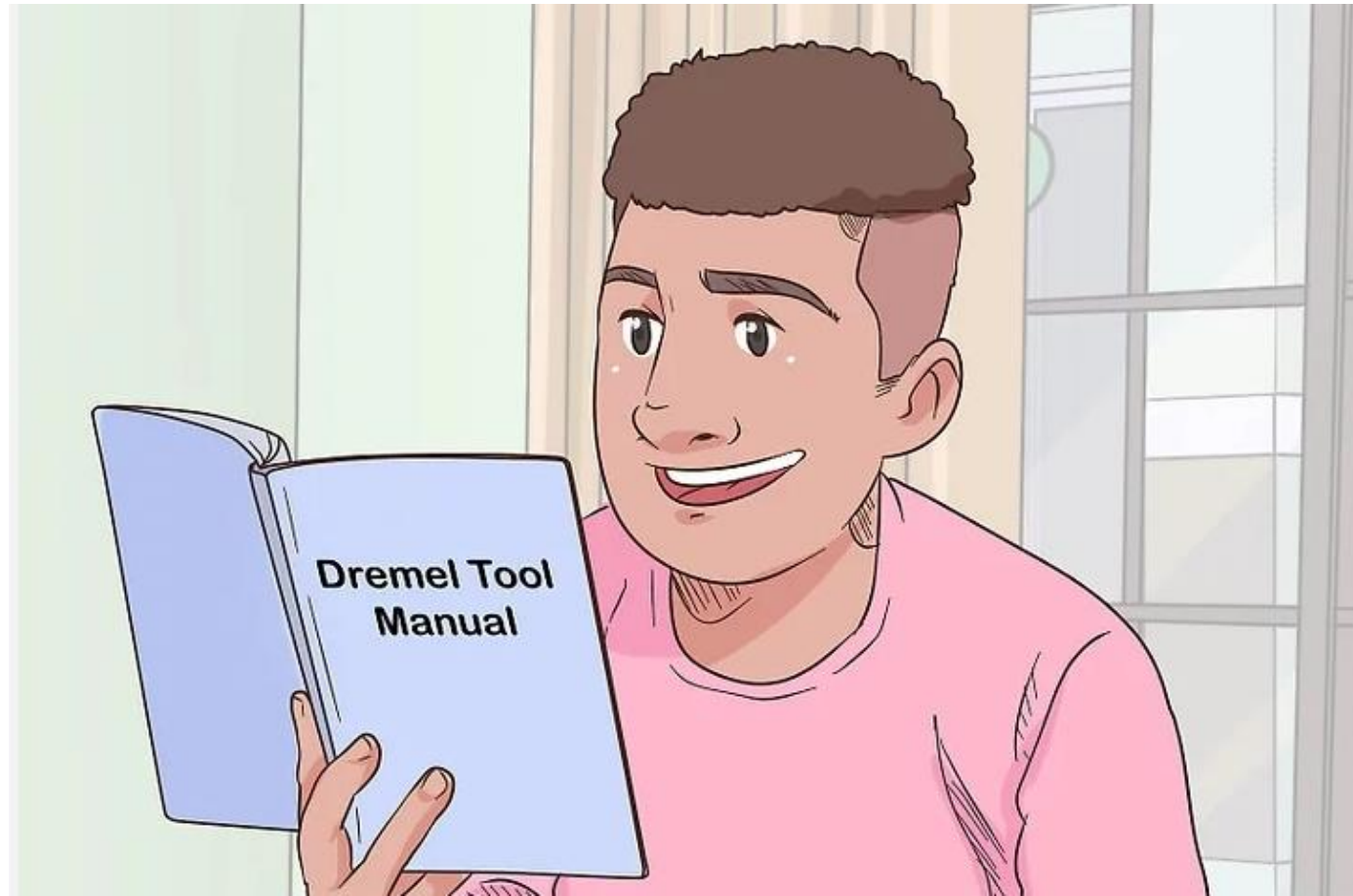


Rescue Boat Outboard Motor

How to run a boat motor out of the water

Read your manual before starting the motor out of water.

