pump
	Pompa di circolazione Circulation pump
	Filtro acqua mare Sea water strainer
	Pres a mare Seacock
	Scarico a mare Overboard discharge
	Collettore di scarico Discharge manifold
	Valvola a sfera Ball valve
	Valvola di non ritorno Non-return valve
	Vaschetta espansione / carica glycole Expansion tank / glycole refill
	Scambiatore di calore Heat exchanger
	Flussimetro Flowmeter
	Manometro Manometer
	Sensore di temperatura Temperature sensor

ICONA ICON	DESCRIZIONE DESCRIPTION
	Linea mare Sea water line
	Linea raffreddamento glycole Glycole cooling line
	Linea ritorno glycole Glycole return line
	Scarico acqua mare Sea water discharge

5.3.1 Maintenance of sea cocks and strainers

Component	Maintenance	Notes and precautions
Seacocks and strainers	Cleaning (as required depending on the docking area, but at least every month)	This operation has to be carried out outside, therefore the yacht must be in a dry dock or you can ask the intervention of a diver. - Have the sea cocks cleaned (removal of seaweed or barnacles. If necessary have them removed with a brush). Inspection and cleaning valves and filters: - Cleaning is to be carried out more frequently if the water drawn in is particularly dirty (seaweed, mucilage, etc..).  WARNING Before removing the filter, it is necessary to close the valve fitted to the sea cock, to prevent flooding the bilge with water.

Component	Maintenance	Notes and precautions
Seacocks and strainers	Cleaning (as required depending on the docking area, but at least every month)	Inspection and cleaning valves and filters: • Check for barnacles or corrosion on the control levers of the cut-off valves of the filter to be checked. • Clean the control levers of the valves with a brush. • Move the levers repeatedly. • Close the cut-off valve upstream the strainer. • Remove the filter cover by loosening the screws. • Remove the filter element, clean it with a brush and rinse it in water (replace as necessary). • Clean the strainer housing. • Check and, if necessary, replace the gasket of the strainer cover. • Fill the strainer with water to avoid the pumps running dry or that the system does not prime. • Reposition the strainer, the cover and tighten the nuts. • Reopen the cut-OFF valve and check whether the strainer cover is leaking.
Coolant	Check level and reset	Check the coolant level in the two expansion tanks in the system. If the level detected is below the minimum level indicated on each expansion tank, add coolant. The coolant level must be between the minimum and maximum levels indicated on each expansion tank.

**WARNING**

Before servicing the sea water lines, disable the operation of the connected utilities.

Before restarting the utilities, make sure that the cut-OFF valve is completely open.

**WARNING**

During navigation, periodically check the cleanliness of the seawater filters.

If the yacht is crossing a dirty sea area, check the condition of the strainers and proceed with their cleaning.

Taking suitable precautions is very important to prevent damage to mechanical parts (motor, generators, etc.), discharge systems and to not jeopardize the safety of the yacht.

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ELECTRIC SYSTEM

CHAPTER 6

6.1 ELECTRIC SYSTEM

The electric system of the yacht has been designed paying the utmost attention to all aspects regarding your SAFETY and the SAFETY of your Guests and it has been manufactured using high-quality materials, fully in compliance with the rules in force.

The electric system of your yacht consists of 2 defined and separated sections.

- Service system: powered by a nominal voltage of 12V DC supplied by 1 12V DC - 70Ah accumulator battery. The aforementioned battery bank is recharged by the battery charger.
- Motor system: powered by a nominal voltage of 620V DC supplied by 150kWh lithium battery bank. This battery bank is recharged via the dockside socket located on the port side aft platform. An inverter converts the direct current from the battery into alternating current for the motor.

The yacht has electric motors that are electronically controlled, which is why it is very important for the user to follow a few simple instructions to prevent malfunctions in the electrical systems, which could cause propulsion failures.



CAUTION

Before undertaking any navigation, check that the batteries are in good condition and that they supply the correct nominal current.



CAUTION

During navigation, the service batteries and motor batteries must always be kept connected.



CAUTION

Do not embark on navigation unless the service battery switch is engaged. Do not disengage it during navigation.



CAUTION

If there is a significant and persistent drop in the voltage of the service batteries during navigation, check the charging efficiency.



CAUTION

The motor control systems are electronic. Their reliability is high, but in the event of a momentary black-out on the throttle control, you must immediately switch OFF the motor, which can no longer be controlled, with the appropriate buttons on the helm position.



CAUTION

Use electric devices with double isolation or grounding.



WARNING

Do not allow the end of the shore charging cable to float in the water. This may create an electric field that can cause injury or death to swimmers in the vicinity.



CAUTION

Do not modify the shore charging cable connectors; use only compatible connectors.

The on board electrical system has been designed and installed in compliance with UNI EN ISO and RINA standards, applying the following criteria:

- All wiring, joints and line-feed protection devices such as magneto thermal breakers and fuses have been collected and grouped both within and on the front plates of the various on board electrical panels.
- All power lines are oversized, ducted and/or inspectable and made with flame-retardant cables laid inside special self-extinguishing sheaths; all the aforementioned lines are connected with special spring-loaded terminal blocks.
- The system is highly fragmented into sub-circuits and protected with magneto thermal breakers and fuses for each single load or homogeneous load groups in order to simplify the tracing of possible faults which, for any line, can only occur at the load and the electrical panel.

The protection of the single electric system sections is performed by automatic magneto-thermal breakers of different amperage and size, according to the absorption of the various services to be protected and by the size of cables used for their supply.

All metallic wet pieces are interlocked with equipotential connections and linked on sacrificial anodes installed on the underwater quick-work.



WARNING

Refrain from performing any modification or intervention on the system and on the panel and take advantage of experienced Companies and skilled staff. Avoid any derivations on the power lines and the addition of utilities not provided on the panel itself. If you need to assign services to the switches available, make sure that their characteristics are suitable with the device installed.



WARNING

NEVER:

- Work on the electric system while under voltage.
- Modify the electric systems of the system or relevant drawings: the installation, the modifications and the maintenance must be carried out only by a skilled marine electrician.
- Alter or modify the intensity of rated current of protections against overcurrent.
- Install or replace electric equipment or devices with components exceeding the rated current intensity of the circuit.
- Leave the yacht unattended with the electrical system powered, except for the circuits of the bilge automatic suction pumps, of the fire-fighting protection and of the alarms (directed to battery).



DANGER

Electrocution hazard! Turn the power off before removing the cover and servicing any electrical equipment internal component.



DANGER

All electrical systems (included those at low voltage) if wrongly handled or subjected to overloads, can originate short-circuits and dangerous overheating with potential fire hazards!



DANGER

We recommend, in order to operate in complete safety, to carefully read the safety rules relevant to the maintenance and contained in this manual.



DANGER

Before working on the charger, disconnect the shore power supply.



CAUTION

RIVA suggest to examine very carefully the whole documentation delivered by the manufacturers of the various components; and for any problem relevant to maintenance, to contact RIVA After Sales & Service Department directly.



DANGER

The system is similar to a domestic system in terms of features and risks and, if “wrongly” used, mishandled or serviced, it statistically represents one of the most frequent reasons for fire on board.



DANGER

Have the internal status of the charger checked by specialised personnel at least once. Faults like loose connections, burnt wires, etc., with following risk of fire spreading, must be repaired immediately.



WARNING

Do not disconnect the battery master buttons with motor running or you may damage the motor alternators.

**CAUTION**

For the correct procedures of fuses replacement refer to the on-board electric manual delivered separately.

**WARNING****EXPLOSION HAZARD**

Any lithium battery powered device on board must be recharged only in open air areas, connected to a suitable charging system. Also please refer to the device dedicated Use and Maintenance Manual.

The on-board services are supplied by separate electric systems with different features:

- 12V DC;
- 620V DC;

6.1.1 Maintenance of the electric system

Component	Maintenance	Notes and precautions
Equipment and circuits	Cleaning and check	At least once every six months, have the various connections of electric boards, panels and boxes checked by experienced personnel. Make sure that ground connections of electric equipment and electrical panels are tight and not oxidized. Have the absorption of the different electric motors periodically checked by skilled personnel. Check the status of the protection anodes and replace if necessary.

MAINTENANCE

At least once a week check the operation of all electrical panels.

At least once every six months:

- Check the possible presence of damaged cables;
- Protect the various contacts.



CAUTION

It is forbidden to use pressurized water on light appliances installed outside.



DANGER

Do not modify the electric systems or relevant drawings. The installation, the modifications or the maintenance must be carried out only by a skilled naval electrician. Inspect the system at least once a year.



DANGER

Before carrying out any work on the electrical system, disconnect all circuits.

6.2 ELECTRICAL PANELS



CAUTION

Before removing the front panel for maintenance, disconnect the shore connection.

NOTE

For a detailed description refer to the electric installation manual.

MAIN ELECTRICAL PANEL

The electrical system is controlled from the panel located in the bow technical compartment.

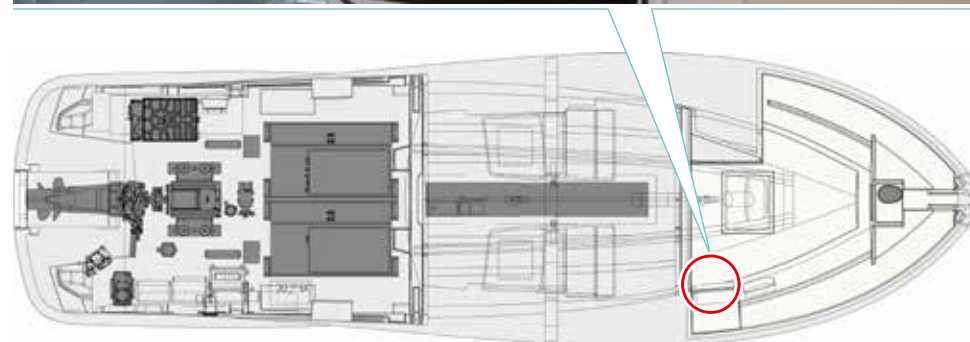
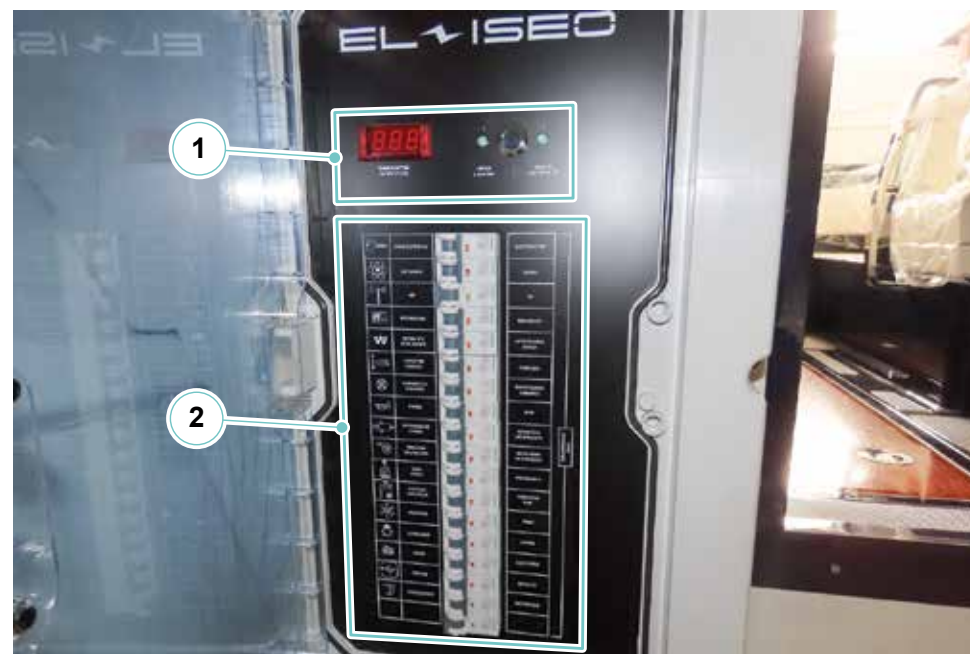
The following main sections have been identified, in order to make the descriptions easier:

1. Battery measuring instrument;
2. Magneto-thermals for 12V uses.



CAUTION

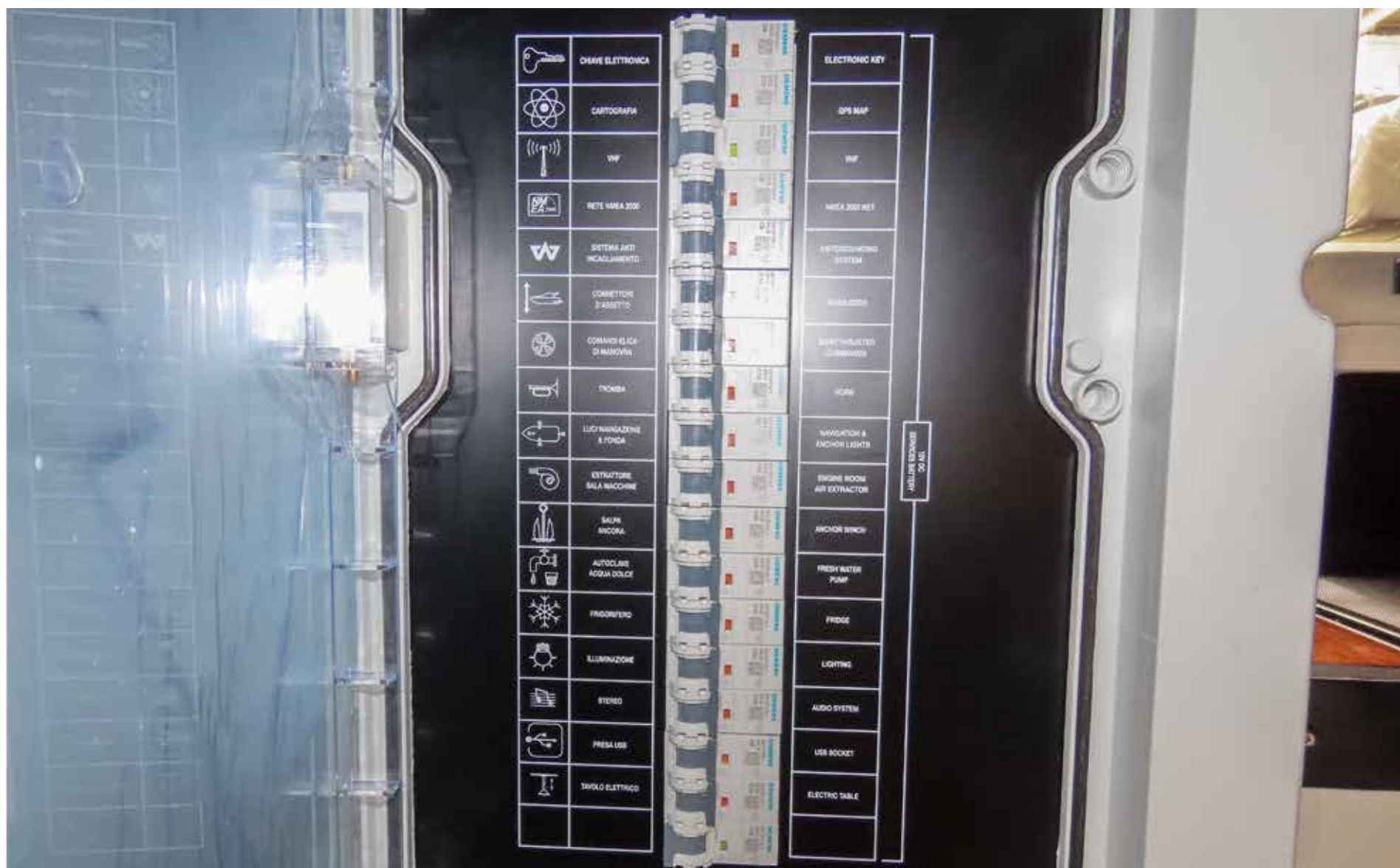
Always keep the safety systems powered.
Operate the battery breaker switch for safety systems only in the event of a short circuit or an emergency.



1. Battery measuring instrument



2. Magneto-thermals for 12V uses



6.3 BATTERY SET

6.3.1 Motor batteries

The batteries of the propulsion motor are of the lithium-ion type and have a total capacity of 150kWh. (620V 150kWh Li-ion).

The battery must be charged via the shore connection which, depending on the configuration of your yacht, may be:

- TYPE 2 socket (AC charging) with adapters for 400V 3phase 32A, 230V single-phase 32A and 230V single-phase 16A Schuko plug;
- CCS Combo type socket for direct charging in direct current FAST up to 150kW.



WARNING

For Lithium propulsion batteries, in case of long periods of inactivity of the boat it is recommended that the state of charge be between 30% and 50%. In any case, the system must be switched on and the charge status checked at least every 3 months, reporting the charge status within the prescribed values, if necessary.



DANGER

NEVER obstruct the air intakes of the battery boxes, as natural ventilation must always be allowed for the batteries so that they do not overheat.



WARNING

Do not lay objects on the cases containing the batteries.



CAUTION

A frozen battery may blow up if used or charged; do not start a Yacht with frozen battery. To prevent the battery from freezing keep it always completely charged.



DANGER

The battery releases explosive gas: do not approach sparkles or a flame nor smoke near it. If the battery is used or charged in a closed area, check for good ventilation. Do not check the battery charge by short-circuiting the terminals with metal tools: use a density gauge or a voltmeter.

NOTE

For further information on use and maintenance, please refer to the manufacturer's manual.

6.3.2 Service battery

There is 1 12V 70Ah battery.

The service battery is normally charged by DC/DC converter when the Lithium motor batteries are enabled.

The service battery powers the various 12V on-board charges that belong to the fuse box in the technical compartment and to the general panel in the bow technical compartment.

The batteries of the services are charged by a DC/DC converter that draws power from the battery bank of the propulsion motor.

The voltage of the service batteries can be controlled by the dashboard display and by the voltmeter on the bow electrical panel.

The ideal charge status of battery for storage is about 60%.
Check the voltage of the battery at least every 3 months, recharging them if necessary.

NOTE

For further information on use and maintenance, please refer to the manufacturer's manual.

6.3.3 Checking and maintaining batteries

Component	Maintenance	Notes and precautions
Batteries	Battery check (accumulators)	The batteries installed are low maintenance batteries, with no special control needs: It is recommended, however, to check the status at least twice a year and whenever there is a difficulty or delaying of charging time.



CAUTION

In case of contact with battery acid, wash the contaminated part with fresh water for at least 15 minutes and consult a doctor.



CAUTION

Remove bracelets, rings and every other piece of jewellery before working on the batteries.



WARNING

All maintenance operations listed must be performed only by skilled personnel.



CAUTION

Stop the motor before inspecting or servicing the battery.
Disconnect the battery cables before working on the electrical system to avoid arcing.
Disconnect the negative (-) cable first, then the positive (+) cable.



CAUTION

Monitor the voltage of the service batteries. During the charging phase 29.1V can be reached, this is a temporary value, well tolerated, both by the batteries and by the battery charger. This value must be monitored and, if this situation lasts for too long, the magneto-thermal breakers of the battery charger must be disconnected.



CAUTION

Always keep the batteries charged and recharge them periodically even if the yacht is left unattended. If the charge level drops to the minimum, the batteries can get irreparably damaged. Check the charge status each week.



WARNING

The battery replacement must always use the original model of battery originally furnished by the shipyard.

Carry out following checks:

- Check that the battery containers are clean and dry and that the terminals are coated with silicon grease and properly fastened. Clean and grease as required. Inspect at least every 6 months.
- Identify positive and negative cables, prior to connecting (connect the positive terminal first and then the negative, in order to avoid sparkles).



DANGER

Batteries may be subject to explosion hazard, with subsequent risks of serious personal injuries. Do not use open flames, smoke, cause sparks or use arc-welders in the area where batteries are located. Do not disconnect battery cables when the generator is running.

Battery acid may cause serious injuries. Wear safety goggles, gloves and protective clothing.

Do not wear any bracelet, ring or any other jewel when operating on batteries.

In case of contact with battery acid, wash the contaminated part with fresh water for at least 15 minutes and address to a doctor.



