

INTRODUCTION

Congratulations on your purchase of a new high-performance recreational tow boat. Your Axis Wake Research ("Axis") boat by Malibu Boats LLC has been constructed to meet and/or exceed all U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and National Marine Manufacturers Association (NMMA) requirements applicable at the time of its manufacture. However, it is still your responsibility as the boat owner to ensure the boat is operated in a safe manner and is properly maintained.

Before operating this vessel, please take the time to get acquainted with the vessel and its various features and controls. We recommend that you carefully read and familiarize yourself with this Owner's Manual and all on-product safety labels prior to operating your new watercraft. This manual contains important information on Boating Safety, Boating Rules, Proper Operation and Maintenance of your boat. This manual provides a guideline for proper operation and maintenance of your boat, and you should consider it a permanent part of your vessel. In the event that this boat is sold, this manual should be included along with the boat to ensure that it will provide the same important information to the next owner.



ABOUT THIS OWNER'S MANUAL

The recommended practices and warnings in this manual represent sound advice for recreational boating and identify common risks encountered by boaters engaging in towed watersport activities. Read and understand the contents of this manual. Ask questions of a boating professional if anything in this manual does not make sense to you. The manual does not cover all instances of risk or danger, so please use common sense and good judgment when boating. If you follow the advice provided in this manual you will significantly reduce risk to yourself, your passengers, towed participants, and other boaters.

This manual is not intended to be a substitute for taking a course on boating safety nor is it a substitute for boating experience. It is recommended that if you are unfamiliar with the use and operation of a boat you seek advice and training from a qualified individual or organization. Check with your local marine law enforcement agency or dealer for more information about boating safety classes in your area.

The precautions listed in this manual and on the boat are not all-inclusive. If a procedure or method is not specifically recommended, YOU must be satisfied that it is safe for you and your passengers, and that the boat will not be damaged or made unsafe as a result of your decision. Remember - always use caution and common sense when operating and maintaining your boat!

ABOUT YOUR NEW BOAT

Malibu is proud to provide you with the most exciting, cutting-edge technology available in the towing-boat industry. The boat you have purchased represents the state of the art at the time of manufacture. As you may expect from the industry's leader since 1982, Malibu expands and innovates continually. As a result, updated product or specifications may be introduced during any given model year. Malibu reserves the right to introduce new product or changes to existing model lines without notification or incurring responsibility to make the same changes to boats in the market completed prior to the date of change.

This Owner's Manual has been compiled to address as many potential issues and questions as may arise in addition to explaining how to operate the boat and its systems correctly and safely as possible to ensure long-term and enjoyable use. However, Malibu cannot anticipate every potential situation that can arise, affecting the care and protection of your boat, nor every circumstance that could arise in the operation or care of the boat when not in use. Malibu strongly recommends reading and and all additional information provided by component manufacturers' and supplied with the boat at time of purchase. Also check out websites for Malibu and its component manufacturers periodically to stay abreast of any changes, updates, service bulletins and general information. Malibu will use these various methods of communication, from this Owner's Manual and including, but not limited to, direct mail contact and website updates, to make every reasonable effort to apprise you of the information you will need to continue long-term and highly satisfactory use of your boat.





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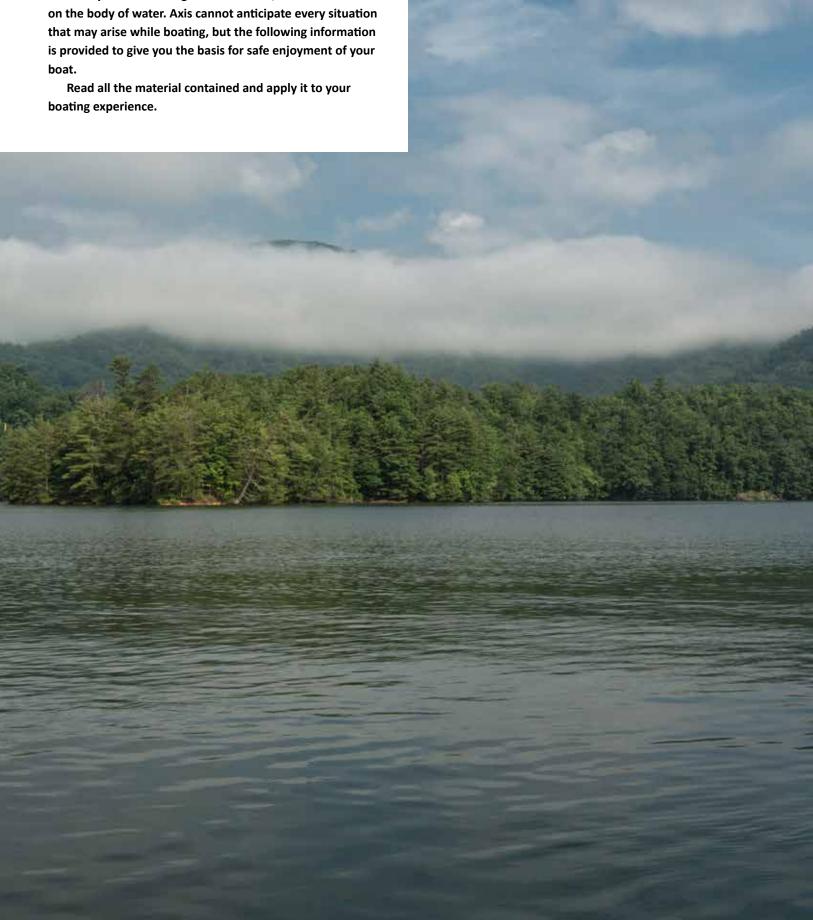
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SAFETY