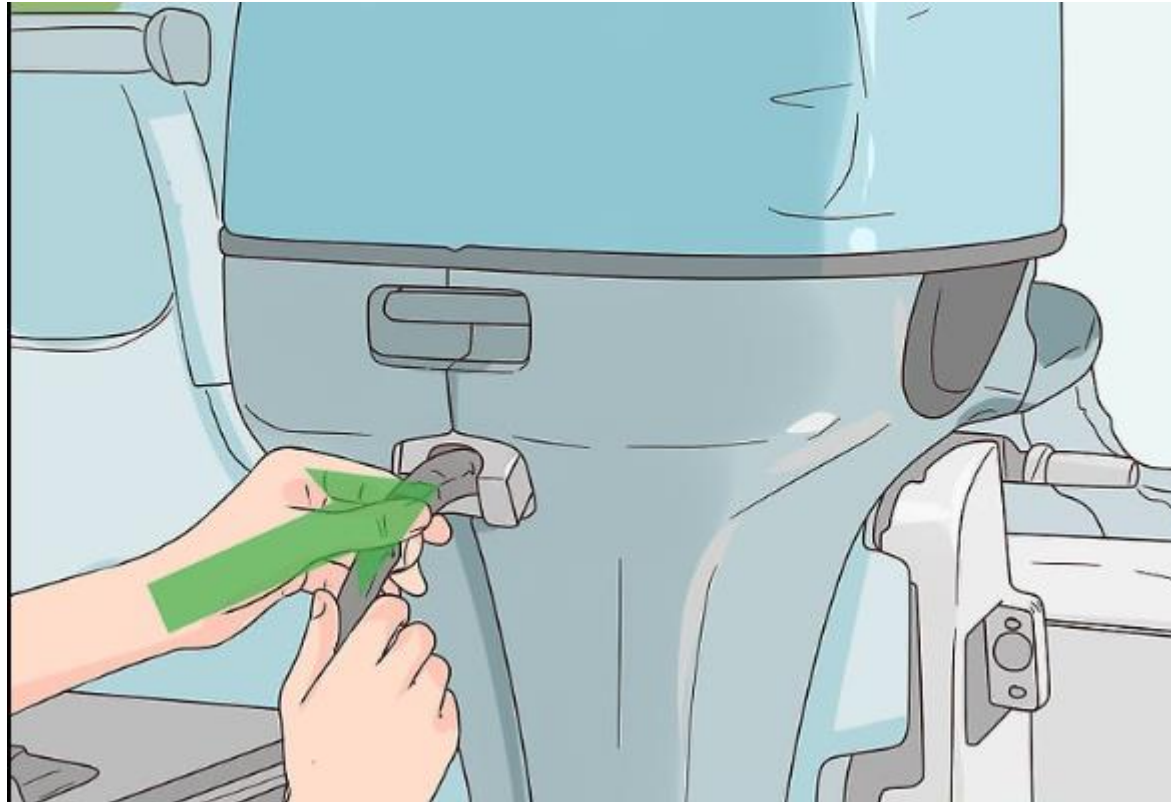
Check the manual to find out where your intakes are located and whether they have built-in attachments for a garden hose. If not, you'll need a set of motor muffs. Most manufacturers' recommendations for flushing or running a motor out of water are similar. However, you should still check the specific procedure for your model.



Attaching a Hose and Motor Flusher Muffs

Screw the hose directly into the motor if it has a built-in attachment.

With the engine lowered into the vertical position (not tilted in the tow position), locate the water intakes on the sides of the lower unit. Screw the hose nozzle into one of the intakes. Your manual will most likely recommend covering the other intake with heavy tape.