DANGER

Always remove the negative terminal (-) for earth connection first and connect it last.



DANGER

Operations on batteries must be performed by qualified personnel.



CAUTION

Check the condition of the batteries, making sure there are no traces of electrolytic corrosion on the poles and connection terminals; if corrosion is detected, contact servicing and replace the affected elements.

6.4 VENTILATION SYSTEM

A ventilation system for the batteries is located in the technical compartment. It consists of pipes, which connect the batteries boxes to the stern of the boat, and a CO detector.

The system is equipped with a CO detector that signal two alarm levels on the dashboard:

- Pre-alarm;
- Alarm.



WARNING

When the CO alarm is activated, stop operation of the yacht. Abandon it as soon as possible.

Carbon monoxide is discharged on the aft port side.

There is also an aerator in the technical compartment, located on the starboard side, to extract air to the outside.

The ventilation system of the technical compartment allows the necessary air recirculation for the operation of the propulsion systems and of the machinery installed on your yacht, so as to keep a safe temperature inside the technical compartment.

The aerator is activated by pressing the button on the helm position.



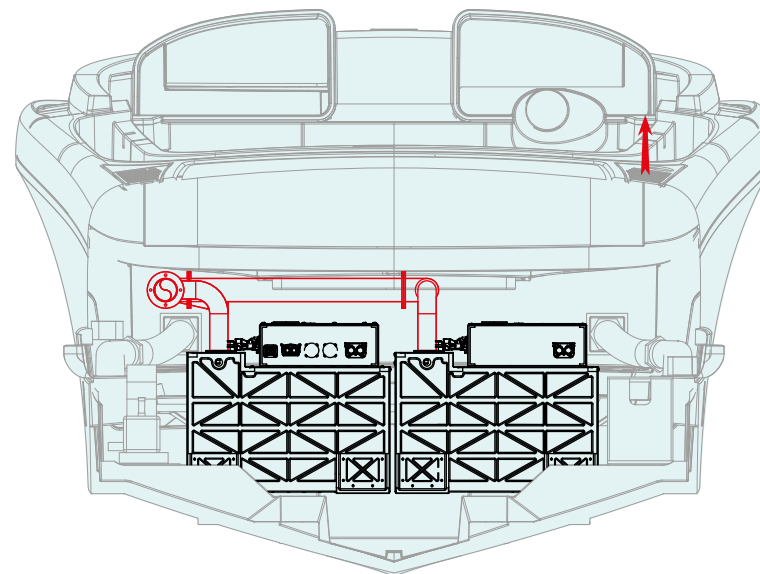
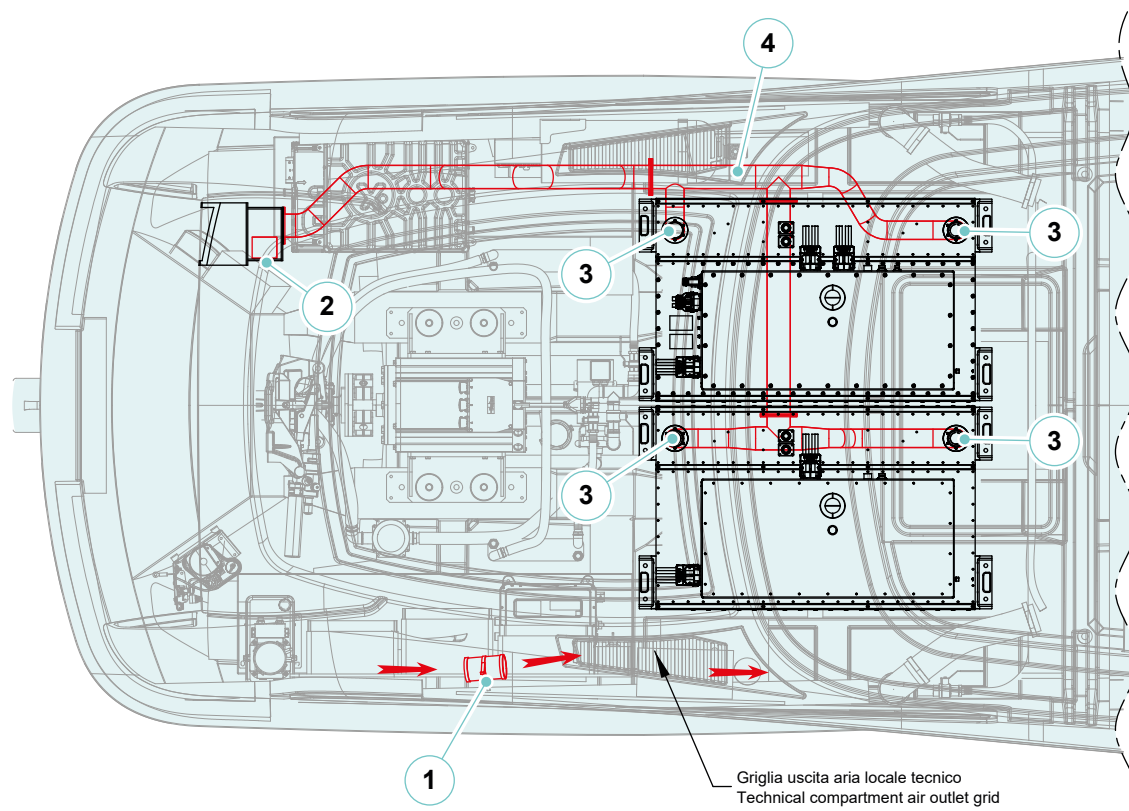
CAUTION

Do not place any type of equipment or clothing on the aerator or in the air intakes, as this may damage the rotating parts of the electric extractor or obstruct the passage of air.



CAUTION

Do not accidentally obstruct the external grates with any objects (such as towels, etc..).



ICONA ICON	DESCRIZIONE DESCRIPTION
1	Areatore Aerator
2	Sensore CO gas CO gas sensor
3	Tubo ventilazione Ventilation pipe
4	Tubo ventilazione Ventilation pipe

6.5 SERVICE BATTERY BREAKER

For the service battery, there is a manual battery breaker (1) positioned under the driving seat, which powers the main 12V devices of the boat that are protected by dedicated circuit breakers on the bow control panel. It must normally be kept in the closed position (ON) during the use of the boat and must be left open (OFF) when the boat is left unattended at the mooring.

There is also a second manual battery breaker (2), positioned in the technical compartment (on the starboard side towards the bow), to be used for maintenance or for long periods of inactivity of the boat out of the water (dry dock).

The bow thruster battery breaker (3) (optional) is located lower deck.

This battery breaker (called the safety system battery breaker) disconnects the devices that must always be powered, such as the bilge pumps and the bilge alarm.

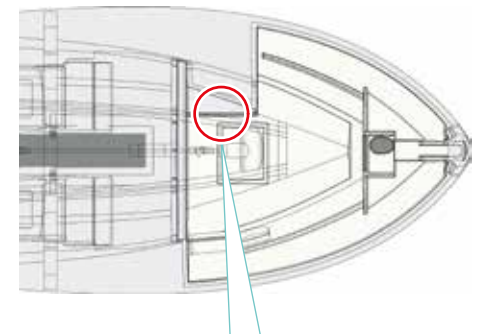
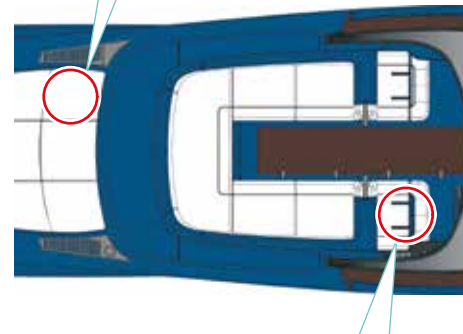
In addition, some auxiliary systems for the management of the propulsion system and recharging of the bow thruster batteries, if installed, are also connected to this battery breaker.

This battery breaker must always remain in the closed position (ON) when the boat is in the water and can only be kept in the open position (OFF) during on-board maintenance or in the event that the boat is left stored out of the water indoors.

Before opening the safety system battery breaker, under normal conditions, it is necessary to open the services battery breaker (located under the driving seat) and wait a few seconds after the display in the dashboard goes OFF.

The batteries of the services are recharged through a DC/DC converter powered by the Lithium propulsion batteries.

Its management is automatic and it remains active if the service battery breaker is closed or if it is open but the Lithium batteries are being recharged.



6.6 PROPULSION BATTERY CHARGING



DANGER

Before plugging in the charging socket, ensure that the cable, socket and plug are undamaged and absolutely free of moisture.

With plug connected check that wire:

- Cannot get in traction as a result of tide variations, yacht movements, etc..;
- Cannot get crushed, etc..;
- Does not come into contact with water.



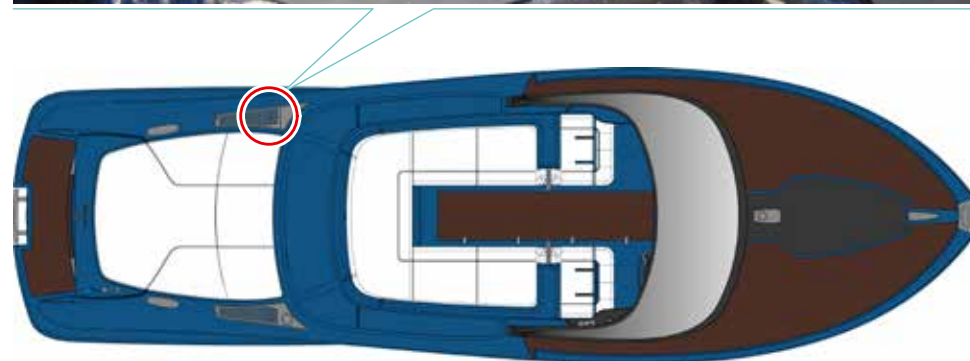
CAUTION

The connection must be made under safe conditions with non-powered connections.

The shore charging points can provide different types of power depending on the port in which you are moored and the type of charging point present.

In order to recharge the yacht's batteries to provide for the operation of the various on-board systems, two types of sockets have been provided depending on the configuration of your yacht:

1. TYPE 2 socket (AC charging) with adapters for 400V 3phase 32A, 230V single-phase 32A and 230V single-phase 16A Schuko plug.
2. CCS Combo type socket for direct charging in direct current FAST up to 150kW.



Shoreside electricity supply connection procedure:

- Enable the operation of the charging station. Follow the instructions on the charging point or ask the port manager for information.
- Check that the propulsion motor is off: if necessary, turn it off with the dedicated button on the dashboard.
- Check that the service battery breaker (under the driving seat) is closed in the ON position.
- Connect the charging cable. In the case of using type 2 AC charging cable for home/business environments (mode 2) connect the cable first from the AC charging socket and then from the boat side.
- Wait a couple of minutes and check on the dashboard display that the charging is active. On page 2 the indications of gun inserted, lock cable and charging must appear.

At this point, it is possible to open the service battery breaker (under the driving seat). During charging, the dashboard display remains active (with possible stand-by, if enabled).

At the end of the charging process, the display is automatically deactivated.



CAUTION

Do not modify the charging cable connectors; use only compatible connectors. If the yacht's charging cable cannot be inserted into the shore charging point, ask the harbour master for an adapter. The use of these adapters can irreparably damage the electric devices.

Once the batteries have been recharged, proceed as follows:

- Disable the operation of the charging point. Follow the instructions on the charging point or ask the port manager for information.
- Disconnect the charging cable from the charging point.
- Disconnect the charging cable from the yacht and close the socket.



DANGER

Before carrying out any work on the electrical system, disconnect all circuits and disconnect the charging socket.



DANGER

Do not allow the end of the charging cable to float in the water. This can cause an electric field as well as injuries or even the death of the swimmers nearby.



DANGER

Risk of electric shock from leakage currents. Never swim in waters near harbours or marinas.

NOTE

Please refer to the "Boat charging procedure for use" document attached to this manual for more information.

6.7 FUSES

In addition to these protections, there are common fuses with types and characteristics appropriate to the specific installation.

Please refer to the electric system user's manual for their location on board.

The main fuses on board have the following characteristics:

- 315A
- 125A



DANGER

For reasons of safety and reliability of any electrical system, any fuse must be replaced with one which has the same electrical characteristics: in case of doubt, consult an expert technician.



DANGER

At the end of eventual replacement of a fuse, ensure the proper keeping: DO NOT not leave any foreign objects inside the panel.

NOTE

For more information, refer to the Equipment Manuals provided on board.

6.8 SACRIFICIAL ANODES

The submerged metallic parts of the yacht are protected against galvanic corruptions by means of anodes. Check for their wear very frequently, as it depends also (and highly) on environmental factors like sea chains nearby, metal posts or docks, metal hulls moored nearby, electric devices, etc.. The replacement is necessary when the wear exceeds 50%.



CAUTION

Each time the yacht is lifted, check for the condition of the propeller, of the protection anodes and of the fastening system.
Replace the anode frequently.

6.8.1 Checking and maintenance of sacrificial anodes

Component	Maintenance	Notes and precautions
Sacrificial anodes	Periodical check (as necessary, according to the floating area) Assembly/disassembly	Metallic parts are protected against galvanic corrosion (caused by electrolytic currents due to the approach of different metallic bodies as steel or aluminium) by means of sacrificial anodes fitted on bottom hull, on stabilizer, on propeller shaft, etc.. The anodes' wear may depend on environmental factors as nearby chains, hulls or metallic docks, bad insulation of ground electric systems.

Periodical check

This operation must be carried out with yacht on dry dock or with the help of a diver.

Have the outer condition of the sacrificial anodes checked and have them replaced if they show evident signs of corrosion or if their volume is reduced to about 50%.

With the yacht out of the water, it is good practice to use a wire brush, to remove the surface layer of oxide and dirt on the external surface of the anodes.



CAUTION

Do not use pressurised water to clean the sacrificial anodes.



WARNING

For cleaning or inspection with the yacht in the water, disable motor start-up.



CAUTION

Failure to replace anodes will lead to corrosion on other metal parts.

Assembly/Disassembly

The sacrificial anodes are fastened to the yacht in several positions of the hull. We advise you to clean the seat of the sacrificial anode and cover with silicon the screws ends which fasten the anodes. This will ease the replacement of the anodes when worn out. We advise not to tighten the nuts fastening the anodes with glues or other materials which will hinder their removal.



CAUTION

Do not cover the contact surface between anode and hull with silicone.

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PROPULSION SYSTEMS

CHAPTER 7

7.1 MAIN PROPULSION SYSTEM

All the components for yacht propulsion are assembled within the technical compartment,

The propulsion system is based on a unit consisting of:

- Parker electric motor;
- Flexible motor supports;
- Mercury stern drive;
- Universal joint.

MOTOR:



Technical specifications

Model	GVM 310
Brand	Parker
Effective output	250 / 340 kW/mhp
Rated speed	4000 rpm
Dry weight	157 kg (346 lb)



CAUTION

Do not operate the yacht with an motor of greater power than the maximum power recommended by the manufacturer (actual power of standard motor).

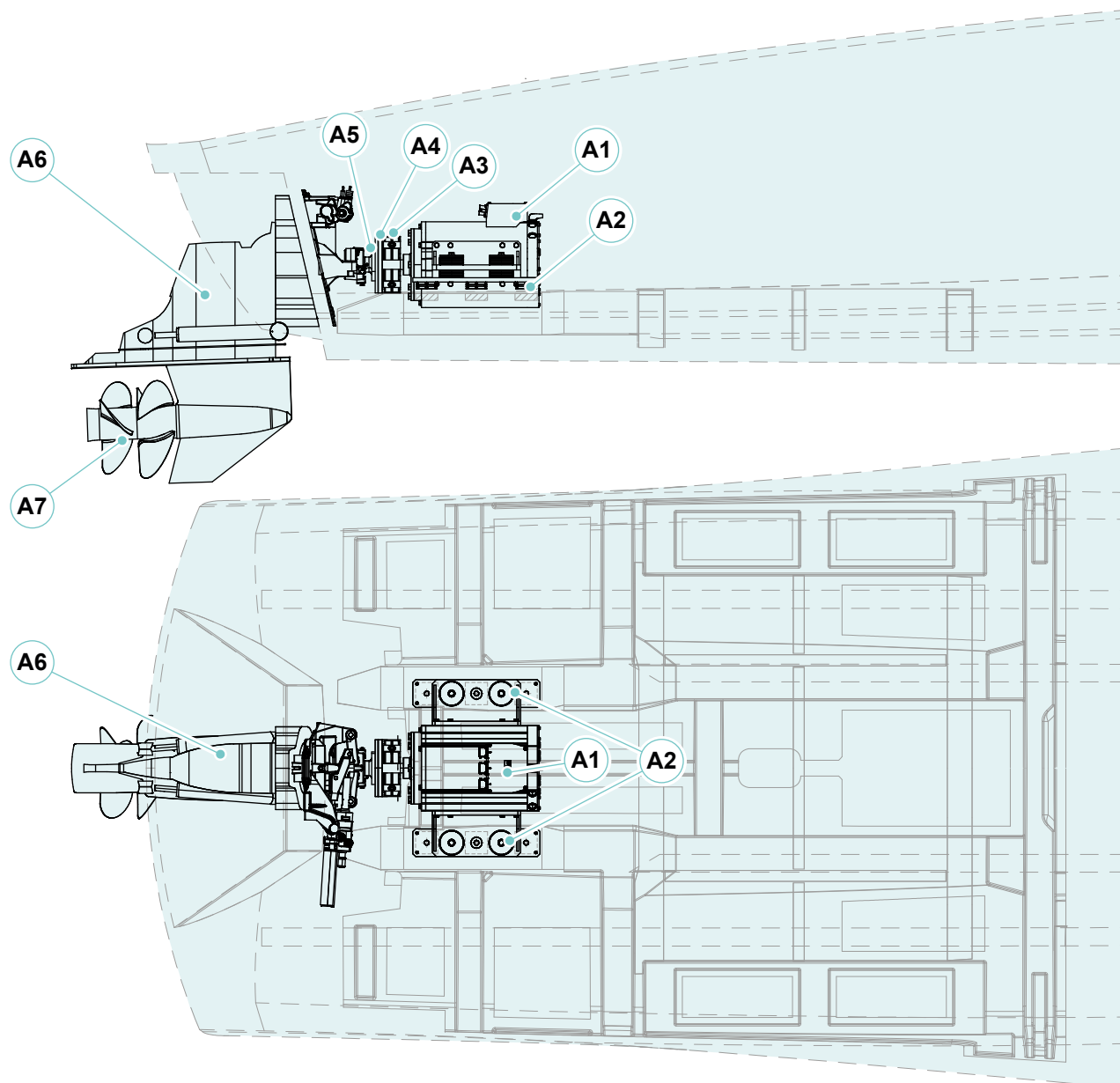


CAUTION

The motor data boards are very important in case of repairs. Therefore keep them with care together with the warranty.

NOTE

For further information on use and maintenance, please refer to the manufacturer's manual.



ICONA ICON	DESCRIZIONE DESCRIPTION
A1	Motore elettrico Electric motor
A2	Supporti motore Motor supports
A3	Giunto Universal joint
A4	Flangia Flange
A5	Flangia Xenta Xenta Flange
A6	Piede poppiero Stern drive
A7	Elica Propeller

Please note, however, that trouble-free operation and the expected high performance can only be achieved by adhering to the prescribed maintenance intervals and using the permitted lubricants.

The motor is installed on special elastic supports, which purpose is to absorb vibrations and allow the motor a minimum of movement, but without causing damage to the structures and equipment connected to them.

In addition, the elastic supports allow easy adjustment of the position of the motor, during re-installation or after the expected adjustment.

7.1.1 Start of propulsion motor

Commissioning

Before starting a new or overhauled motor, carefully read the relevant Manufacturer's Documentation.

Start-up

Before starting the motor each day, check the charge status of the motor batteries and the coolant level in the cooling unit.

If necessary, recharge the batteries and add coolant.



CAUTION

Before starting the motor, disconnect the charging cable.



CAUTION

The motor must be started with the throttle in the central position.



DANGER

Before starting the motor, make sure that no one is in the danger area in the technical compartment.

Cooling liquid

The motor cooling system must be filled with glycol if the level detected is below the minimum level.