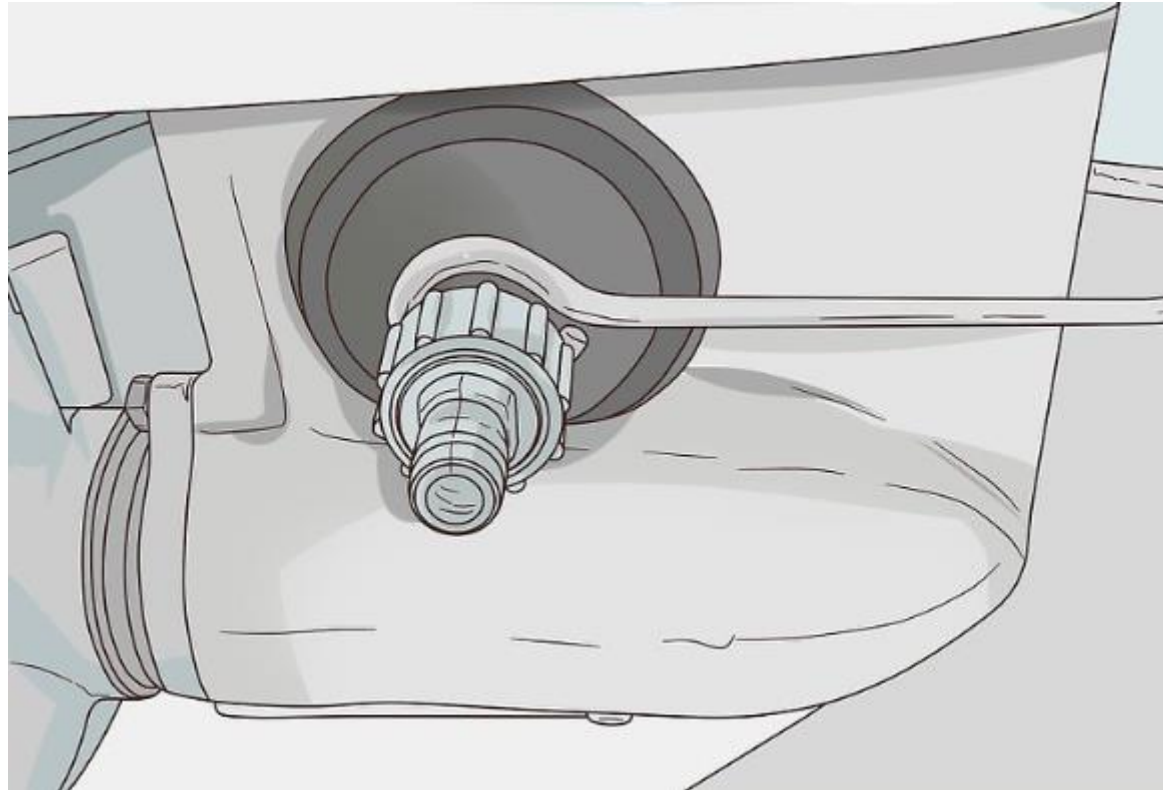
Wet the muffs to get a better seal.

Splash the insides of the muffs with water before attaching them to the motor. A better seal can help prevent the muffs from sliding off while the engine's running.



Clamp the muffers to the motor and stay clear of the propeller.

Slide the muffers onto the motor's lower unit so they're aligned over the water intakes. Be sure to position the muffers so the connecting rod is located in front of the motor on the opposite side of the propeller. While you should keep the engine in neutral while running it out of water, you still need to be careful around the propeller. Injury or damage will result if the engine accidentally slips into gear and the connecting rod is on the propeller side of the motor.