- Slowly pour the coolant into the equalising tanks through the nozzle.
- The coolant level must be between the minimum and maximum levels indicated on each compensation tank.

Sea water suction pump



CAUTION

Do not run the pump dry! Ensure that the valve in the battery system cooling water circuit is open.
Empty the pump if there is danger of freezing.

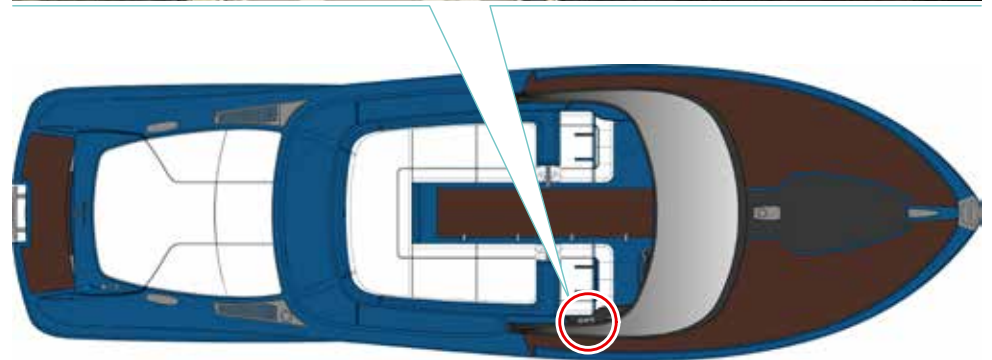
Procedures for start-up

Perform the following operations:

- Place the motor throttle on the helm position in the central position.
- Activate the necessary magneto-thermals on the main electrical panel.
- Bring the electronic key close to the motor panel on the helm console to enable motor activation.
- Press the “START/STOP” button to start the motor.
- Use the motor throttle to operate the motor.
- After starting the motor, check that the coolant is circulating properly and that the motor is running at the correct speed.

NOTE

For further information on use and maintenance, please refer to the manufacturer's manual.



7.1.2 Checks after start-up of the propulsion motor

Following successful start-up of the propulsion motor, some checks must be carried out:

- Check that water is being ejected from the cooling system drain hose. Otherwise, stop the motor, identify the fault or call for assistance.
- Check that there are no abnormal noises. Otherwise, stop the motor and call for assistance.
- Check that the alternator is recharging the service batteries.
- Verify the efficiency of the instrument system from the plotter, the compass, etc..
- Remove moorings and check for loose mooring ropes or floating objects hindering the propellers' movement.



DANGER

Ensure that there are no personnel in the vicinity of the mooring lines.

7.1.3 Stop of the propulsion motor

The operations to be carried out to stop the motor are as follows:

- Bring the motor throttle back to the central position;
- Press the "START/STOP" button on the helm position.



CAUTION

With motor stopped carry out following:

- Disconnect all unnecessary electric utilities and check the general status of the switchboard as well as the voltmeters and ammeters indications;
- Check the switches of the bilge pumps and their regular operation;
- Check for any leaks;
- Rinse the yacht with fresh water;
- If necessary, connect the yacht to a charging point;
- Leave the technical compartment air extractor running until it stops automatically.



DANGER

Make sure the motor cannot be started by unauthorised personnel.

7.1.4 Emergency stop of the propulsion motor

In the event of a mechanical or electrical fault, the normal and efficient motor shutdown procedures may not be effective; it may therefore be necessary to shut down the motor according to the EMERGENCY procedures.

- **Emergency STOP buttons:**

If it is not possible to shut down the motor using the buttons on the helm position, press the emergency button placed under the driving seat (near the service battery breaker).



CAUTION

An emergency stop puts the motor and the propulsion batteries under considerable stress, with a consequent risk of damage to its components. Only use an emergency stop in genuine emergency situations.



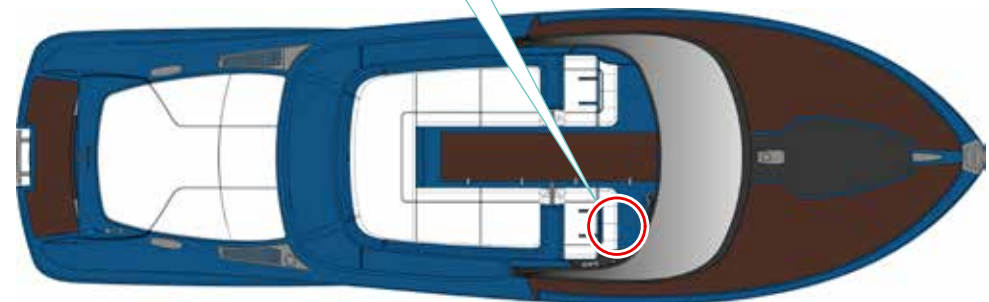
DANGER

Before restarting the motor following an emergency stop, ensure that the cause of the fault has been identified and rectified.



CAUTION

The propulsion motor emergency stop controls should only be used in the event of an actual emergency. Do not use this system during normal motor shutdown procedures.



7.1.5 Motor maintenance

Component	Maintenance	Notes and precautions
Cooling system	Coolant check	Make sure that fluid is present in the compensation tanks.
	Cooling system filling	Drain the coolant only when the system is cold and follow the steps indicated by the Manufacturer.
	Cooling system drainage	Drain the coolant only when the motor is stopped; follow the procedure indicated by the Manufacturer.



DANGER

A wrong use, a wrong maintenance, tampering and replacement of pieces, can cause serious damages or lethal events, beyond damaging the equipment.

The interventions on the electrical and mechanical equipment must be carried out by qualified staff after having examined the Manual delivered by the Manufacturer.



DANGER

Any maintenance procedure on the motor is to be carried out with motor shut OFF, after they have sufficiently cooled down and after seeing to the prevention of their being switched on by disconnection of the magneto-thermal switches.



ENVIRONMENT

Dispose of waste materials with respect for the environment and according to the laws in force. Use only authorized disposal procedures, in case of doubts, contact the Port Authority.



CAUTION

Use only approved technical fluids, otherwise the Manufacturer's warranty will become null and void.



DANGER

Do not use open flames, do not generate electric sparks. Do not smoke. Avoid ignition sources. Risk of fires and explosions!



DANGER

Compressed air at high pressure may create the risk of injuries. Do not direct compressed-air jets at persons. Wear protective goggles, safety masks and ear protectors.



CAUTION

Do not operate anything if the coolant level is not between the two reference marks.



DANGER

Risk of injury and scalding!
Wear protective clothing, gloves and goggles/safety mask.



CAUTION

It is absolutely necessary to view with RIVA the documentation of the different components provided by the Manufacturer; for any problem relevant to the use or maintenance, please directly refer to RIVA After Sales & Service Department, listed in the documentation provided by the Manufacturer. In any case there are some small procedures that can be carried out by the crew on board, after consulting the operation manual.



DANGER

Coolant is hot and under pressure. Risk of injury and scalding!
Let the motor cool down and wear protective clothing, gloves and goggles safety mask.

7.2 GEARBOX

The main functions of a marine gearbox are the following:

- Couple the motor with the propeller and reduce propeller speed;
- Reverse the motion direction;
- Stop the movement of the propeller (idle).

The gear boxes are provided with several documents.

NOTE

For further information on use and maintenance, please refer to the manufacturer's manual.

7.2.1 Gearbox checks and maintenance

Component	Maintenance	Notes and precautions
Gearbox	Oil level check	For the correct maintenance and check procedures, refer to use manual delivered by the Manufacturer.
	Oil change	For the kind of oil and grade of viscosity recommended by the Manufacturer, refer to the gear-box plate.
	Oil filter change	Have the scheduled maintenance operations performed at the correct time schedule by authorized and skilled personnel, in order to keep the gearboxes perfectly efficient.



WARNING

The gearboxes are provided with emergency controls in case of fault. Refer to the Manual delivered by the Manufacturer.



CAUTION

The use of the gearbox with a low quantity of oil may damage the gears. An excessive quantity of oil may cause seals and vents to leak and can remarkably increase the operation temperature.



WARNING

Under normal operation conditions, the gear change can be carried out with the motor at low speed. However, in case of emergency, gear shifting can be carried out with the motor at high speed, thus remarkably reducing clutch life though.

Oil level check

The oil level check should only be performed when the motor and thrusters are stopped.

The proper oil level is between the upper and the lower notch of the dipstick. After the first oil filling, a repair or the cleaning of the oil filter, the gearbox must be run for about two minutes.

Next the oil level check has to be carried out again two minutes after the motor has stopped.

**CAUTION**

Before starting checking the oil level, check that the gearbox oil temperature complies with the normal operating specifications.

**ENVIRONMENT**

Recover waste oil following the norms in force, relevant to special waste disposal.

**DANGER**

Service the gear box only if motor and propellers are stopped and the thermal switch is OFF. Before starting the inverter, carry out the filling and the consequent check of the oil level.

The use of the gearbox with a low quantity of oil may damage the gears. An excess of oil might cause leaks to the seals and to the vent and increase remarkably the operating temperature.

7.3 STERN DRIVE

Your yacht has a stern drive that transmits motion from the motor to the propellers.

Its twin propellers offer greater steering control in restricted waters and optimum performance in open waters, and also allow the yacht to glide at lower speeds to optimise its range.

The stern drive also has the task of directing the thrust of the propellers towards the desired direction.

NOTE

For further information on use and maintenance, please refer to the manufacturer's manual.

7.4 PROPELLERS

The propellers installed on your yacht are steel with a double counter-rotating propeller design.

The four blades at the front and three at the rear provide the best combination of speed, acceleration and grip.

In the event of impact with the seabed or submerged/semi-submerged objects, check the condition of the propellers immediately.

In the event of noticeable vibrations, reduce motor revolutions to a minimum and head to port for repair, as increased vibrations could cause damage to the yacht's propulsion parts and structures.

7.4.1 Propellers check and maintenance

Check the edge of the propeller frequently for dents or damage.

If deep dents, cracks or tears are noticed, they must be replaced or repaired. Mineral deposits on the propellers can be caused by a malfunctioning or missing cathodic protection system.

Remove mineral deposits on the propellers with household cleaners suitable for dissolving limescale and deposits.



DANGER

The inspection, cleaning and maintenance of propellers should only be carried out with motor and generators that have been stopped and prevented from starting.



CAUTION

Do not replace the propellers of your yacht with other of doubtful origin. Each yacht model has its own propeller.

Component	Maintenance	Notes and precautions
Propellers	Periodical checks	The propeller check should be performed according to the floating waters. Inspection and possible cleaning may be carried out with the yacht in a dry dock or with the help of a diver. Check if the propeller blades have notches, fractures, fouling or barnacles which may have a negative influence on the yacht's performance during navigation. If you notice corrosion, check the anodes conditions and replace the propellers for major failures.
	Assembly/disassembly	Replace only with genuine spare parts supplied by RIVA After Sales & Service Department.



DANGER

Make it impossible to start the motor when working on the propellers.



CAUTION

Do not replace the propellers of your yacht with other of doubtful origin.
Contact RIVA After Sales & Service Department.
Each yacht model has its own propeller.



WARNING

Damaged propellers should be replaced immediately. Operating the yacht with a damaged propeller should be undertaken with extreme care and only at reduced motor speeds.

7.4.2 Disassembly and reassembly of propellers

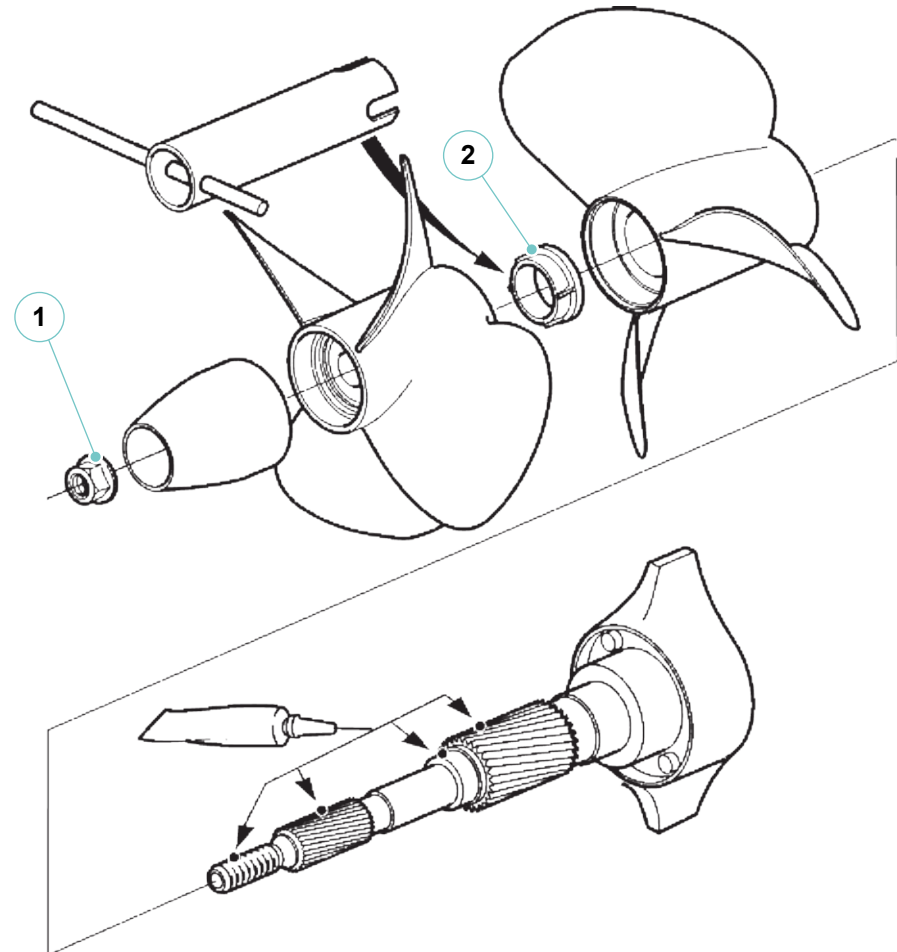
A tool for removing and fitting the propellers is supplied together with the Transom shield kit (see figure).

Dismantling

- Start the motor and set the motor throttle on reverse.
- Disable the motor and prevent its activation.
- Undo the lock nut (1) and remove the rear propeller.
- Start the motor and set the motor throttle in forward gear.
- Disable the motor and prevent its activation.
- Undo the large lock nut (2) using the special tool supplied.
- Remove the front propeller.
- Wipe the propeller shafts clean.

Assembly

- Lubricate both propeller hubs.
- Start the motor and set the motor throttle in forward gear.
- Disable the motor and prevent its activation.
- Push the front propeller onto the shaft.
- Screw on the large lock nut (2) and torque tighten to 50-70 Nm (37-52 ft·lb).
- Start the motor and set the motor throttle on reverse.
- Disable the motor and prevent its activation.
- Push the rear propeller onto the shaft and secure it with the lock nut (1). Torque tighten to 70-80 Nm (52-59 ft·lb).



7.5 BOW THRUSTER (OPTIONAL)

The bow thruster is a very simple and strong device, but it requires some special care:

- The thruster must be used at a very low speed, or without fresh way;
- The Manufacturer, considering the excessive overheating, has foreseen a continuous run of max. 3 minutes. The electric motor is equipped with a built-in protection magneto-thermal switch, which stops the electric motor, in case it overheats and starts it again once it has cooled down. You should consider this when planning the manoeuvres to carry out;
- Each time the yacht is lifted, check the condition of the thruster, of the protection anode and of the fastening system.

The battery breaker (2) located in the bow technical compartment is fitted with a manual two position button:

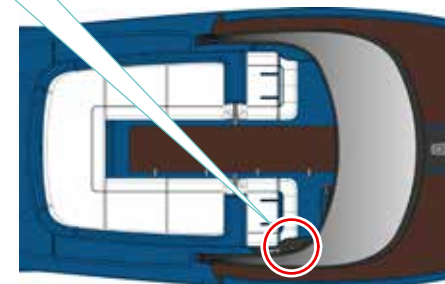
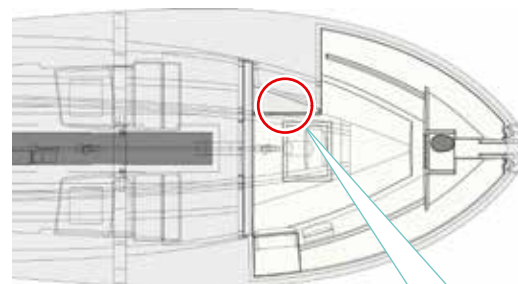
- ON: in this position, the battery breaker may be automatically closed/opened by respectively turning ON/OFF the thruster's control panel;
- OFF: in this position, the battery breaker is always OPEN, regardless of the turning ON/OFF of the thruster's control panel.

To close the battery breaker and have the thruster powered and ready for the manoeuvre, in general, it is necessary to:

- Position the automatic battery breaker to the ON position (button "extracted");
- Close the service battery breaker;
- Turn on the thruster control selector by simultaneously pressing the "ON" keys.

The bow thruster has a 12V 70Ah AGM dedicated battery (3) positioned in the bow technical compartment.

The bow thruster system and its operation can be deduced from the wiring diagrams.



In summary:

- The dedicated battery breaker is located in the bow technical compartment as well as the 12V/12V 20A converter that draws power from the on-board services and recharges the dedicated battery of the bow thruster with a maximum current of 20A.
- The thruster controls are powered by the services battery.
- The voltage of the operating propeller battery can be displayed on the voltmeter of the main panel in the bow technical compartment (the button must be pressed).
- The bow thruster battery is recharged by a 12V/12V converter positioned in the bow technical compartment that is powered by the safety services. To disconnect the charging line in case of maintenance, it is necessary to open the safety service battery breaker.

Use of the bow thrusters:

Before using the thruster, activate the battery breaker (1) located in the cockpit and the related switch on the dashboard. After activating the power supply, press the "ON" button on the dashboard control panel.

The warning light indicates that the device is ready for use.

The thruster motor is controlled by the control selector.

When the thruster is no longer in use, press button OFF.

Before getting on land, disconnect the switch and the battery breaker.



DANGER

When using the thruster, be careful of any swimmers or small boats that may be in the immediate vicinity of the propeller openings. Do not test the thruster when the yacht is outside water, unless you are sure the workers are at safety distance from the thruster tunnel.



CAUTION

Always disconnect the related magneto-thermal when the thruster is not in use.



DANGER

Always stop the thruster before carrying out checks or maintenance by disconnecting the magneto-thermal.



CAUTION

When the bow thruster stops supplying the thrust while the electric motor turns, there might probably be a fault in the transmission system. In this case, immediately disconnect the bow thruster.



CAUTION

Never activate the bow thruster longer than one second when the yacht is at dry shore, because this can damage the electric motor seriously.



CAUTION

When you leave the yacht, or during maintenance work on the thruster, you must turn all the battery breakers on board to the manual OFF position.

**CAUTION**

In case it is necessary to replace a fuse on the system thruster, to involve a technical competent naval electrician.

Be sure to view the preliminary technical and operational documentation relative or contact RIVA assistance.

NOTE

For further information on use and maintenance, please refer to the manufacturer's manual.

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STEERING SYSTEMS

CHAPTER 8

8.1 HYDRAULIC STEERING

The steering system is placed directly on the sterndrive motor. Slack pistons are controlled by a rudder on the dashboard and are moved thanks to the electronics of motor.

NOTE

The stern drive has dedicated management electronics located in the technical compartment.

NOTE

For further information on use and maintenance, please refer to the manufacturer's manual.

8.1.1 Trim range

Trim range is any angle between -5° and 8° . This range is used to obtain the best comfort and economy at all running speeds (from start to maximum speed).

The trim number corresponds to the drive angle in relation to the horizontal (stationary yacht).

NOTE

The lowest value can vary from yacht to yacht depending on the angle of the transom.

Beach range

Beach range is any angle between 8° and 30° . This range is used for running at reduced speed in shallow water or where water depth is uncertain.

Tilt range

Tilt range is any angle over 30° .

It is used to lift the drive to maximum height, but not when the motor is running.

This range is used for trailering or putting the yacht on the trailer.