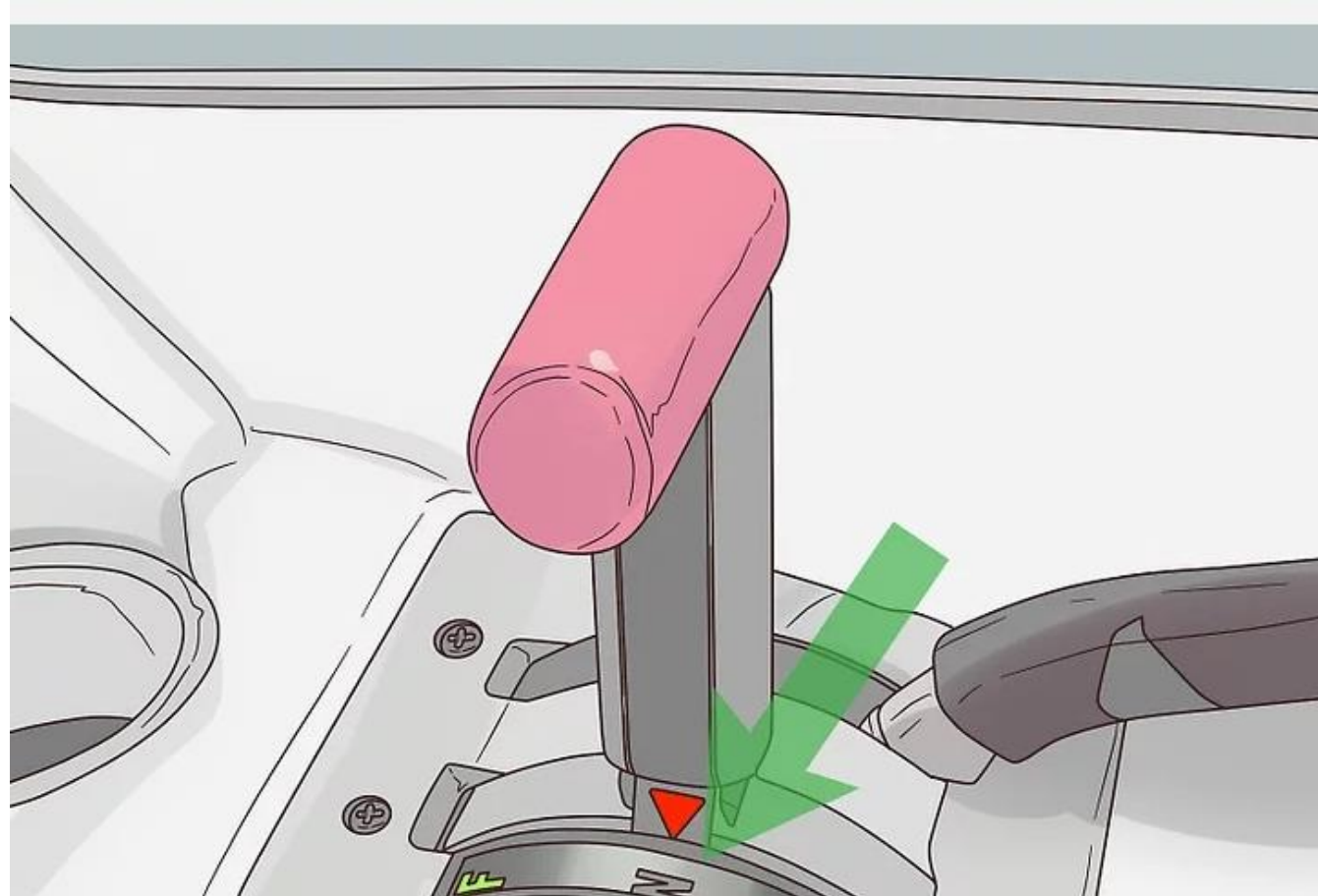
Turn on the water.

After attaching the garden hose, head to the faucet and turn on the water. Check your manual to see if it specifies a water pressure setting. Many manufacturers recommend setting it to about half pressure. **Do not start the engine before turning on the water.**



Put the engine in neutral.