Power trim has an automatic stop that cuts the power when its end limit has been reached.

The stop is reset automatically when activating down trimming.



CAUTION

Operating in beach range or tilt range will cause significant loss of manoeuvrability.

Operating in Bow-up Position

The bow-up position is normally used for cruising, running in a rough sea, or running at full speed.



WARNING

Avoid excessive trim (bow-up) when crossing wakes or rough seas, the yacht's bow may rise or fall sharply, possibly injuring the yacht's passengers.

Be aware of these undesirable conditions that can occur when running in a full bow-up position:

- The yacht may tend to self-steer. You may have to compensate with the steering wheel to keep the yacht on a straight path.
- The yacht's bow will tend to raise clear of the water. This reduces forward visibility from the helm.

- Excessive bow-up trim will cause propeller ventilation resulting in propeller slippage.
- Motor RPM will also increase, but yacht speed will not increase and may even drop.

Operating in bow-down position

The bow-down position is normally used for acceleration onto plane, operating at slow planing speeds, and running against a rough sea.



WARNING

Avoid excessive trim-in (bow-down) when operating at speed and/or in rough seas.

The yacht's bow may dive in to oncoming waves, causing the yacht to bow steer or spin rapidly, possibly injuring the yacht's passengers.

Be aware of these undesirable conditions that can occur when running in a full bow-down position:

- The yacht may tend to self-steer. You may have to compensate with the steering wheel to keep the yacht on a straight path.
- The yacht's bow will tend to go deeper into the water, reducing ride quality.

Trim/tilt motor protection

The trim/tilt motor is protected from overheating by an internal thermal overload switch.

If the trim switch is held too long at either full up or full down, the electric motor may stop. If the motor stops, release the trim switch and wait for 20 seconds. Then try the switch again.

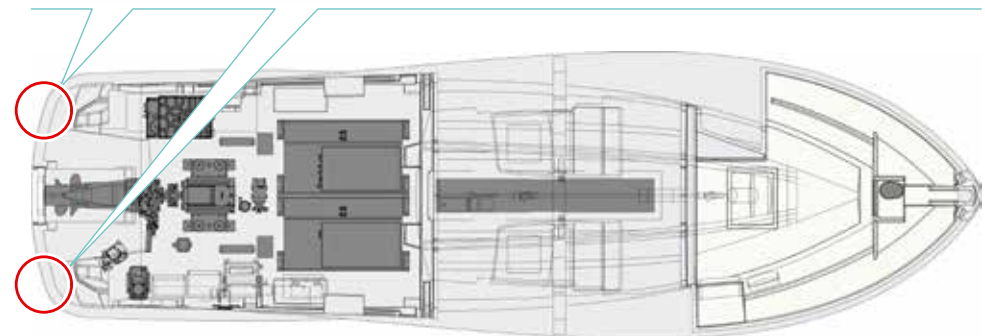
8.2 DYNAMIC TRIM CONTROL SYSTEM (INTERCEPTORS)

The Dynamic Trim Control System incorporates a state-of-the-art family of durable, fast-acting Interceptors (1) and controls which provide the driver with unmatched, user-friendly, intuitive and precise control of running trim, heel or heading.

The system is fully automatic and significantly enhances the yacht's performance, comfort and safety.

8.2.1 Key features

- **Auto pitch control**
The system will automatically adjust the trim or pitch angle of your yacht, minimizing wave resistance for best performance and comfort at all speeds.
- **Auto roll control**
The system will automatically eliminate uncomfortable and dangerous yacht roll. The system constantly works to keep the yacht level or to make balanced (banked) turns.
- **Manual attitude control**
The yacht's running attitude can be manually controlled by using the control wheels.
The Pitch wheel controls the trim or pitch angle, while the Roll wheel normally controls the list or roll angle.
In Steering mode, the Roll wheel controls the yacht's heading or yaw angle.
- **External monitoring and system control**
The system can be monitored and/or controlled from external devices, e.g. multifunction displays or plotters via its interface.



NOTE

The Programming Manual provides comprehensive information on system integration.



WARNING

The Trim Control System may affect your yacht's capacity to stay on course. Always pay close attention to steering the yacht.



WARNING

Never try to force the Interceptor blades by hand.
Watch out for sharp edges when close to the Interceptors.
Turn off the system when the yacht is docked, at anchor or hauled out of the water.



CAUTION

Raise the interceptor completely during the reverse gear otherwise they might get damaged.



CAUTION

Always use the controls to move the interceptor blades.



CAUTION

Steering mode should only be used to make sensible course corrections when running in relatively calm waters.
Steering mode remains OFF/turns OFF if Auto Roll Control is activated.



WARNING

The interceptor, as well as the rudders, can suddenly change the yacht direction, if they are operated too quickly or with remarkably different angles of incidence. It is therefore necessary to get familiar with the use and the relevant device reactions, in free waters and with a great care.



DANGER

Always make sure that passengers are seated before undertaking adjusting manoeuvres on the interceptors, especially if navigating at high speed.

8.2.2 Control panel

Basic panel functions:

1. Display

Sunlight readable 2.4" TFT transfective, 320 x 240 pixels, colour display.

2. Light sensor

The light sensor automatically adjusts the display brightness and shifts between Day and Night mode when the display mode is set to Auto.

3. POWER/MENU button

Press and hold for power on/off.

4. AUTO button

Press and hold for Auto Pitch & Roll Control ON/OFF.

5. Roll wheel

Turn for manual roll control. Turn to adjust the roll level in Auto Roll Control mode. Turn to steer the yacht in Steering mode. Press down for special functions: e.g. save current trim settings and activate Steering mode.

6. Pitch wheel

Turn for manual pitch control.

NOTE

For further information on use and maintenance, please refer to the manufacturer's manual.



8.2.3 Maintenance interceptors

Paint the Interceptors with anti-fouling paint before launching your yacht. If possible use spray paint (recommended).

When the paint is dry, remove excess paint between the Interceptor blades. Before launching the yacht, move the Interceptor blades full strokes using the controls to ensure that they move freely and correctly.

After your yacht has been hauled out of the water, use a pressure washer to remove any growth or dirt on the Interceptors.

Fully extend the Interceptor blades using the controls and pressure wash them. Check the blades for damage.

When washing is completed, retract the Interceptor blades by turning off the system.

Check that the cable covers are in place and not damaged.

When the yacht is hauled out after being in the water for an extended time, we recommend temporarily removing the Interceptor fronts and pressure washing the inside of the Interceptors thoroughly.

NOTE

For further information on use and maintenance, please refer to the manufacturer's manual.



CAUTION

When your yacht is hauled out of the water, do not place any supporting blocks pushing against the Interceptors or blocking the Interceptor blades.



CAUTION

When cleaning the control panel:

- Only use fresh water and wipe with a soft towel when cleaning the front of the control panel(s).
- Do not wipe the display/screen with a dry cloth as this could scratch the screen coating.
- Do not use abrasives, or acid-/ammonia-based products.
- Do not use a pressure washer.

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AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT ON BOARD

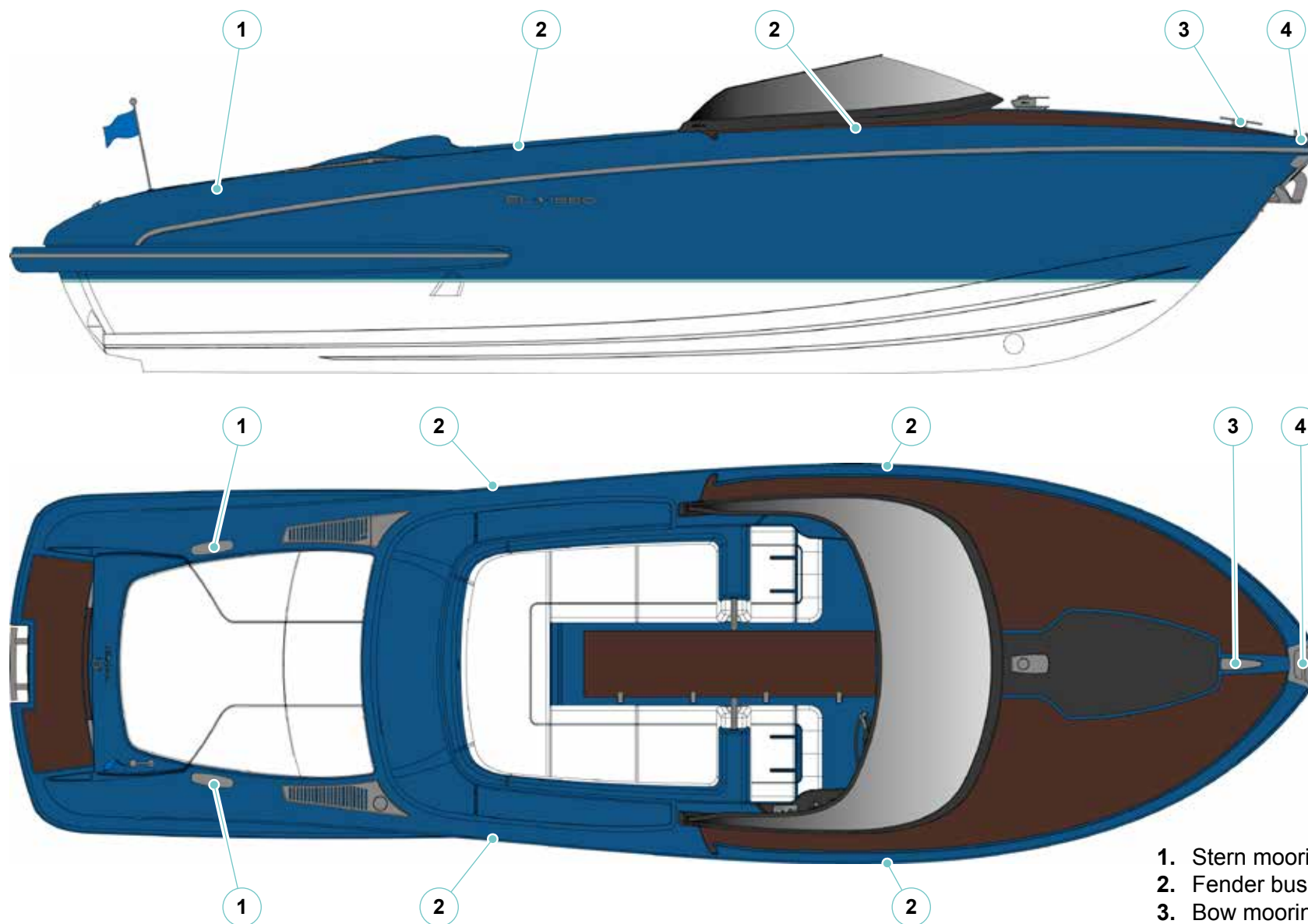
CHAPTER 9

9.1 PREPARATION FOR MOORING

Your yacht is equipped with deck instruments necessary for easy and safe mooring.

In addition to the windlass, the mooring equipment is located at the bow and stern and consists of:

- 2 mooring cleats at the stern of the yacht;
- The anchoring area at the bow tip contains:
 - One mooring cleat;
 - One deck fitting;
 - A locker containing the windlass.



1. Stern mooring cleats
2. Fender bushings
3. Bow mooring cleat
4. Fairlead

9.2 ANCHOR WINCH

The yacht is equipped with an electric anchor windlass to drive the anchor housed in the bow.

The anchor chain enters the yacht and reaches the windlass, rides over the barbotin and enters the chain locker in the bow.

To power the winch it is necessary to activate the magneto-thermal on the main electrical panel.

The windlass is equipped with a control for movement of the chain in both directions and a safety cable to lock the position of the chain when under way.



CAUTION

RIVA is exempted from any liability for any accidents or damage to persons or property caused by incorrect use of the device.

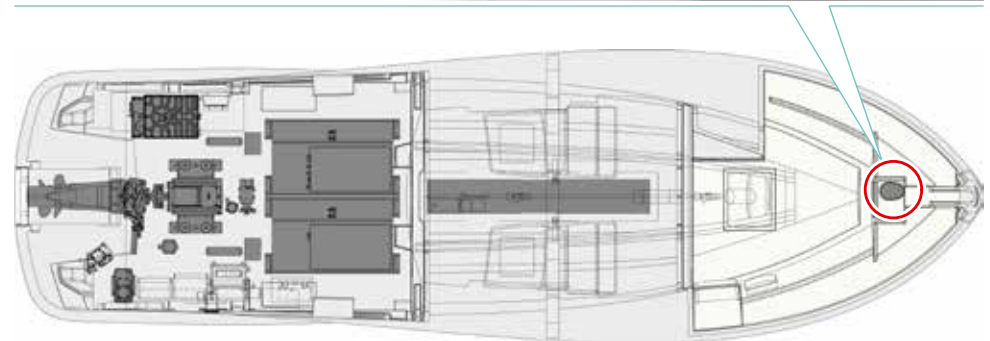
Anchor winch activation controls

It is possible to operate the winch positioned at the bow using the control button on the dashboard or using the control panel located inside the bow locker.



CAUTION

If you intend to use the anchor, remove the chain lock safety cable.



**CAUTION**

Do not bring body parts or objects near the area where the chain, the line and the barbotin run. Make sure the electric motor is not powered when acting manually on the anchor winch (also when you use the lever to loosen the clutch): people having the remote controls of the anchor winch (remote push-button panel) might accidentally activate it.

**CAUTION**

Lock the chain with its safety cable before setting up for navigation.

**CAUTION**

Do not operate the anchor winch electrically with the lever in the drum housing or in the barbotin cover.

Clutch use

The barbotin is connected to the main shaft by means of the clutch. The clutch opens (disengages) when the lever inserted in the bushing is rotated counterclockwise. When rotating clockwise, the clutch will close (engage).

Anchoring

The wind and the sea conditions highly affect an anchored yacht. Make sure the anchor is set in any situation. It is necessary to understand the principles of the chain length and its effect on the anchor performance.

The radius is technically defined as the ratio between the chain length and the vertical distance from the bow to the sea bottom.

The chain length depends on the type of anchor, on the sea bottom, on the tide, on the wind and on the sea conditions.

The chain length is 5 times the depth of calm sea; it is 7:1 in normal conditions and up to 10:1 in critical conditions.

$$\text{Radius} = \frac{\text{Chain length}}{\text{Bow height} + \text{water depth}}$$

as it is necessary to know the length of the chain to be used for mooring.

$$\text{Chain length} = (\text{bow height} + \text{water depth}) \times \text{radius}$$

Anchor weighing

Start the yacht's motor. Make sure the clutch is engaged and pull out the lever. Press the control button available and start to weigh the anchor. If the anchor winch stops without any reason, the anchor might be stuck and therefore the anchor winch magneto-thermal switch trips, due to the effect of the effort. In this case, if after several attempts the anchor winch remains stuck, we suggest to manoeuvre the yacht to release the anchor.

Check the raise of the last metres/feet in order to avoid bow damage.

Anchor lowering

Lower the anchor by means of the electric controls or manually. To carry out this operation manually, open the clutch and let the barbotin rotate freely on its shaft and the chain fall into the water. To brake the anchor chain fall, turn the lever clockwise.

To lower the anchor electrically, press the control button at your disposal. In this case the anchor lowering is perfectly controllable and the unrolling of the chain or of the line is regular.

Once the yacht is anchored, lock the chain with the safety cable.

The anchor and the chain may damage the yacht bow if the anchor winch is not operated carefully.

We suggest to carry out the operation by means of the remote control located near the anchor winch; this will allow checking the lifting and lowering speed of the chain and the entry and exit of the anchor shaft into the anchor roller. Namely during those operations, an excessive gliding of the chain or a wrong entry or exit of the anchor shaft from the roller may cause damages to the yacht's bow.



DANGER

Do not use the on board auxiliary equipment for aims or ways other than those indicated in the manual delivered by the Manufacturer. Always deactivate the capstan winch when not in use to prevent accidental activation.



DANGER

Never get too close to moving parts to avoid danger and injury.



CAUTION

The anchoring area is a circle with the centre at the anchoring point and a radius equal to the chain length plus the yacht length.

The entire anchoring area must be free, in case of sudden variations of wind and/or current direction, especially in case of night anchoring. At night, before dropping the anchor, check that the white anchor light works. Before dropping the anchor, check the nautical charts: anchoring is prohibited in certain areas, in weeds covered sea bottom, anchoring is unsafe and harmful to the environment, on rocky sea bottom, the anchor may get stranded or lost.

Anchor the yacht with the motor running.

Check the anchoring point frequently.

The distance from obstacles or other yachts must be, at 360°, greater than the length of chain dropped.

During anchor riding it is advisable to leave the winch powered.

Do not reverse the winch rotation suddenly.



CAUTION

The anchor chain is fastened to the yacht by means of a line and an hook system. If it is impossible to remove the anchor from the sea bottom, this system will ease up to resume navigation.

**DANGER**

When the winch is operating, be extremely cautious of rotating parts; keep your feet, hands and the remote control cable at safe distance.

**CAUTION**

The chain lock must be correctly inserted when under way.

Anchoring operations

- Turn the anchor winch switch ON, on the main electrical panel;
- When the key-pad is not used, disconnect it to prevent contact oxidation;
- Before operating the windlass with the electrical control, ensure that the barbotin clutch is tight and remove the chain lock hook;
- Let the yacht drift slowly backwards, with the help of the motor where necessary;
- Lower the anchor until just below the waterline, and hold;
- Lower the anchor until it reaches the sea bottom;
- Once the anchor holds, leave the lock and the brake engaged.

**CAUTION**

The anchor winch should be operated with the motor running in order to relieve some of the strain by moving slightly in the direction of the anchor.

**CAUTION**

Prior to departing, check that the chain stopper is properly fastened.

Lower and raise the anchor always by using the electrical control, after engaging barbotin and barrel. The latter can be released to drop anchor if necessary.

Weighing the anchor

To weigh the anchor, perform the same operations previously described above, in reverse order.

In case of wind or current, we recommend using the motor as an aid in maintaining the heading towards the anchor position to avoid damaging the bow. Once the anchor is on board, fasten the chain stopper before resuming navigation.

9.2.1 Anchor winch maintenance

Component	Maintenance	Notes and precautions
Reduction motor	Check and cleaning (before each navigation)	We recommend washing the chain after anchoring on muddy or algal bottoms. The winch requires frequent washing with fresh water as it is very exposed to salt during navigation, especially in rough seas.

Reduction motor



Remove the layer of salt, which builds up on the anchor winch outer surfaces as soon as possible, to avoid dangerous corrosion, which could jeopardize its integrity.

Wash with fresh water and clean the surfaces, particularly those hidden and hardly reachable and into which the salt remains trapped.

At least once every two months disassemble the exposed parts, clean and check all pieces so that they do not show signs of corrosion and grease the thread of the shaft with sea grease.

In case of anchor winch long inactivity, we advise you to have the motor run idle for a couple of minutes in both directions.

If the electric motor turns with problems we advise you to clean or replace the brushes.

We strongly recommend to separate the anchor winch from the main deck at least twice a year to remove the salt deposits building up under the base.



CAUTION

Before carrying out any maintenance operation on the anchor winch cut out electric power connected with it and remove with care the chain from the barbotin.



CAUTION

If the outside temperature is low, it is advisable to run the winch at idle (unloaded) for about a minute before use in order to warm the lubricating oil in the gear motor and increase fluidity.

9.3 BIMINI TOP

Your yacht is equipped with manual bimini to provide shelter for the cockpit area.

Once the bimini is fully opened, secure it with the tensioning buckles supplied and stowed in the technical compartment. Connect the buckles to the fore hooks on the windscreen and the aft hooks on the fender.

Before closing the bimini, remove the belts and store them in the holders located in the technical compartment.

NOTE

Do not use products containing solvents to clean the bimini canvas as these may compromise the canvas surface treatments.

NOTE

The function of the bimini is to provide protection from the sun; remove any water deposits that may form on the bimini immediately. Any water remaining between the mounts for an extended period of time can cause dirt and the permanent deformation of the fabric due to the added weight.



CAUTION

While the bimini is open, guests must remain seated on the sofas of the cockpit to avoid the possibility that any loss of balance might lead them to grab parts of the bimini not designed to resist abnormal stresses.