Turn on the fuel, make sure the gearshift or throttle is in the neutral position. The engine needs to be in neutral to start and should stay in neutral while you run it. **If you need to put the engine in gear to test the propeller's function, use caution and make sure no people or objects go near the moving propeller.**



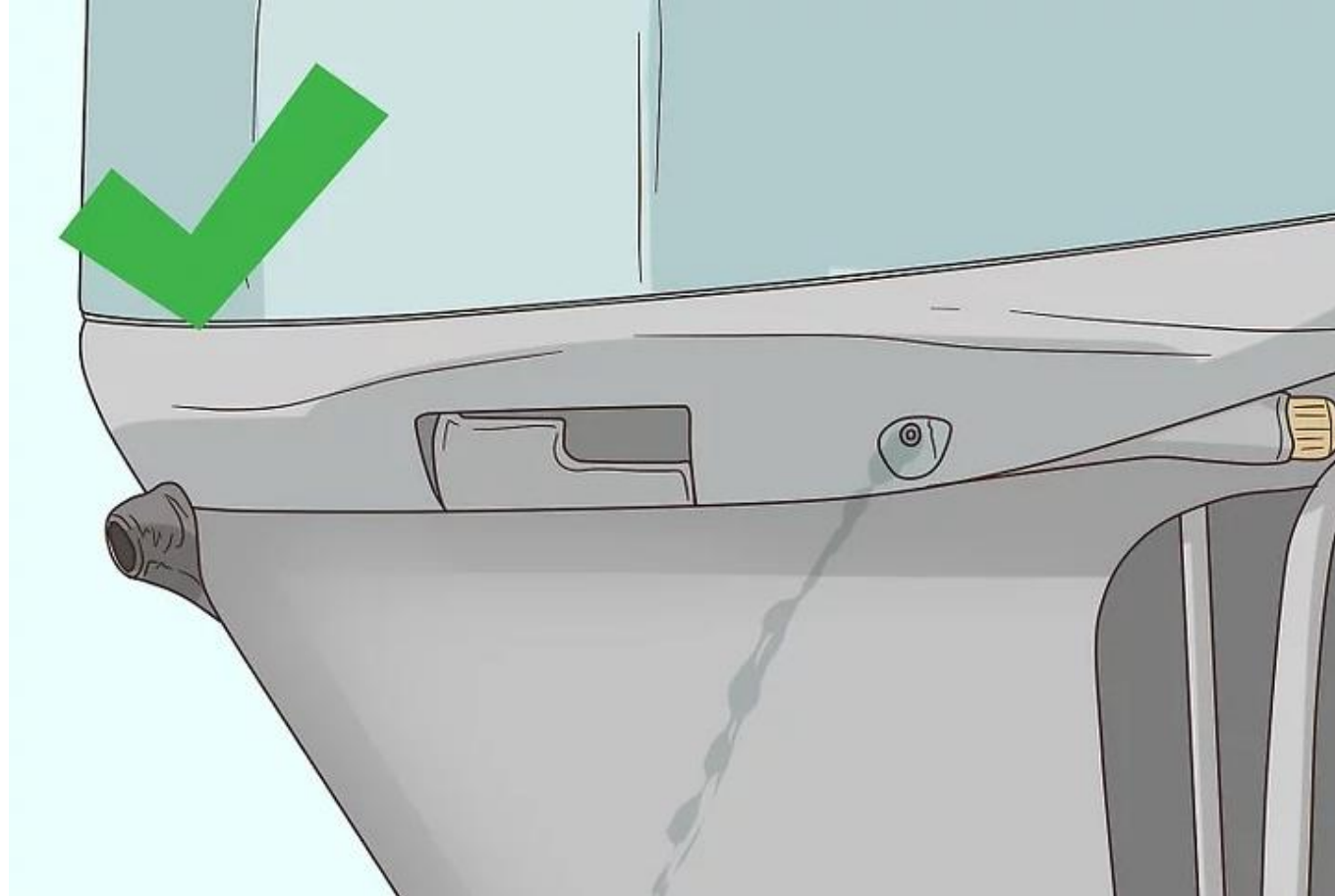
Start the engine.

Pull the starter to engage the engine.



Make sure the motor's water pump is working.