CAUTION

Never open the bimini during navigation.
Only open when the yacht is stationary so as to avoid a “sail effect”, which could damage the structure or cause injury to persons.
Do not open the bimini in adverse weather conditions.



CAUTION

When washing the yacht, never direct high-pressure water jets onto the canvas surfaces as doing so may deform the seams.

9.4 SWIM LADDER

The yacht is equipped with a manually extractable ladder which allows an easy access from the sea to the stern platform, and vice versa.

To prevent the swim ladder extension during navigation, it is provided with a manual lock.

The swim ladder is retracted inside the structure of the stern platform, so as not to hinder navigation and mooring and unmooring operations.

The swim ladder does not require ordinary maintenance; anyway, being particularly exposed to sea corrosion, it is advisable to wash it accurately with fresh water after each use.



DANGER

Never start navigation with the swim ladder not correctly retracted and locked.



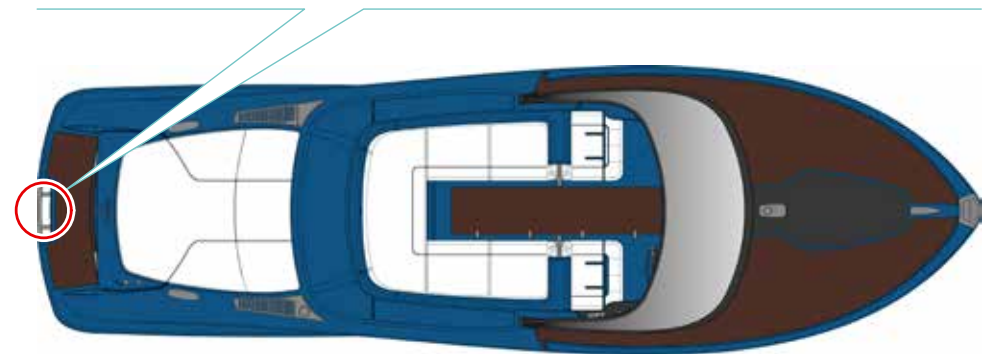
CAUTION

Never use the swim ladder when the motor is running.



DANGER

Pay attention to moving parts and to your hands.



**CAUTION**

Make sure that the swim ladder is correctly extracted and positioned before going down to water.

**CAUTION**

Pay attention because the ladder can be slippery.
Ensure a safe grip before climbing on board.

**DANGER**

Risk of electric shock from leakage currents. Never swim in waters near harbours or marinas.

**CAUTION**

Never start navigation if the swim ladder is not correctly retracted.

**WARNING**

For a safe use of the yacht, when you are stopped at open sea and you are alone on board, always keep the swim ladder open.

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INFORMATION FOR USE

CHAPTER 10

10.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

This part of the manual describes some basic rules to keep in mind at all times in order to enjoy your yacht safely.

- Make sure that safety equipment is perfectly efficient and available to each passenger.
- Keep a safe distance.
- Check that all yacht safety equipment on board is in good condition and no maintenance activity is overdue.

NOTE

The manufacturer provides some of the international equipment required the owner will have to equip the yacht with devices required by national laws.

- In case of using the fixed fire-fighting system: do not ventilate the technical compartment, until the fire has been completely extinguished.
- Ventilate the technical compartment before entering. Ventilate the lower deck compartment before entering, if portable extinguishers have been used.
- Oils, used filters, emulsions, coolants and electrolytes are all harmful products: avoid contact with the skin and dispose of them carefully.
- In the technical compartment, be cautious with hot and moving parts.
- Wear hearing protection when entering the technical compartment.
- Do not use open flames and do not smoke, when handling fuel or lubricants.
- Do not scatter fuel in the environment.
- Change the fresh water in the tank frequently and treat with bactericides.
- Do not exceed speed limits in harbours or confined waters.
- Reduce speed in the proximity of other yachts or swimmers.
- Adjust speed according to sea conditions.
- Reduce speed before entering the technical compartment. Modify the course, if necessary.

- Before connecting the shore charging socket, make sure the motor is not running.
- Before leaving the yacht, turn the battery breakers OFF.
- Handle hot oils carefully, in order to prevent serious burns.
- Do not work on the motor or stern drive without first disabling its start-up.
- Before disconnecting the batteries, check that the system is not operating.
- Replace any part showing signs of corrosion immediately.



DANGER

The responsibility for the operation of each boat lies solely with the owner. It is the Owner's direct responsibility to ensure, prior to departure, that the safety equipment required by law is present on board and fully functional.



DANGER

We recommend that you read the safety instructions in this manual carefully before you set off on your voyage and before operating the various on-board devices.

NOTE

Please refer to the "Procedure for Preparing the Boat for First Use on the Water" document attached to this manual for more information.

10.2 PRECAUTIONS FOR HARSH CLIMATES

Regularly check that all equipment and machinery containing water is protected with the correct proportion of non-toxic antifreeze.

If the outside temperature is below or close to 0°C (32°F), the fresh water and sea water systems run the risk of freezing.

Piping and hoses may break from freezing and this could lead to the yacht sinking.

Systems prone to freezing also include freshwater and saltwater cooling systems.

For more information on the maintenance and service requirements of your yacht and its equipment, and for special information about maintenance in cold weather, see the sections in this manual that refer to the single components, devices and equipment, but be sure to consult the User Manuals provided by the Manufacturers for specific information.

10.2.1 Cooling system

The antifreeze liquid is advised for all kinds of climates: it increases the working temperature range, lowering the freezing point and increasing the boiling point.

When the temperature comes close to 0°C (32°F) it is necessary, in order to avoid the risk of freezing, to make sure that the cooling lines are filled with antifreeze mixture. If not, replace the cooling liquid with such a mixture.

Before filling the system with antifreeze mix, it is necessary to wash the cooling circuit.

At the beginning of the cold season, the antifreeze content of the coolant must be checked and increased according to the expected outside temperatures.



ENVIRONMENT

Concentrated coolant must be treated as special waste.

When disposing of used coolant, abide by the regulations of the local authority.

NOTE

For information concerning the type of anti-freeze or additive to be used, please refer to the technical documentation supplied by the Manufacturer.



CAUTION

Do not use only water as coolant because at the system operating temperatures and does not adequately protect against boiling and freezing.



CAUTION

We recommend you to use technical liquids approved by the system Manufacturer. Always avoid antifreeze concentration to drop below 40% in volume. Replace the whole cooling liquid according to the schedule indicated by the Manufacturer.

10.3 PREPARING FOR NAVIGATION

Preliminary checks:

Below are some important points to consider when preparing for departure:

- Check that the safety equipment on board is operational, in good condition and conforms with the regulations of the place of destination;
- Check that the bilge pumps on board are working properly;
- Check the cleanliness of the seawater filters; if they are dirty, close the seacock valves at right angles to the pipe, remove and clean the traps, reinsert them by carefully closing the filters, then reopen the seacock valves.



CAUTION

After reopening the valves, check that there are no leaks.

- Check the inverter oil level; top up if necessary;
- Check the propulsion system coolant levels; If necessary, top-up;
- Check the hydraulic oil levels; top up if necessary;



CAUTION

To check and top up fluids, please refer to the specific manuals provided by the manufacturers.

- Check the water level in the tanks;
- Check that moving parts on deck and below deck are properly secured;
- Check that the load distribution is such as to maintain the correct trim of the yacht.



DANGER

The owner of the yacht must ensure that all persons on board are familiar with the location of the safety systems (fire extinguishers, life raft, life jacket, etc..) and the correct way to use them.



DANGER

It is advisable to always carry out safety equipment checks before each voyage; these checks are useful not only for checking the condition of the equipment but also for memorising the locations and procedures for use. This short task may prove very useful in case of need.

- Check the operation of the rudder (move from side to side, check correct operation, then return to centre).
- Check the operation of the interceptor.
- Operate both flaps. When not in use, these should be left in the neutral position.
- Check that the navigation lights are switched ON and the horn is working.
- Check the proper function of the windlass again.
- Check the efficiency of the on-board instrumentation.
- Check the hatches are closed.
- Check the operation of the bilge pumps and their indicators.
- Ease the yacht's moorings and check that there are no obstructions to unmooring.
- Check that the technical compartment extractor is working.
- Check that no inflammable or improper materials have been stowed in the technical compartment.
- Check that the sea cock valve for motor cooling is open.
- Disconnect the shore charging socket.
- Engage the motor and service battery cut-OFF switches.

- Engage the 12V utilities on the electrical panel.
- Disconnect unused utilities, after ensuring their correct operation.
- Start the motor with the throttle in the central position.

NOTE

Please refer to the “Procedure for Preparing the Boat for First Use on the Water” document attached to this manual for more information.

10.3.1 Weather

Learn to understand weather patterns and signs of change. Bad weather and sea conditions can cause an uncomfortable and unsafe situation. Here are a few basic weather-related rules:

- Check the forecast and sea conditions before leaving and while underway;
- A sudden change in wind direction or speed, or an increase in wave height indicates deteriorating weather;
- If a storm approaches, immediately seek a safe harbour;
- If a storm hits, head the bow of your yacht into the wind;
- If you encounter fog, determine your position, set a safe course, slow down and alert other boats of your presence with a sound signal.

10.4 FIRST PERIOD OF USE

During the first period of yacht operation, in addition to the normal maintenance and check operations indicated in this manual, we recommend carrying out the following additional operations and more accurate checks.

The duration of this period varies according to the frequency and use modes, but are in any case suitable to allow a correct run-in of all systems and components on board.



WARNING

We recommend consulting the technical documentation provided by the Manufacturers of the various on-board systems and components; they can indicate operations, checks and specific times not included in this Manual.

Following the first period of use, the hereunder listed additional operations and checks, should be performed at longer time intervals, although in any case, they play an important role for the safeguarding and reliability of the yacht and navigation safety.

- During the first hours of operation, it is advisable to run new or overhauled motor at a maximum of three quarters of their maximum load and at varied speeds. After this period, the motor can be slowly brought to its full performance.
- After starting the motor, check that the coolant is circulating properly inside the circuit.
- During navigation monitor constantly the temperatures and operation pressures of the devices on board.
- Use the indicators on the main electrical panel to check that the service batteries are correctly charged.
- Check the efficiency of the stern drive and interceptors.
- Before and after navigation, check the correct oil level in the hydraulic systems.

- Check the correct load level of all extinguishers (fixed and portable) installed on board; the indicator needle on the pressure gauge should be set in the green range.
- Check the indicator of the main pressure gauge for possible pressure drops inside the system.
- Before and after navigation, check the correct operation of all bilge pumps on board.



DANGER

Before performing the listed checks and maintenance operations, we recommend carefully reading the Safety Rules relevant to maintenance, contained in this Manual.



WARNING

Should more or less serious faults be noticed, contact RIVA After Sales & Service Department as soon as possible.



CAUTION

RIVA declines all responsibility regarding tampering carried out by third parties on equipment installed in the Shipyard. Such tampering or unauthorized installations will not only immediately void the warranty, but may cause damage to the yacht and injuries to the people on board.

RIVA declines all responsibility concerning periodical maintenance activities scheduled by the Shipyard or by Manufacturers, but not carried out, on equipment/components, for which it is necessary to refer to their own Technical Manuals.

NOTE

Please refer to the "Procedure for Preparing the Boat for First Use on the Water" document attached to this manual for more information.

10.4.1 Motor drive

Despite the yacht's efficiency and high performance, the use of this yacht requires careful and responsible conduct.

Minimum glide speed is affected by displacement, weight distribution on board, position of interceptors, and sea conditions.

An excellent compromise between transfer speed, comfort and consumption is obtainable with about 1500/2000 rpm less than the maximum allowable revolutions.

Avoid acceleration or deceleration should be avoided in order to prevent a reduction in battery life. When the yacht reaches the cruising speed, the motor check instruments should set to constant values.

If the instruments show contrasting or abnormal indications during continuous run, check for failures of the systems or of the equipment and contact RIVA After Sales & Service Department.

**CAUTION**

Set the speed of the yacht and the interceptors position according to the conditions of the sea and the prevalent direction of the waves; in this way the structure of the yacht does not undergo to useless stresses and the passengers can enjoy more comfort during navigation.

In the passage between displacement and gliding navigation there is a critical phase to be carried out as quickly as possible, as it is characterized by high consumption and more vibrations; it also causes a very deep wake.

10.5 WATER SUPPLY

Proceed as follows:

- Ensure the yacht is properly moored; it is advisable to stop the motor if it is running.
- The water supply nozzle is located on the starboard side of the yacht.
- Loosen the filler cap and insert the hose (it must have suitable dimensions).

At the end of filling, remove the hose and tighten the filler cap.



CAUTION

Frequently change the water in the fresh water tank and disinfect it with suitable products if necessary. Avoid leaving the tanks completely full if there is a risk of freezing.
Do not leave the yacht unattended while filling.



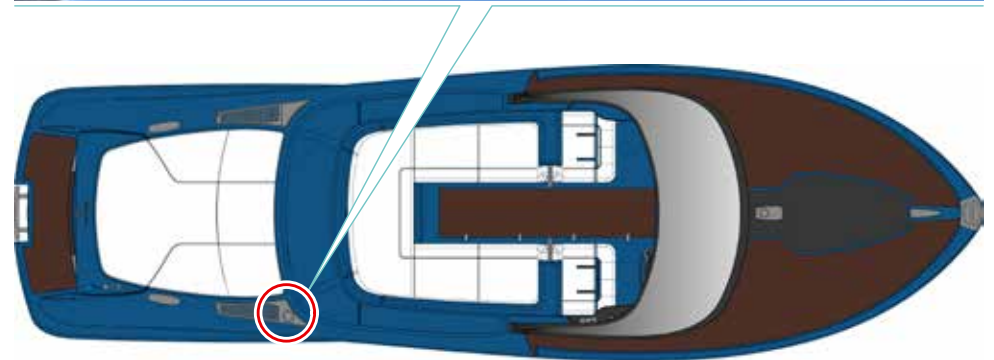
CAUTION

The filler cap is marked "WATER" to avoid accidental introduction of different liquids.
To avoid damage to the system and the tanks, it is advisable to use gravity refuelling rather than pressure refuelling.



CAUTION

Before refilling the fresh water tank, check that the water coming from the shore system is drinkable.



10.6 UNMOORING AND MOORING



CAUTION

Before starting the unmooring manoeuvre, ensure that the motor, stern drives and operating propeller are working properly. During such manoeuvres, the Captain should prevent any unpleasant noise, and/or wake that might bother other people. Before unmooring, make sure that all doors, hatches, etc., are closed.



WARNING

Before starting the manoeuvre, make sure that people on board, especially children, do not obstruct operations and that they stay in suitable places.



DANGER

Check with extreme care that no one on board is in danger (with legs or arms outside the edge, in precarious balance or moving on wet or slippery surfaces) and that the fenders are well positioned and fastened.

The yacht is equipped with powerful motor, highly efficient rudders and a high-performance thruster.

The thruster must be used at a very low speed or without overheating; at a higher speed, more precise reactions are obtained with the staggered use of the motor control levers.

The ability to exploit these excellent qualities depends mainly on the “familiarity” the Captain has with his yacht.

Manoeuvre at a reduced speed to allow the necessary reaction time, so that you can better assess the situation at any given moment and, in the event of unforeseen circumstances, to avoid damaging your yacht or those of others.

Before unmooring check following:

- There should be no other boats manoeuvring;
- The mooring lines must not be snagged;
- The fenders should be in place and well secured (in the event of wind or undertow, equip a passenger with fenders to avoid damage);
- There must be no floating objects or loose lines that could damage the propeller;
- The shore charging cable must be disconnected and stowed.

10.6.1 Leaving the mooring

The yacht is steered by turning the wheel, which moves the stern drive. If necessary and/or when manoeuvring in restricted waters, the yacht can be manoeuvred using the motor.

Bear in mind that the effect of the rotation of the stern drive is proportional to the propeller rpm and the yacht's momentum, and particularly in forward gear; as a result, with high rpm and high speed, the effect of the rudder is high, while with motor in neutral and low draft, the rudder angle reaction is greatly reduced.



WARNING

Before casting off the moorings, disconnect the charging cable connecting to the shore charging point.



CAUTION

It is the Owner's/the operators' responsibility to make sure that the mooring ropes, the towing ropes, the anchor chain(s), the anchor lines and the anchor(s) are suitable for the intended use of the yacht, i.e. the resistance of the ropes or chains must not exceed 80% of the resistance to breaking of the relevant strength point.

10.6.2 Mooring manoeuvre

Before returning to port, stop in open water and test the inverters and thruster. Also check:

- The mooring lines and fenders must be ready for use;
- That the mooring berth and the berthing course are free from incoming, leaving or moored yachts or yachts with the signal of unsteered craft at shore;
- Check that on the main electrical panel, all necessary uses are supplied. Disconnect unnecessary uses;
- That flaps are lifted;
- That the yacht hook is easily accessible and does not hinder any passage;
- Check the operation of the audible warning devices and the adjustable searchlight;
- In case of at-night mooring, have a torch light (possibly operating) handy;
- That the passengers will not interfere with operations and, if participating, they know whom to listen to and what to do;
- That bilge are empty;
- That mooring ropes and fenders are correctly arranged.

If the yacht is moored with the stern towards the shore, tug on the stern lines and on the deadweight until it approaches the shore.

If the yacht is moored side on, tug on the bow and stern lines so as to approach parallel to the shore.

Once moored:

- Stop the motor;
- Ensure that indication lights on the dashboard are OFF and remove the start keys;
- Turn OFF any unnecessary electrical utilities and check the general configuration of the electrical panel and the indications of the voltmeters and ammeters;
- Check the proper operation of the bilge pumps;

- Check bilge and dry it;
- Rinse the yacht with fresh water;
- If necessary, recharge the motor batteries via the shore charging point.

Before leaving the yacht, check following:

- Lower deck lights are not powered;
- Ensure that navigation lights and external lights are not powered;
- Ensure that the anchor light is powered;
- Ensure that unnecessary devices are not powered;
- Ensure that devices in use are powered; (bilge pumps);
- That the charging cable is well connected and free of any snags;
- Disconnect battery breakers;
- Make sure that the devices (life jackets, yacht hook, torches, etc..) are in their correct positions;
- Ensure that all bottles and containers with flammable liquids are properly sealed;
- Make sure that no food residues are left around (they could rot or clog scuppers etc..);
- Ensure that mooring is correct (in case of bad weather conditions, tighten the mooring lines as much as possible and check the distance from other yachts is appropriate; ensure fenders are properly fastened, etc..);
- Ensure that sea water intakes are closed;
- Closure of the lower deck room;
- Closure of the technical compartment hatch.

10.6.3 Mooring without people on board

If the yacht is moored and left unguarded, operate as follows:

- Close sea cocks and overboard drain valves of sea water circuits.
- Check the condition of the electrical panel and disconnect all unnecessary uses.
- Ensure that all hatches are closed.
- Ensure that the mooring is in appropriate safety conditions.
- Ensure that the bilges are clean.



CAUTION

It is advisable to disconnect the charging cable from the shore, especially if the yacht is left unattended for a long time.

It is necessary to recharge the batteries periodically.

Overboard outlets and drain pipes should be regularly checked, in order to ensure good buoyancy.

The electric system should be regularly checked, in order to prevent fires on board.



CAUTION

Inform the harbour arrangement manager of the on-board fire extinguishing system.



CAUTION

Disable the yacht's autoclave.

10.7 OPERATION AND PRECAUTIONS AT SEA

- During navigation do not unlock the chain stopper because you can seriously damage the yacht bow.
- Maintain a safe speed for the sea conditions, visibility, and when near other yachts.
- Do not exceed speed limits in harbour and confined waters.
- Follow all navigation rules applicable to the waters in which you are operating.
- Obtain plastic laminate reference cards for the Navigation Regulations and keep them handy on the helm position.
- Consult charts for information on locations of reefs, rocks, shoals, or other hazards to make sure that the yacht is not at risk of grounding or collision with fixed or floating structures.
- Frequently check that your route ahead and around the yacht is unobstructed (no yachts or objects in the expected route or approaching your yacht).
- Frequently confirm the yacht's position as you cruise, using all available aids, such as charts, visual observations and bearings.
- Before night navigation, make sure that navigation lights are operational. Ensure that the correct navigation lights are turned on for operation at night. Do not keep the anchor riding light on while the yacht is navigating.
- Use navigation lights in all conditions of reduced visibility, such as fog and rain and at all times between sunset and sunrise.