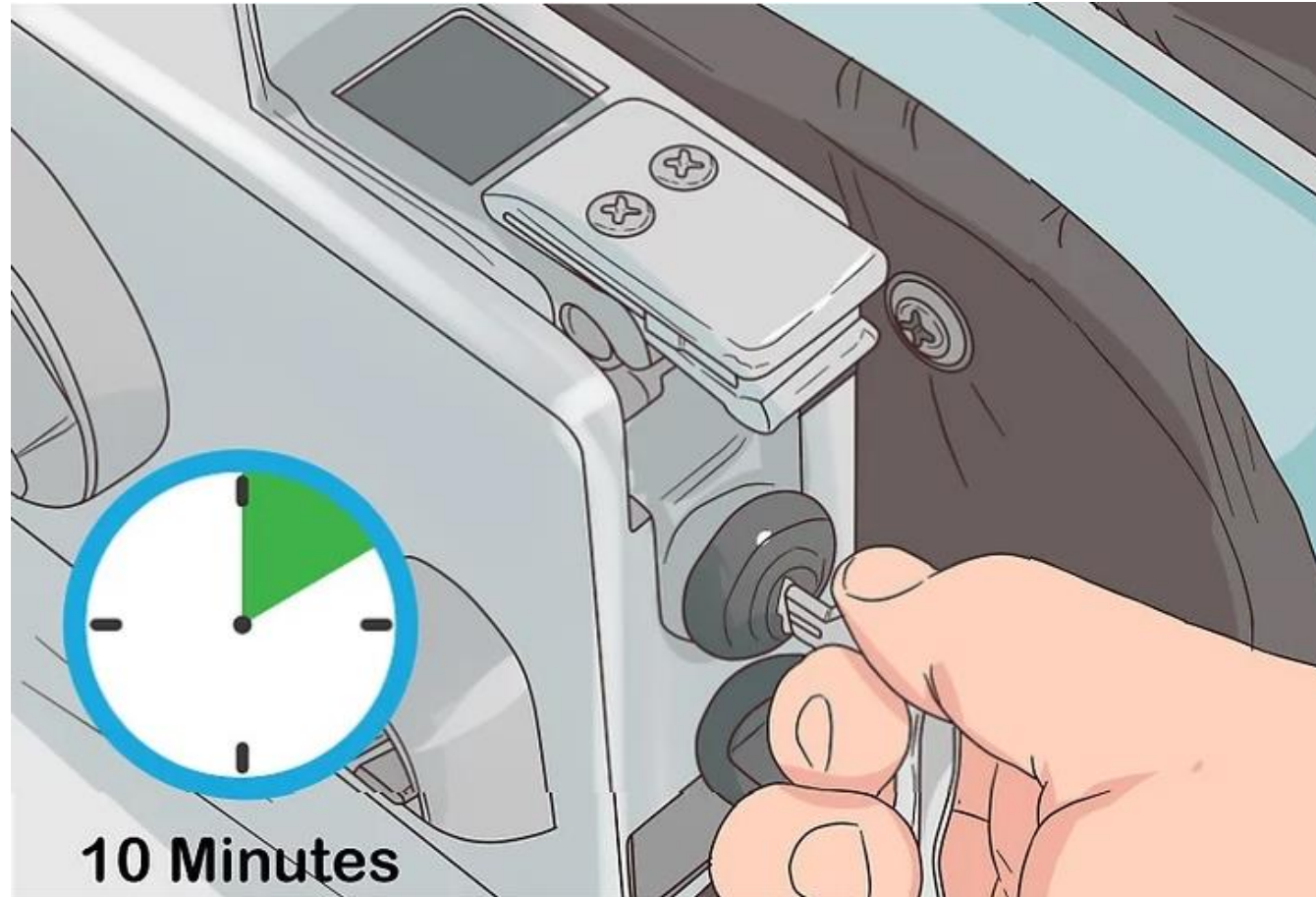
You should see a stream of water flowing out of the top of the motor. If there's no overflow stream, there's something wrong with your water pump. If there's no stream, turn off the engine immediately. Insert a thin wire into the outflow tube to check for debris. Start the engine again to see if that solved the problem. If there's still no outflow, you will likely need to have an engineer to replace your water pump.