WARNING

When navigating at night, visual sharpness is crucial for a safe passage. To avoid collisions, reduce speed at night to compensate for limitations of visibility. Avoid switching on inner lights that may affect the pilot's night vision.

- Know the characteristics of the sea bottom prior to anchoring. Keep well clear of other anchored yachts.
- During anchoring, pay special attention to avoid the rotating parts of the winch and take precautions when handling the anchor chain as it comes off the winch. Caution is needed to avoid injury to hands and fingers. Pay attention to ensure that your feet and legs do not get caught in the anchor rod.
- While the yacht is navigating, all persons on board must be seated in the designated seating areas in order to prevent injury due to falls caused by yacht movements with rough sea and in active wake areas or in the event of sudden changes in yacht speed or during manoeuvring. No one must be in the aft area when the yacht is under way.



WARNING

For comfort and safety, reduce the speed in the presence of waves.

**WARNING**

Persons entering the technical compartment when the yacht is navigating should be aware of the hazards of the yacht's motion and their potential exposure to high ambient temperatures, hot equipment components and operating machinery within the technical compartment.

Prior to entering the technical compartment, set the yacht on the most comfortable heading for sea and wind conditions. Persons in the technical compartment should maintain communication with the Captain.

**CAUTION**

To avoid heavy injuries or even death caused by hazards in the technical compartment, avoid the contact with hot and/or moving parts, while you are working in this area, wear proper safety clothing and also safety goggles and safety gloves. Be very careful around hot or moving parts.

**DANGER**

It is forbidden to carry out sudden manoeuvres at high speed. This can result in accidents to persons on board.

**DANGER**

It is forbidden to stand or sit in the bow area during navigation.

Observing the following guidelines will improve comfort, minimize noise inside the yacht, avoid damage and assist in the proper operation of the yacht.

- Avoid sudden accelerations and decelerations, which reduce the yacht's range.
- Once the yacht has reached cruising speed, the values on the motor tools must remain stable. However, if under normal operating conditions the motor devices detect abnormal or contradictory values, check if there are problems or failures in the systems and/or equipment (stop the motor).
- Monitor the control panel gauges and system condition alerts frequently.
- Once in the open sea and away from other boats, gradually increase the motor revs until you reach the desired speed.
- Adjust the interceptors positions for the best performance.
- Adjust the speed to accommodate sea conditions.
- In case of abnormal vibration, reduce speed and run at slow rpm until the cause of the vibration is determined. If there is strong vibration, turn off the motor. It may be necessary to check the propeller condition.
- Perform a visual inspection of the bilges periodically.

**WARNING**

While the yacht is underway, all persons on board must be seated in the designated seating areas in order to prevent injury due to falls caused by sudden yacht movements in active wake areas or in the event of sudden changes in yacht speed or during manoeuvring. No one should be seated on the bow spoiler when the yacht is underway.

10.8 SUGGESTIONS FOR NAVIGATION UNDER SPECIAL CONDITIONS

10.8.1 Navigation with bad weather conditions

It is very important during navigation in harsh weather, to make sure that all pieces of furniture, hatches, and mobile parts, are duly fastened or stowed, to avoid damages and above all to avoid hurting persons on board.

The reliability of machinery assumes even greater importance in adverse weather conditions.

The following table shows the maximum speed allowed in function of the wave height, in order to safeguard the yacht structural integrity.

Speed (knots)	Wave height in metres
10	0,45
11	0,39
12	0,35
13	0,31
14	0,29
15	0,27
16	0,24
17	0,22
18	0,20
19	0,19
20	0,18
21	0,18
22	0,17
23	0,16

Speed (knots)	Wave height in metres
24	0,15
25	0,14
26	0,14
27	0,13
28	0,12
29	0,11
30	0,10



WARNING

RIVA declines all responsibility for the improper use of the yacht, in relation to the wave height conditions.



WARNING

Before undertaking navigation, it is necessary to be aware of the sea and weather conditions you will find along the transfer route and in the area you want to reach.

Beaufort Scale	Descriptive Term	Wind speed		Probable wave Height (metres)	
		m/sec	knots	average	max
0	Calm	0 - 0,2	up to 1	-	-
1	Light air	0,3 - 1,5	1 - 3	0,1	0,1
2	Light breeze	1,6 - 3,3	4 - 6	0,2	0,3
3	Gentle breeze	3,4 - 5,4	7 - 10	0,6	1,0
4	Moderate wind	5,5 - 7,9	11 - 16	1,0	1,5
5	Gentle wind	8,0 - 10,7	17 - 21	2,0	2,5
6	Fresh wind	10,8 - 13,8	22 - 27	3,0	4,0
7	Strong wind	13,9 - 17,1	28 - 33	4,0	5,5
8	Gale	17,2 - 20,7	34 - 40	5,5	7,5
9	Strong gale	20,8 - 24,4	41 - 47	7,0	10,0
10	Storm	24,5 - 28,4	48 - 55	9,0	12,5
11	Violent storm	28,5 - 32,6	56 - 63	11,5	16,0
12	Hurricane	over 32,7	over 64	14,0	

10.9 TOWING THE YACHT

In case the yacht needs to be drawn or towed, fasten the towing lines as shown in the figure, in order to distribute the load evenly and pull in the middle.

The towing rope length depends on the sea conditions, and must be adjusted in such a way to limit the pulling forces without damaging the deck fittings.



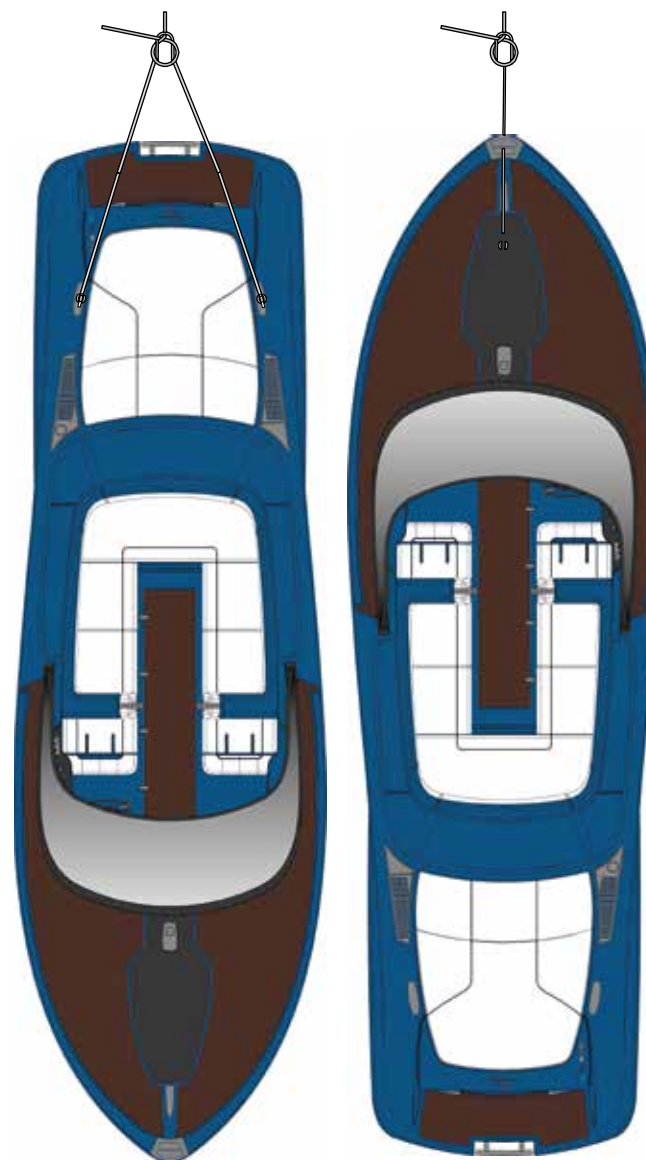
WARNING

During towing, keep a constant eye on the temperature of the propulsion system cooling fluid and maintain a suitable speed for the type of operation.



DANGER

Do not approach and do not carry out any kind of intervention on transmission during the towing because propeller can turn.





WARNING

In case it is necessary to tow another yacht, do this under calm sea and calm wind conditions only, and tow ship with a displacement not exceeding 50% of your ship displacement; in case of emergency, if towing is not possible, give help by taking on board people of the other ship, as many as permitted and possible, and reach the nearest harbour. Anyway, inform immediately the Port Authority.



CAUTION

Always draw other boats or let your yacht be towed at low speed. Never exceed the speed of the drawing yacht when you are being towed.



CAUTION

Fasten your yacht to a towing rope so that it can be released when loaded.



CAUTION

It is the Owner's/operators' responsibility to make sure that the mooring ropes, the towing ropes, the anchor chain, the anchor lines and the anchor are suitable for the intended use of the yacht, i.e., the resistance of the ropes or chains must not exceed 80% of the resistance to breaking of the relevant strength point.
The Owner should also determine which action is necessary when fastening a towing rope on board.



CAUTION

Do not stand near the ropes during drawing (or towing) operations, a rope that breaks can be extremely dangerous ("whip lash effect").



DANGER

During towing navigation, the propeller has to be kept turning by the water flow through. We recommend not carrying out any kind of service on the propulsion devices.

10.10 YACHT STEERING RULES

Yacht in sight

We can consider three ways of encountering another yacht on the water:

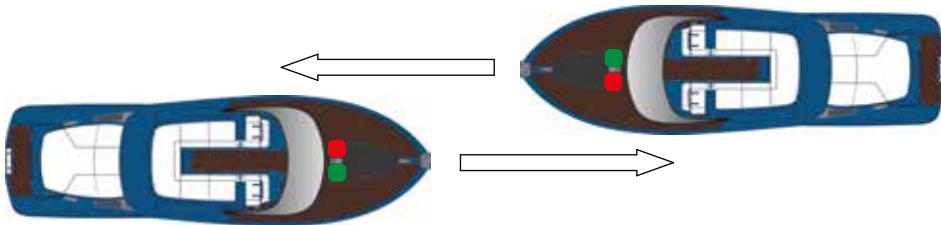
- Meeting;
- Crossing;
- Overtaking.

Normally, the yacht with less manoeuvrability has the right-of-way.

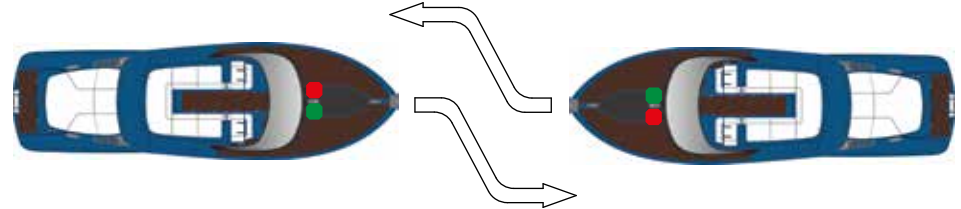
Stay clear of the yacht and pass to its stern. The yacht, that has the right-of-way, is called the “privileged yacht”. This yacht can maintain speed and course. The “burdened yacht” is the yacht, which must adjust her course and/or speed as required to keep clear of the privileged yacht.

Meeting

When meeting another yacht proceeding on a parallel course, both yachts shall adjust the speed accordingly and keep on course.

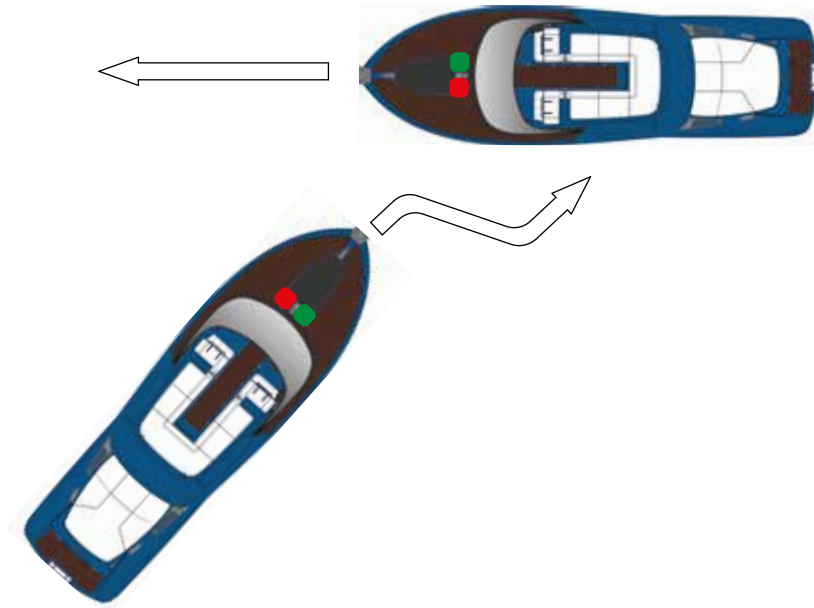


When two power-driven yachts are meeting on reciprocal or nearly reciprocal courses so as to involve risk of collision each shall alter its course to starboard so that each shall pass on the port side of the other.



Crossing situation

When two power driven yachts are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, the yacht which has the other on its own starboard side shall keep out of the way and shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid crossing ahead of the other yacht.



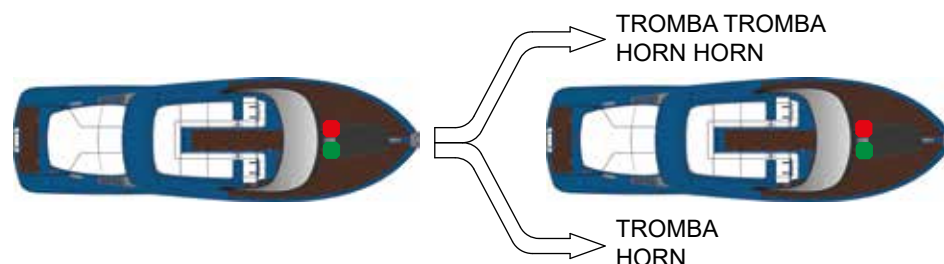
Overtaking situation

An overtake is defined as when one yacht comes from a direction of over 22.5 degrees aft, with respect to the yacht that it intends to overtake, in order that the stern lights can be seen but none of the side lights.

If you find yourselves overtaking a slower yacht, which is in your path, you are the burdened yacht. Make any adjustment necessary to avoid collision and pass either to port or starboard. Signal your intent to do so by sounding your horn twice if passing on the port and once if passing on the starboard.

The yacht being overtaken by another, takes precedence over the latter and thus must maintain the same route and the same speed no pull or manoeuvre.

The yacht that has the bow within a 135° angle (formed by the yacht stern light) is considered the yacht that can be reached.



CAUTION

Having the right of course does not relieve you from the responsibility of avoiding a collision.

Responsibility between yachts

It is necessary to observe the following regulations, except when in conflict with other rules:

Mechanically propelled yachts, when underway, should keep the course clear for:

- Boats that are unable to steer.
- Boats with limited manoeuvrability.
- Boats engaged in fishing.
- Sailing boats.

Boats engaged in fishing, when underway, should keep the course as clear as possible for:

- Boats that are unable to steer.
- Boats with limited manoeuvrability.



CAUTION

Boats with limited manoeuvrability generally have the right of way. In the event of an impending collision, prudence shall take precedence over the right of way.

10.11 PREPARATION FOR ANCHORING



CAUTION

If the anchor has to be used, unlock it, check the wildcats clutch engagement and test the operation of the anchor winch from the helm position in use.

We remind you that the anchor winch system has no end stroke safety controls, therefore we suggest you to handle “manually” the last chain metres, by means of the apparatus positioned in the bow windlass locker, when this is near the hawsehole or when it is calculated to wind almost the entire chain.

To avoid overheating of the anchor winch, it is advisable to help recovering it, by moving slowly the yacht toward the chain, without approaching it too closely, so as not to damage the hull.

If you weigh the chain after an anchoring on a muddy or weedy sea bottom, we suggest washing it during the weighing, using the button on the helm position.

10.12 HAULAGE AND LAUNCH (STANDARD)



CAUTION

The lifting method depends on the type of the lifting equipment, therefore it cannot be suggested.



CAUTION

Before the haulage and launching operations, check that no foreign materials are on board, that all items are properly rigged and that nobody is on board.



DANGER

Hauling and launching operations have to be carried out only by skilled personnel and in qualified shipyards and under their direct responsibility. RIVA declines all responsibility for damage to property and harm to persons caused by the wrong performance of the hereunder listed operations.

- The lifting hoists must be in good conditions and, in particular, the lifting straps must not be worn out.
- The crane capacity must be greater than the yacht's weight.
- If only one crane is available, use a "spacer" to give the lifting straps an angle greater than hull width.
- Test the stability before lifting the yacht, its centre of gravity depends on the load and its displacement.

Preliminary operations for haulage or launch

The yacht is provided with three anchoring points for haulage and launch. The anchoring points are rings located on the stern sun-deck (no. 2) and at the bottom of the ski stowing peak in the cockpit (no. 1).

To use the two stern hanging points, it is necessary to open the motor door and the two covers hiding the two rings; for the bow hanging point, it is necessary to open the ski stowing peak and the cover hiding the ring.

Always use the anchoring points to lift the yacht; in case (not recommended) in which the hull straps should be used, do not position them on the shafts and rudders, and use a rocker arm to keep the haulage/launch straps at an angle higher than the length of the hull, carrying out these operations with care, always checking the yacht's balance.

Check stability before lifting the yacht: the centre of gravity of the yacht depends on loads and their arrangement.



DANGER

Hauling/launching operations should be carried out only by skilled personnel.

When ashore, the yacht must be located on a cradle with size adequate to distribute the yacht weight evenly.

The hull inclination must be as "natural" as possible, e.g. it must be parallel to the waterline and not to the keel.

This to prevent that liquids on board keep a normal level and that rainwater can be drained naturally.



CAUTION

Do not put the lifting straps in way of intakes, of sea exhausts or of other protrusions.

Lifting straps must be positioned according to the loading conditions of the yacht at the moment of its lifting, because these vary remarkably, for instance, when the yacht is unloaded and dry or when the yacht is fully loaded.

The lifting straps arrangement must be carefully evaluated each time, in order to prevent any damage to the yacht.



CAUTION

RIVA declines all responsibility for the location of the lifting straps, the lowering of the yacht to the ground and the support points carried out in other Shipyards.



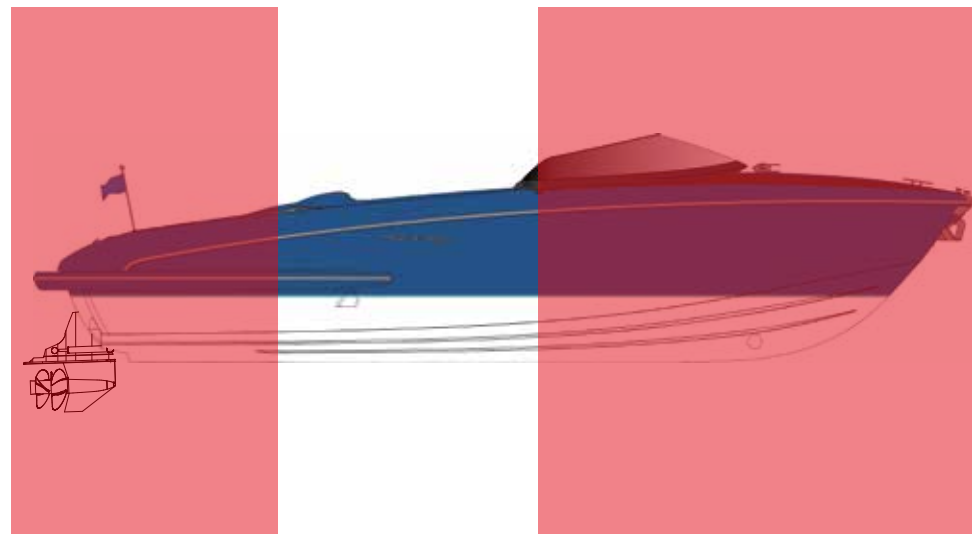
CAUTION

Never position the lifting straps in a different way from the one prescribed.



DANGER

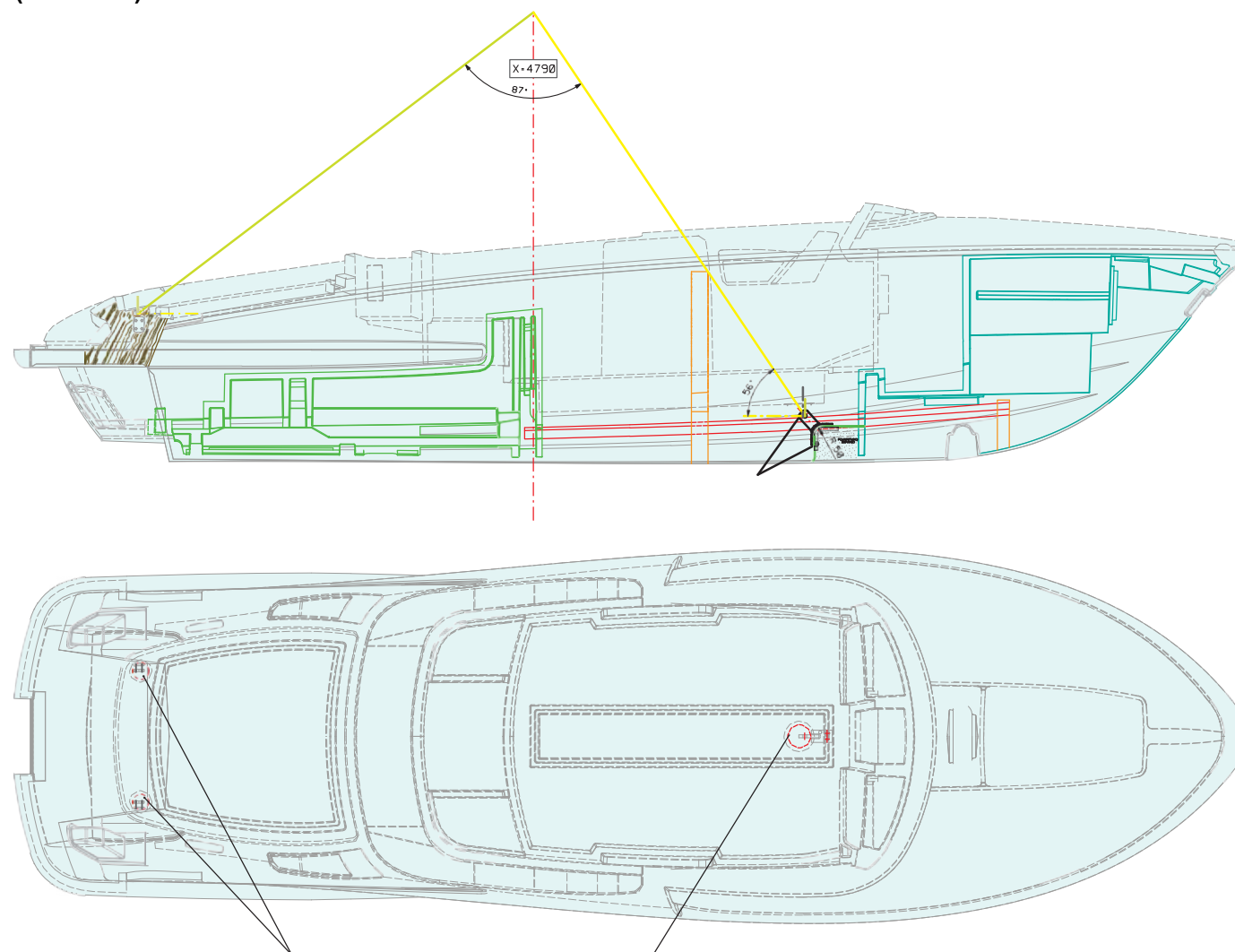
During haulage and launch, never stay underneath or in proximity of the yacht.



WARNING

The haulage straps (provided with the yacht) must be connected in the relevant points, check that there are no curves, that the lifting eyes are well tightened and that lifting is gradual.

Location of hanging points (standard)

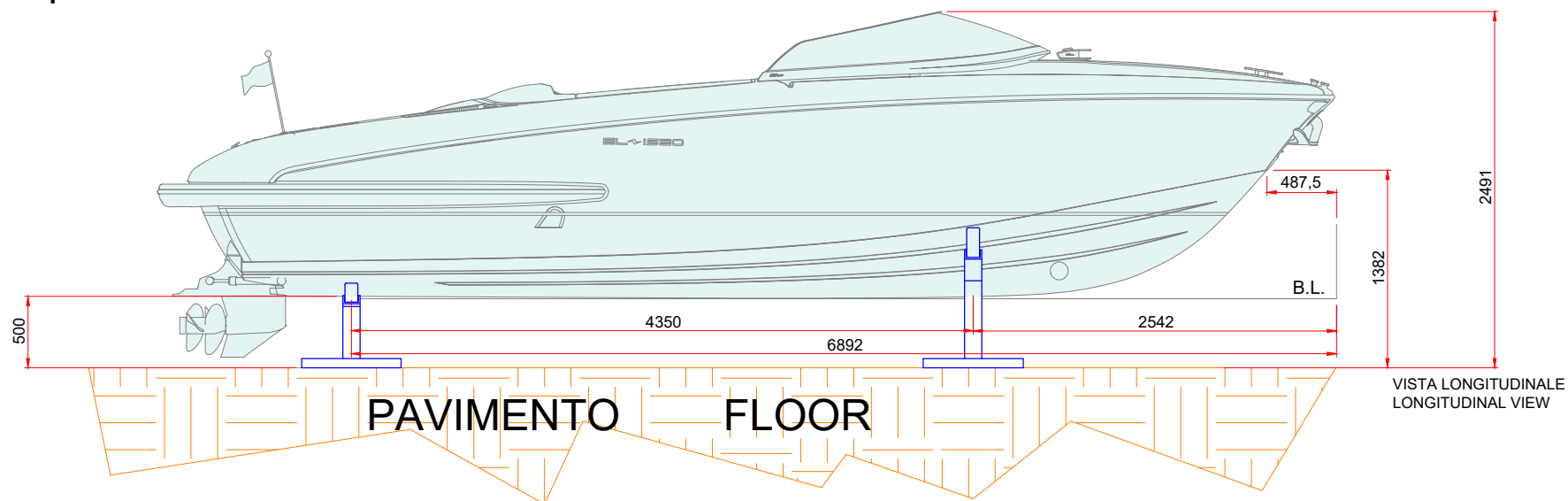


Fori $\varnothing$ 102 mm (chiusura con tappo a vite) sul ponte sole per accedere ai punti di aggancio a poppa

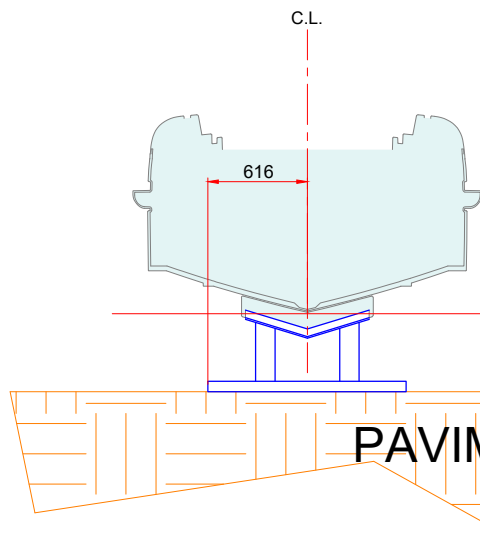
Bores $\varnothing$ 102 mm (closure with screw plug) on the sun-deck to access the stern hanging points

Foro $\varnothing$ 155 mm (chiusura con tappo a vite) sul fondo del gavone di stivaggio per accedere al punto di aggancio a prua

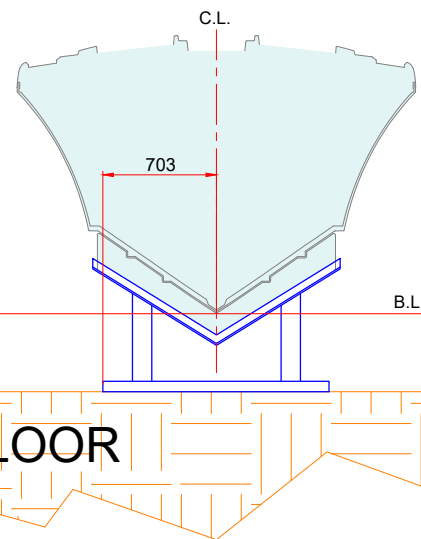
Bore $\varnothing$ 155 mm (closure with screw plug) on the bottom of the stowing peak to access the bow hanging point



SEZIONE TRASVERSALE (POPPA)
CROSS-SECTION (STERN)



SEZIONE TRASVERSALE (PRUA)
CROSS-SECTION (BOW)



Riva

EL  ISEO

HULL AND FURNITURE MAINTENANCE

CHAPTER 11

11.1 GENERAL MAINTENANCE OUTLINES

The yacht is equipped with a large number of sophisticated devices and systems, which require not only a certain care when it comes to use, but also regular maintenance to obtain correct operation.

One of the factors that might cause problems or faults, is usually the irregular use of the yacht and because of this, of the on-board devices.

Daily checks and regular maintenance are important for maintaining equipment/components in the best working order and efficiency.

If the regular maintenance schedule is not correctly followed, the equipment's performance can deteriorate, causing reduced efficiency, a shorter life and the occurrence of unexpected problems which can compromise safety at sea.

The maintenance schedule is based on time intervals or running hours.

In case of a long period of inactivity (for example, during winter), it is advisable to lay up the yacht, possibly under cover.



CAUTION

Some general information about ordinary maintenance tasks, their schedule and procedures is provided herein with.

For further specific information referring to maintenance schedule, see Manufacturer Manuals of on board devices/components, issued by the various Manufacturers.



CAUTION

Look over the maintenance safety rules contained in this manual in order to act with the maximum safety and follow the indications here below.



CAUTION

During the replacements, remove the parts with care and order, in this way the assembly operations are as easy as possible.

Make sure to install genuine spare parts, in this way the system efficiency is not altered.

Sometimes the use of non-genuine spare parts may cause the withdrawal of the Manufacturer's warranty.



CAUTION

Check periodically that all equipment containing water is filled with the correct quantity of anti-freeze.

If the outside temperature drops below 0°C (32°F), all water systems are exposed to the risk of freezing and consequent breakage.

Systems especially subject to risks of freezing are all systems and devices containing either fresh or sea water.

**WARNING**

Before carrying out any maintenance and adjustment operation on the yacht, turn all necessary safety devices on and consider informing all personnel, in particular persons operating nearby. In particular, place warning signs in the areas concerned and prevent any device, if operated, from causing unexpected hazardous conditions, thus endangering the persons on board and/or property.

To avoid pollution, do not scatter any type of waste in the environment, and only use the dedicated disposal areas in the harbours.

**CAUTION**

When working in the technical compartment, switch magneto-thermal switches of the bilge draining pumps OFF, to prevent that lubricants and other liquid spilling causes sea pollution.

**CAUTION**

RIVA declines all responsibility for the installation and operation of electric, electronic or mechanical equipment improperly installed by third parties in a manner not authorised by the Shipyard.

RIVA declines all responsibility with regard to tampering carried out by third parties on equipment installed in the Shipyard. Such tampering or unauthorized installations will not only immediately void the warranty, it may also cause damage to the yacht and injuries to the people on board. RIVA declines all responsibility concerning regular maintenance operations scheduled by the Shipyard or by Manufacturers, but not carried out, on equipment/components, for which it is necessary to refer to the relevant Technical Manuals.

NOTE

Please refer to the “Boat storage procedure for medium/long-term storage” document attached to this manual for more information.

11.2 LONG PERIODS OF YACHT INACTIVITY

Following list only represents a general guide to give the customer an idea of the ordinary maintenances which should be carried out when the yacht remains stationary for a rather long period without being used.

We recommend carefully checking the instruction manuals of the single devices, because they often contain detailed information and very important specifications relevant to the maintenance of each device.

The following instructions NEVER REPLACE the specific instructions concerning each single device and issued by the device's Manufacturer.

- **Main motor**
Clean and protect the electrical parts with an appropriate product.
Carry out the scheduled maintenance of the propulsion motor, indicated in the Use and Maintenance section.
- **Stern drives**
Carry out the stern drive maintenance program.
- **Batteries**
Maintain propulsion batteries at 30% state of charge.
Check the liquid level and regularly charge the batteries, protect the terminals with Vaseline grease; the best solution would be to disconnect the batteries from the system and to charge them regularly.
- **Sun-deck cushions**
Remove all cushions and store them in a dry and ventilated place.
- **Aluminium and steel**
Wash all metallic parts with fresh water and protect by rubbing with a rag soaked into Vaseline oil.
- **Wood deck**
Wash with water and neutral soap and treat with proper products. Sandpaper if strictly necessary.



CAUTION

DO NOT USE mechanical or forced water jet equipment (e.g. pressure washers, etc..) to wash the deck, as this force alters the wood and the caulking sealants (it detaches the microparticles) causing damage in some cases even radical (e.g. detachment of the staves).



CAUTION

DO NOT USE alkaline-based or acid-based detergents or aggressive detergents (soda, solvents, ammonia, etc..) to wash the deck; their aggressive degreasing action corrodes the wood (it eliminates its natural water repellency and whitens its natural colour), while the caulking sealant modifies its physical-chemical qualities, softening the surface, damaging the waterproofing, sealing and anchoring of the deck.

- **Sacrificial anodes**
Check wear and if necessary replace the sacrificial anodes on the hull, propeller shaft and interceptors.
- **LOG Transducer**
Pull out the propeller, clean it and apply the proper propeller plug.
- **Anchor winch**
Protect the electrical components with a suitable protective spray and lubricate with silicon grease clutch and Barbotin.
- **Bow thruster (optional)**
Protect the electrical components with a proper spray, check the oil level, and the sacrificial anode. If necessary, replace the anode.
- **Steering system**
Protect with the proper sprays and check the oil level.
- **Electro-hydraulic control units**
Protect with the proper sprays and check the oil level.

- **Fire extinguishers**
Check the loading condition and expiry date for regular inspections. Check also the correct positioning and preservation of every single extinguisher on board.
- **Safety equipment**
Check the correct positioning and the expiry dates.
- **Water tanks**
Wash with disinfectant, drain the fresh water circuit, especially if frost is forecasted.
- **Technical compartment**
As for the technical compartment, we suggest carrying out a general cleaning, by removing all traces of salt drifts on devices and protect all electric, mechanic and hydraulic devices, by spraying them with protective agents.

General checks:

- Tidy the technical compartment, clean it and inspect the yacht.
- Check all hatches seals and lubricate their contact with appropriate silicone lubricant.
- Inspect the outer hull and all components: propeller, anodes, supports, flaps, sea cocks, bow thruster.
- Carry out laying up of the yacht in a sheltered and dry place. If the yacht is stationed outside, cover it with a waterproof sheet, in such a way that allows ventilation. Otherwise the formation of damaging moisture could be helped.
- Wash the yacht with fresh water.
- Check all systems and fastenings on the yacht: damages, wear, cracks are signs of unsuitable use. Repair the damaged equipment. If necessary, fit new ones.
- Check the efficiency of limber holes and that they are not clogged so as to cause the leaking of the bilge system.
- Check the fastening of the partial or total covering of the yacht.
- Disconnect all unnecessary utilities.



DANGER

During recharge the batteries produce explosive gas. Do not approach to recharging area with free flames or sparkles.

Avoid wrong connections; never connect a positive terminal (+) with a negative one (-).

NOTE

Please refer to the "Boat storage procedure for medium/long-term storage" document attached to this manual for more information.

11.3 RE-USE OF THE YACHT AFTER A LONG INACTIVITY

Hull:

- Verify the hull.
- Have the bottom hull accurately cleaned, as well as the stern drive and flaps with brushes (with water) or a jet-cleaner (dry) to remove seaweed and scales.
- Check the paintwork condition of the hull. If necessary, have 2 coats of suitable antifouling paint applied by specialized personnel.

Propellers and anodes:

- Verify the propeller condition.
- Check the conditions of the sacrificial anodes; if necessary, replace them.

Batteries:

- Check the charge of the batteries, and that their terminals and housings are dry and clean.
- Recharge the motor batteries.

11.4 HULL MAINTENANCE

Component	Maintenance	Notes and precautions
Bottom hull	Periodical cleaning and check of antifouling treatment (as required according to stationary area, but at least every three months) Check/restoration Preparation of the surface of an already treated yacht	The length of the anti-fouling effects depends mainly on the conditions of the waters where the yacht is stationed.  CAUTION When removing the old antifouling, do not use sandblasting methods, as this may damage the gel-coat surface and the anti-osmosis resin applied by the Manufacturer. As suggested by the antifouling manufacturers, use paint removers or, as an alternative, wet sanding. The Shipyard uses high-quality ant-fouling paint and applies two layers.  CAUTION Bad maintenance condition (barnacles, etc..) may cause cavitation and damage stern drive, propellers, etc..  CAUTION Small areas of paint may peel off from the propellers even after a short period of operation.

11.4.1 Bottom hull

Antifouling treatment

If scales builds up on the hull, this causes notable speed reduction and with time may damage the “gel-coat”. When you choose an antifouling paint for your yacht, it is important that you find the proper product, suitable for your yacht and for the waters in which you are going to navigate. Contact RIVA After Sales & Service Department.

Check/restoration

The cleaning and checks have to be carried with yacht at dry shore or with the help of a diver. Have the repairs done only with yacht at dry shore.



WARNING

To clean or check the yacht in water: prevent motor start-up.



CAUTION

There are some hull areas (fastening area of stern drive) where operations can be carried out after hull pressing; in these areas, fillers are usually used which, over time, may produce local faults, like bubbles or small cracklings. These little faults do not impair the hull's mechanical strength at all. To repair them just sandpaper the area, remove the bubbles, and apply fillings suitable for the bottom hull.

- Have the bottom hull accurately cleaned, as well as the stern drives and flaps with brushes (water) or a jet-cleaner (dry) to remove seaweed and scale.
- Check the paintwork situation of the bottom hull. If necessary, have 2 coats of suitable antifouling paint applied by specialised personnel.

Preparation of the surface of an already treated yacht

Carefully check the old anti-fouling paint to see if it is still good or if it needs a new layer. Make sure that the new product is compatible with the old one. Contact RIVA After Sales & Service Department. If the old antifouling is crusty, thick and tends to scale off, then remove it and start the treatment as for a new yacht.



CAUTION

Antifouling is poisonous and should never be burnt, use only authorized disposal procedures and in case of doubts contact the authorities in charge. The sandblasting operations and removal of antifouling must be carried out with suitable clothes and protections.



WARNING

During the application of antifouling, make sure that following parts of the bottom hull are not painted:

- Depth sounder transducer;
- LOG speed sensor propeller;
- Sacrificial anodes;
- Propellers.

11.5 GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Component	Maintenance	Notes and precautions
Gel-coat  CAUTION The alteration of colour and brightness in areas which are highly exposed is considered normal. The necessary polishing has to be considered as normal maintenance. MAINTENANCE At least once a month carefully clean all fibreglass parts. At least once every six months check the status of the fibreglass. When necessary, but at least once every two years, polish all fibreglass parts.	Formation of bubbles Regular cleaning (as required) Formation of cracks Regular cleaning (as required)	In some areas of the yacht, bubbles may form on the gel-coat; these bubbles can break over time, thus exposing the fibreglass underneath. The drawback occurs generally in vicinity sharp angles, and depends on air bubbles that, during fabrication, remain entrapped between fibreglass and gel-coat, although quality checks are carried out by specialised personnel. Broken gel-coat bubbles are easy to repair by filling the voids and touching up with gel-coat that can be requested from RIVA After Sales & Service Department.  CAUTION Always wash using neutral products. In case of particularly persistent dirt, do not use products containing ammonia which can turn the surface yellowish. When underway, some structural parts of the yacht are subject to bending, and create tension or compression stresses in fibreglass and on the gel-coat; the different elasticity of gel-coat and fibreglass can cause small cracks on the gel-coat surface, in particular in the most stressed areas, e.g., near cleats, stanchions, etc.. This problem, however, does not jeopardize the mechanical and structural characteristics of fibreglass.  CAUTION To remove possible gelcoat, do not use sandblasting methods that may damage the surface of the anti-osmosis resin applied and could expose fibres. As suggested by gel-coat Manufacturers, use suitable products or, as an alternative, wet sand.