Run the engine for 10 minutes, or according to the manual's instructions.

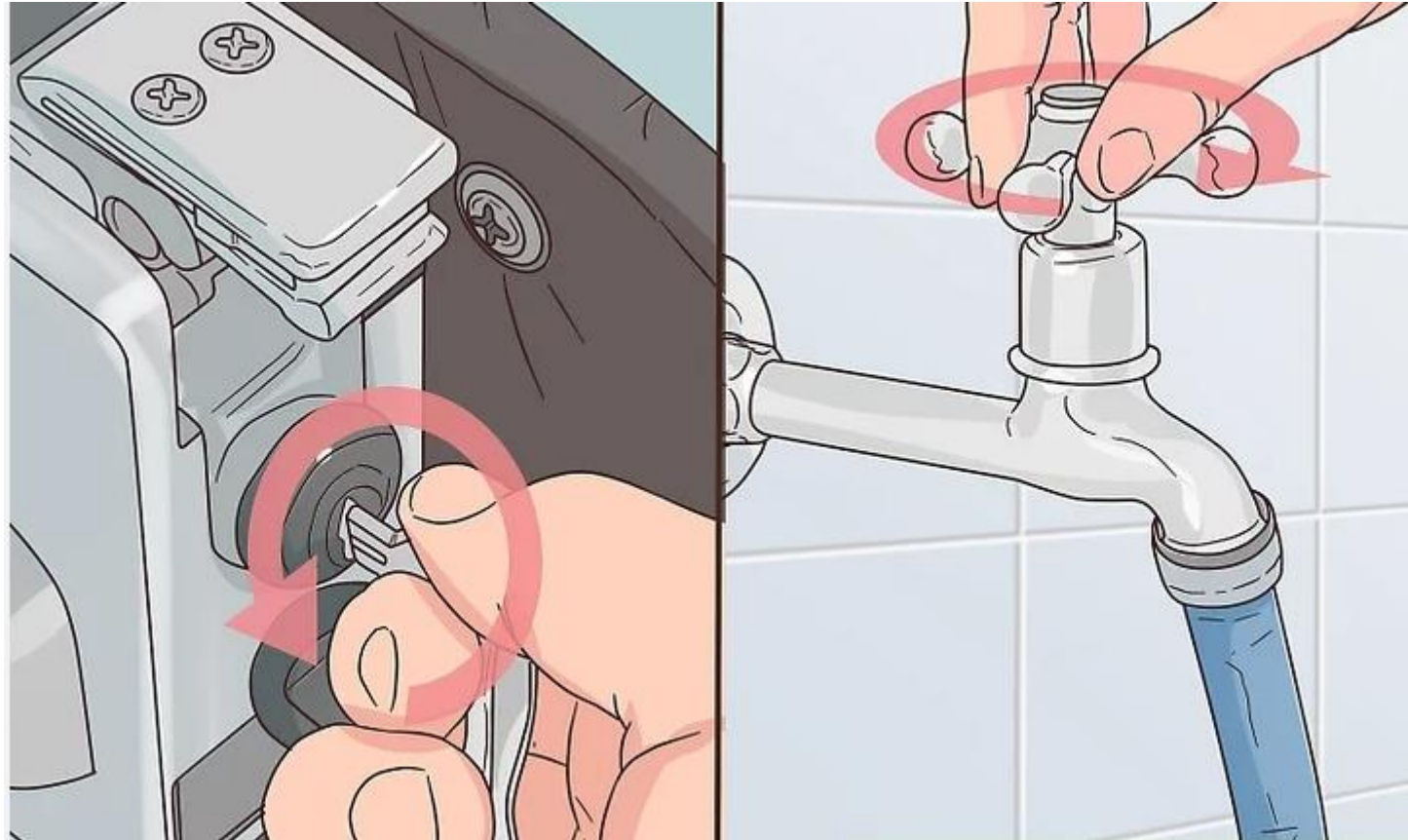
If you're flushing the motor, most manufacturers recommend running it for 5 to 10 minutes. If you're running the engine for another purpose, such as to test its function, run it for as long as your maintenance task requires. **Don't run the engine unattended. Keep an eye on the muffs and make sure they don't slip from the water intakes.**

Regardless of your task, it's unlikely that you'll need to run it more than 10 to 15 minutes.



Turn off the engine before turning off the water.

After about 10 minutes, turn the key or close the throttle to turn off the engine. Turn off the water only after disengaging the engine. **Running the engine without a water source for just a moment could cause damage.**



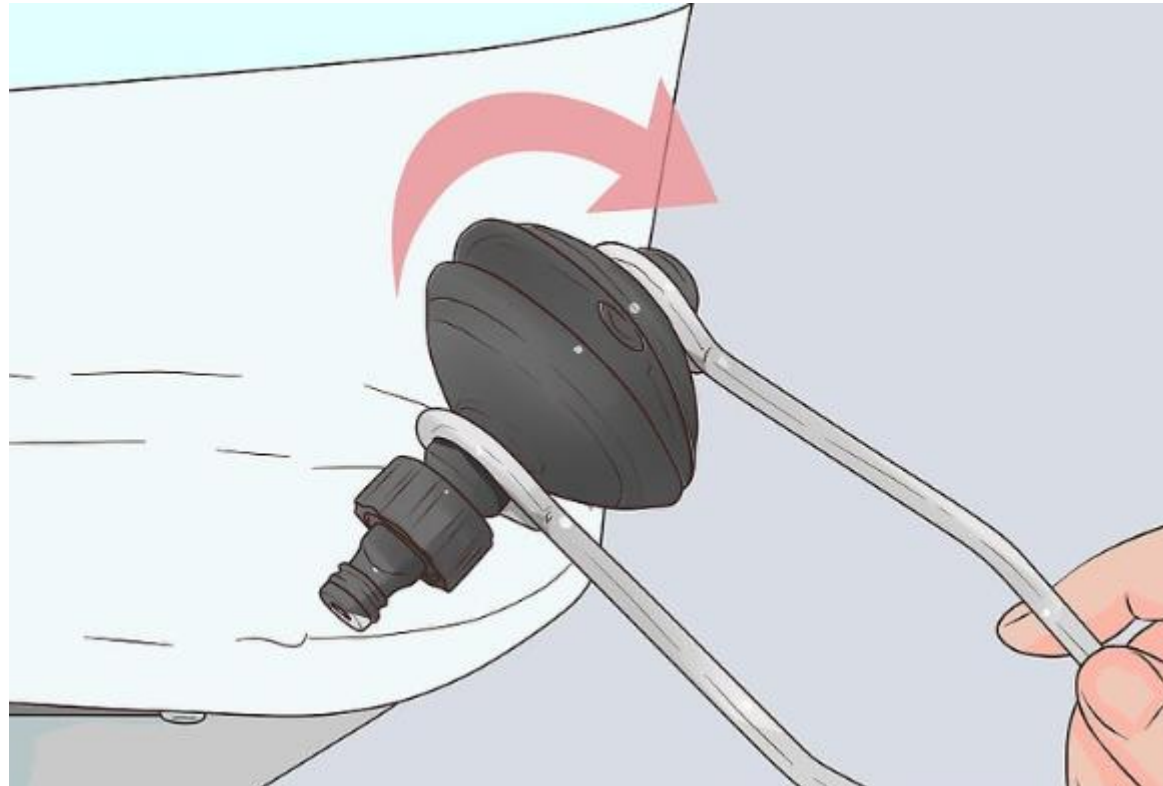
Unscrew the hose from the muffs or built-in attachment.

After turning off the water, remove the garden hose from the muffs or motor's water intake, coil it up, and put it away



Remove the muffs

If necessary, slide the muffs off the motor's lower unit. Store them in a clean and dry location so you can reuse.



Let water drain before tilting the engine.

Keep the engine down for 30 to 60 minutes so water drains from the powerhead. After letting it drain, lift the motor into the tilted position.