Component	Maintenance	Notes and precautions
Wood and upholstery	Regular cleaning	The worst enemies of these materials are light and moisture; to protect them, they must be kept away from direct light as much as possible and the interior must be ventilated as soon as the weather conditions allow. The use of external awnings is extremely important because there is no species of wood, either natural or dyed, which, when exposed to the sun's rays, does not undergo a change in colour. The woods used for the yacht's fittings are exclusively natural-based materials carefully selected and the painting cycles with which they are treated comply with environmental regulations. Furniture made of wood, precisely because of the natural origin of both the material and the treatments, may be subject, if not properly treated and maintained, to: • Colour variations due to exposure to direct and continuous light. It is advisable to shade the heavily exposed parts; • Retention of dirt if not cleaned promptly, given the characteristic absorbency of wood fibres. It is recommended to use non-aggressive products; • Scratches and marks if in contact with sharp or metallic objects, due to the inevitable relative "softness" of the wood. Despite the painting cycles developed after many years of experience, wood remains a "living" material, and therefore subject to movement and settlement. Scratches caused by bumps must be repaired immediately, to avoid the blackening of the wood below. The technical staff of RIVA After Sales & Service Department will advise you about the maintenance level you have to apply at the end of each season's use. Correct maintenance will allow you to avoid deterioration which is expensive to repair.  CAUTION The extremely fine finish of glossy varnished woods is waterproof, but it is also delicate and requires proper maintenance. Such surfaces must therefore be dried after use or after rain and must be washed and maintained regularly.

Component	Maintenance	Notes and precautions
Wood and upholstery	Regular cleaning	 CAUTION Upholstery and wooden parts: the leather and wooden parts have to be treated as natural products, subject to colour alteration, particularly if the necessary precautions for good maintenance are not taken. RIVA therefore reserves the right to evaluate any problems and its own responsibility according to case. MAINTENANCE At least once a week, carefully wash and clean all teak outside parts, and at least once a year perform a protective treatment with suitable products.  CAUTION Current use: • Do not walk or jump on the cushions; • Prevent the cushions from turning yellow due to direct exposure to sunlight; • Prevent the absorption of water or moisture by not leaving the upholstery exposed to bad weather, particularly during periods of inactivity. Cleaning: • Remove ordinary dirt with a warm water solution and neutral soap: do not use detergents or solvents; • Dry with a soft rag, not leaving any residues. Preservation: • Store clean and dry upholstery in a cool, ventilated room with no moisture; • Do not place heavy objects on upholstery when stored.

Component	Maintenance	Notes and precautions
Teak	Regular cleaning	The characteristic of teak is its resistance to weathering and therefore, it does not require maintenance. Over time, teak tends to assume a particular silver colour that may not appeal; in this case, to maintain the original colour of the teak, it needs to be treated regularly with specific products (e.g. teak wonder). If the wood has smears that cannot be removed with normal washing, it is necessary to sand the wood to remove stains, and then repaint with wonder teak. You must use fresh water and manual brush (no hard bristles) at least once a day. This will remove any machinery, common dirt from feet and shoes, and normal environmental salt. This process, if carried out regularly, allows constant maintenance of your teak and caulking. In this case only time and wear will naturally deteriorate this product.  CAUTION Do not clean the teak with stiff brushes, as even rubbing the grain lengthways can damage the softer grain of the wood. Non-black caulking could have not the same behaviour compared with the black one, Any aesthetic issues like mildew on the surface, color variation, dirt in the caulking have not been addressed as defects and could be prevented with a regular maintenance and service of the mahogany surface and caulking.

Component	Maintenance	Notes and precautions
Light alloys and stainless steel	Regular cleaning	It is a good rule to accurately wash the entire yacht after each navigation, in particular all metal parts that may be damaged by sea water. Have plenty of fresh water sprayed on handrail, windows, skylights, rub rail, anchor, cleats and ladder. Protect all metal parts with Vaseline oil periodically. MAINTENANCE At least once a year check the fastening of all metallic parts of the yacht.  CAUTION Never use brushes or abrasive rags on metallic fittings, not even on rusty spots, scratches on the surface result in a less shiny appearance and diminish the mechanical features.

Component	Maintenance	Notes and precautions
Windscreen	Regular cleaning	 CAUTION Rags and chamois leathers used for cleaning glass must be replaced at least every 3 months. The inner side of the windscreen can be cleaned with non-aggressive and non-acid detergents for glass and a soft or paper cloth.  CAUTION If, after normal cleaning, some traces of dirt or light scratches remain, do not try and remove them with mechanical means or using aggressive detergents, solvents or abrasive products. Contact RIVA After Sales & Service Department.  CAUTION For cleaning the windscreen: • Evenly wet the whole surface of the glass with plenty of fresh water. • Use a neutral detergent or a delicate commercial product (not alkaline) diluted in fresh water. • Spread the solution with a soft and clean cloth. Frequently rinse the cloth in order to prevent deposits of dust or dirt particles which could scratch the glass or its glazed coating. • Rinse the soapy surface with plenty of fresh (or distilled) water. • We recommend drying the glass with chamois leather only. For cleaning the windscreen it is possible to use the same type of detergent used for internal cleaning (non-aggressive and non-acid).

Component	Maintenance	Notes and precautions
Windscreen glass	Inspection of seals	 CAUTION At least once every 6 months check the condition of the glass seals. If you feel that the seals have deteriorated due to a wear, please contact RIVA After Sales & Service Department.
Light fittings	Regular cleaning	DO NOT use alcohol-based products to clean the light bodies.
Instrumentation and navigation lights	Regular cleaning (as required)	Use clean wet rags for cleaning. MAINTENANCE At least once a week, check the operation of the navigation lights. At least once a week, carry out careful cleaning of glasses and headlights. At least once every six months, check the presence of corrosion in the connections of the navigation light cables. At least once every six months, tighten the cable connections of the navigation lights.  CAUTION Do not use chemical or abrasive products. After navigation, cover instrumentation and equipment.
Metal parts and connectors	Regular cleaning (as required)	Grease connectors and metal parts of the devices installed and exposed to moist and salty environment to prevent oxidation; pay particular attention to the above-mentioned components of the steering system, control units, etc..
Fenders	Regular cleaning (as required)	Always keep all the fenders and their sleeves clean by washing regularly with fresh water, in order to prevent the salt deposited on them from scratching the paint of the hull.

11.6 MAINTENANCE AND CARE OF VARNISHED WOODEN PARTS

Wood is a natural material, and for this reason, its aesthetic characteristics may change over time and depending on climate conditions (surface shrinkage, changes in colour and dimensions, etc.). The natural origin of this material means that each product possesses unique features that enhance its handcrafted character.

Caring for the wood on your boat is an act of love and respect for your vessel. From old panels that tell stories to new surfaces ready for future adventures, looking after the wood is key to maintaining the timeless elegance of our RIVA yachts.

Below are some essential tips that RIVA considers fundamental for the correct maintenance of your yachts.

To preserve the beauty of our yachts, whether dealing with aged wood or brand new surfaces, it's essential to adopt a dedicated care regime.

The maintenance of these parts includes cleaning, inspecting for hidden damage, sanding, and applying protective varnishes or oils. Regular check-ups are important to keep the wood in excellent condition and extend its lifespan.

Let's go through the key steps for caring for wooden surfaces:

- **Regular cleaning of surfaces.**

Regular cleaning is essential to maintain the wood's appearance. Use gentle detergents, preferably those specifically made for marine surfaces, to remove dirt, dust, and salt deposits that can damage the wood over time. Do not use pressure washers or high-pressure tools. Always wash with fresh water only, using a soft brush or scrubbing brush. Brush across the grain to avoid scoring the surface, then dry with a soft, dry cloth.

- **Inspection of the condition of the varnish and repair of damaged areas.**

Carefully inspect the wood for any signs of damage such as cracks, scratches, grooves, or mould. If the surface is still in good condition, a simple clean and possibly a light touch-up with a clear protective varnish will suffice.

If, on the other hand, the varnish is damaged or deteriorated, follow these steps:

1. **Sanding:** Use fine sandpaper to remove damaged areas and even out the surface;
2. **Cleaning:** After sanding, remove dust with a damp cloth or compressed air;
3. **Varnish application:** Varnishing is one of the most important steps in wood care. Apply even coats of high-quality marine varnish. Consider using polyurethane-based products for better durability and resistance to the elements, or choose exterior-grade varnish (e.g., water-based enamels or specific synthetic varnishes);
4. **Clear coat application:** After applying coloured or protective varnish (except on decks with maple inlays), apply a layer of clear coat. This layer serves to protect the underlying varnish from external elements such as moisture, UV rays, and temperature fluctuations, helping to prevent damage or fading. It also adds a glossy or satin finish to enhance the appearance.
5. **Drying and curing:** Allow each layer of varnish and clear coat to dry fully, according to the manufacturer's recommended times. Proper curing is crucial for achieving optimal hardness and long-lasting protection.

- **Inspection of the condition of silicone seals and repair of damaged areas.**

Deterioration of silicone (sealants) used on wooden parts of the boat can compromise the integrity of joints and cause water ingress, potentially damaging the wood. Here are some signs that indicate a deterioration of the silicone surface or sealed joints:

- Visible cracks or fissures;
- Warping or shrinkage;
- Colour no longer shiny and uniform but faded or opaque;
- Loss of elasticity;
- Accumulation of mould or algae;
- Water infiltration near sealed areas;
- Roughness or dustiness.

If one or more of these signs is present, remove the old silicone and replace it with a new layer of sealant. Ensure the surface is thoroughly cleaned before reapplying to guarantee good adhesion and prevent future leaks.

Timely replacement of silicone is important for maintaining the boat's integrity and protecting the wood from moisture damage.

- **Protection and precautions**

- Remove dirt, algae and salt with fresh water and a soft brush to prevent damage and deterioration;
- Regularly inspect wooden surfaces to identify and address any problems promptly, preventing more serious damage from occurring;
- Check that the silicone seals are uniform and that there are no cracks or degradation on the surface or in the joints;
- Avoid prolonged exposure to standing water;
- During the winter period or when the boat is not in use, use protective covers to reduce the exposure of the wood to the elements and temperature changes.

Summary table of operations:

Operation	Frequency	Description
Regular cleaning of the wood surface	At each use	Remove dirt, algae and salt with fresh water and a soft brush to prevent damage and deterioration.
Check for cracks or deformations	Quarterly	Regularly inspect the wood for cracks or deformations that could compromise the safety or durability of the wood.
Inspection of the varnish and finish	Quarterly	Check for damage or wear to the varnish and finish. Sand and reapply varnish as needed.
Checking the condition of the silicone seals	Every six months	Check that the silicone seals are uniform and that there are no cracks or degradation on the surface or in the joints.



Any restoration work on the boat must be carried out exclusively by authorised RIVA After Sales & Service Department using trained personnel.

Following the above recommendations is essential for maintaining the basic condition of the vessel and for upholding the boat's warranty.

11.7 SPEED MULTISENSOR (LOG) MAINTENANCE

Component	Maintenance	Notes and precautions
LOG - speed multisensor with valve	Regular check - Ordinary Maintenance	As indicated in the Manufacturer's manual. MAINTENANCE At least once every six months check the correct operation. At least once every six months check the connection of the cables. At least once every six months check the propeller and grease the outer Log.

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TROUBLESHOOTING

CHAPTER 12

12.1 GENERAL NOTES

The yacht is equipped with a large number of complex devices and installations.

These require regular checks and maintenance to keep their operation correct.

One of the factors that might lead to problems or faults, is usually the irregular use of the yacht and, as a consequence of this, of the on-board devices.

In order to analyse a malfunction it is appropriate to ask the following questions:

- Is the malfunction caused by a human error?
- Is the malfunction due to bad weather conditions?
- Is the malfunction due to a device failure or to a fault of another external device, but in some way connected to the first one?
- At what stage does the malfunction occur: at the start, at steady state, at device switch OFF?
- Does the malfunction occur repeatedly; if yes in which way?
- What does the malfunction imply from an operating point of view?
- Does the malfunction trigger any signals (luminous and/ or acoustic: sirens, buzzers, etc..) and/or messages on a display and/or anomalous noises (like whistles, beats, buzzes, etc..) and/or anomalous smells (burning smell)?
- Does the malfunction interfere with the operation of other devices?
- Is the malfunction a real apparent fault (that is, it can be cleared after a device reset and following switch ON).

The best, most complete answer we can give to the previous questions, will give us a malfunction analysis.

This section of the Manual analyses the most likely causes, that may lead to the malfunctioning of a component of the main components/devices on board. For any possible analysed cause, a corrective action is advised, in order provide a solution to the problem that is as effective as possible.



WARNING

We recommend, in order to operate with peace of mind, in full safety, taking good note of the Safety Rules relevant to Maintenance described in the "SAFETY RULES".



WARNING

Corrective actions may only be carried out by specialised and authorised personnel.

RIVA declines all responsibility for proposed corrective actions carried out by unskilled personnel.



CAUTION

For more detailed information, please refer to the various Manufacturer's Service Departments or contact RIVA After Sales & Service Department directly.

12.2 PROPULSION SYSTEM

For further information, please contact RIVA After Sales & Service Department.

Problem	Cause	Corrective action
1. The motor does not run	• Low battery • Damaged fuse • Battery breaker open • Damaged motor power supply	• Recharge the battery • Contact technical support • Close the battery breaker • Contact technical support
2. The motor runs slowly at maximum speed	• Low battery	• Recharge the battery
3. The batteries do not hold charge	• Battery connections are loose or corroded • Worn-out battery • Defective battery or electrical components	• Contact technical support • Contact technical support • Contact technical support
4. The batteries do not recharge	• Incompatible charging point • Damaged charging cable • High battery temperature • Faulty battery • Charging cable disconnected	• Move to a compatible charging point • Replace the cable • Disconnect the charging cable and wait for the batteries to cool down • Contact technical support • Connect the charging cable correctly

12.3 STERN DRIVE

For stern drive troubleshooting, please refer to the specific manual provided by the manufacturer.

12.4 SERVICES BATTERY CHARGER

For further information, please contact RIVA After Sales & Service Department.

Problem	Cause	Corrective action
1. No output voltage from the charger	AC voltage not supplied	- Check installation - Check fuse valve, replace if necessary
2. Battery charger does not operate	- AC voltage not supplied - Input voltage too low - The battery charger will not operate below 160/80V	- Check installation - The AC green LED should light up, if power is supplied - Check fuses or magneto-thermals - Check the input voltage
3. The battery charger does not operate, while mains voltage is present	- Mains frequency could be too high or too low - The frequency must be within 35-66 Hz	- Check the input frequency - Check
4. Batteries not fully charged	- Charge current too low - Current to load too high - Charge time too short - Battery temperature too low - Defective battery (short circuit in cell)	- See "charge current too low" - Decrease the battery load - Replace the battery - Use temperature sensor - Replace the battery
5. Battery loses charge quickly	- Battery capacity reduced because: - Wastage - Sulphating/stagnation	- Replace batteries - Charge/discharge several times, this might help, otherwise replace batteries

Problem	Cause	Corrective action
6. Batteries are warm	- Defective batteries (short circuit in cell) - Battery temperature too high - Charge voltage too high	- Replace batteries - Use temperature sensor - Check the switches setting

12.5 USES

For further information, please contact RIVA After Sales & Service Department.

Problem	Cause	Corrective action
1. A connected utility will not receive power supply	• Power line fuses blown • Wiring disconnected • Connections oxidised maintenance	• Check the line and replace the fuses • Check wiring connections • Check and carry out proper maintenance

12.6 FRESH WATER SYSTEM

For further information, please contact RIVA After Sales & Service Department.

Problem	Cause	Corrective action
1. No water is reaching the shower head	• Circuit valves closed or not fully open • Tanks empty • Pump not receiving electric power supply • Protection pump mode	• Check/open • Fill the tanks and bleed the circuit • Check • Reset
2. Pump starts even with outlets closed	• Circuit leaking	• Eliminate leakage
3. The pump gets continuously on/off	• The tank has no air inside the membrane	• Contact the Service Department

12.7 BILGE PUMPS

For further information, please contact RIVA After Sales & Service Department.

Problem	Cause	Corrective action
1. Bilge pump does not run. No water pumped	- Wire connections - Blown fuse - No electrical supply	- Check wire connection integrity, make sure wire connections are not corroded - A visual check may not be enough, a slight pull on each wire will indicate if wires are still connected - Check to ensure that no wire joints are hanging down into the water - Check the correct fuse size (fuse size is printed on the side of the bilge pump) - If fuse size is correct, check the impeller through the inlet opening to be sure it is not jammed or stuck with debris - Check that the relevant magneto-thermal has been activated
2. Repeated blown fuse	Fuse rating or clogged impeller	- Re-check fuse to verify compliance to pump specifications - Also examine impeller area and clean any obstructions

Problem	Cause	Corrective action
3. Pump runs without water output	- Airlocking/cavitating - Pump strainer and impeller area clogged with debris	- Inspect and reposition hose for short vertical discharge - We suggest installing pump below water line to ensure sufficient water flow - Faulty or clogged check valve may add to pump air locking - Disconnect pump and clean outside of strainer, clean debris around impeller, and reattached and re-hook wiring
4. Pump shaft corroded	Electrolysis, cracked housing	- Inspect pump housing for cracks which can cause leakage into motor cavity causing corrosion - Possible incorrect current running through wiring causing corrosion.
5. Pump stays on after water is pumped out	Wire connections may be incorrect, automatic pumps may have faulty circuit, possible electrical short	On bilge pumps check for correct positive and negative battery connections
6. Nozzle breakage	Hose clamp fastened too tightly	Suggest using plastic style hose clamp, do not use PVC hose
7. Pump impeller spins backward	Check wiring	Switch wiring for correct polarity
8. Wires overheated, melted insulation	Incorrect fuse size, possible jammed impeller	- Inspect & clean impeller area of any debris - Make sure that impeller is free to rotate - Check to make certain correct fuse rating is installed - REPLACE ALL DAMAGED WIRING

12.8 ELECTRO-HYDRAULIC STEERING SYSTEM

For further information, please contact RIVA After Sales & Service Department.

Problem	Cause	Corrective action
1. Air bubbles or foam in the system	- The oil level in the system is too low - Possible openings and little holes on the suction pipes or faulty pump seals, which allow air to penetrate	- Check - Check
2. Lack of pressure in the system	- The pump does not deliver oil - Relief valve is not calibrated - Potential leakage	- Check - Check - Check
3. Leaks from the seals	- Possible abrasive substances have entered into the oil circulation, damaging the pump's shaft - Seals are faulty, broken or mounted in a wrong way - Too hot oil	- Check - Check - Check

12.9 BOW THRUSTER

For further information, please contact RIVA After Sales & Service Department.

Problem	Cause	Corrective action
1. The electric motor does not turn and the warning light on the control panel is OFF	No electric power supply	- Check that the main magneto-thermal switch has been activated - Check the status of the fuses of the control and main current; if necessary, replace them - Possible presence of a short circuit; check the cables
2. The electric motor does not turn and the warning light on the control panel is ON	Presence of a foreign body in the tunnel, which blocks the thruster	Check and eliminate the cause of the block
3. The motor turns too slowly	- The battery is insufficiently charged - Poor brush contact - Presence of seaweeds or fishing line stuck in the thruster	- Adequately charge the batteries - Replace the blades - Proceed to clean
4. The motor turns (too) quickly but there is no propulsion	The safety pin has broken due to the presence of an object in the tunnel	Replace the safety pin and eliminate the cause of the block of the thruster.

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