Above all else, boat owners and operators must consider the safety and well-being of all on-board, as well as others





EMBRACING

SIGNAL WORDS AND SYMBOLS USED IN THIS MANUAL Throughout this manual specific precautions and symbols identify safety-related information. You will find **DANGER**, CAUTION, WARNING, NOTICE and SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS symbols which require special attention. Please read them carefully and follow these precautions as indicated! They will explain how to avoid hazards that may endanger you, your passengers, towed participants, and other boaters. PLEASE REVIEW ALL SAFETY INFORMATION.



DANGER indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.



WARNING indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.



CAUTION indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.

NOTICE

NOTICE is used to address practices not related to physical injury.



Safety instructions (or equivalent) signs indicate specific safety-related instructions or procedures.

BASIC SAFETY RULES Make sure you understand all of the operating instructions prior to attempting to operate this boat. Boating-related accidents are generally caused by the operator's failure to follow basic safety rules or written precautions. Most accidents can be avoided if the operator is completely familiar with the boat and its operation, follows recommended practices, and is able to recognize and avoid potentially hazardous situations.

Past accident data shows that most **fatalities** involve actions which cause falls or ejections overboard, mishaps with towed persons, propeller strikes, collisions, and carbon monoxide exposure. Past accident data shows that most **injuries** are associated with collisions, mishaps with towed persons, falls or ejections overboard, being struck by the propeller, and fires and explosions. These incidents are mostly caused by operator inattention, operator inexperience, reckless operation, alcohol/drug use, excessive speed, passenger or towed person behavior, and violation of navigation rules.

Failure to observe the safety recommendations contained in this manual may result in severe personal injury or death to you or to others. Use caution and common sense when operating your boat. Don't take unnecessary chances! Basic safety rules are outlined in this section of the manual.

PRE-OPERATION CHECK LIST-BEFORE LEAVING THE DOCK



Failure to follow these precautions may result in severe injury or death to you and/or others.

The operator shall:

• Check that weather conditions are safe for boating. It is the driver's responsibility to determine if weather or other factors have created an unsafe boating environment. Boaters must continuously be aware of weather conditions. Sudden storms, wind, water conditions, lightning, etc., can unexpectedly

SAFETY

put boaters in grave danger. Always check the local weather report before going boating.

- Check that drain plugs are securely in place.
- Check bilge pump, horn, lights, blower and other equipment to verify they are operating properly.
- Verify that the emergency cutoff switch lanyard is in proper operating condition and is properly affixed to the driver.
- Check the operation of the steering system. Verify that the steering is operational before launching the boat. If the boat is already in the water, verify proper steering wheel operation at low speed. Turn the steering wheel full stop in both directions and verify proper rudder movement. Ensure that there is no binding or stiffness in the steering wheel rotation. Binding and stiffness is an indication that the steering cable needs
 - replacement. Failure of the steering cable will result in loss of control of the boat.
- Ensure that the load of persons, ballast, and equipment is within the limits stated on the USCG Maximum Capacities Plate and is properly distributed based on instructions in this manual.
- Check that all safety equipment and life jackets, personal flotation devices (PFDs), and throwable cushions are in good condition and suitable for your boat and passenger load.
- Inform all passengers where safety equipment is located and how to use it.
- Have at least one other passenger who is capable of operating the boat safely in case of an emergency.

GASOLINE VAPORS CAN EXPLODE. BEFORE STARTING ENGINE, OPERATE BLOWER FOR FOUR (4) MINUTES AND CHECK ENGINE COMPARTMENT BILGE FOR GASOLINE VAPORS.



- It is very important to open the engine cover and check the engine compartment and bilge for liquid gasoline and gasoline vapors prior to each use of your boat and after refueling. Failure to do so may result in fire or explosion as well as serious injury or death to you and/or others.
- If you see liquid gasoline in the engine compartments/bilge or smell gasoline vapors, DO NOT attempt
 to start the engine. Liquid gasoline in the bilge is an extreme fire and explosion hazard which may cause
 injury or death. Find and fix the source of the leakage, remove the liquid gasoline from the bilge. Then
 ventilate the engine compartment/bilge and run the blower to remove all gasoline vapors before starting
 the engine.
- If gasoline vapors persist after running the blower, DO NOT attempt to start the engine. Likely, there is a gasoline leak that is creating the excessive vapor.
- Always operate blower below cruising speed and after stopping the boat.

Failure to follow these precautions will result in serious injury or death.



PRECAUTIONS WHILE UNDERWAY

The operator shall:

- Check that the area behind the boat is all clear before starting the engine to AVOID PROPELLER INJURY to persons in the water behind the boat or on the swim platform.
- Turn off the engine prior to anyone occupying the swim platform or being in the water behind the boat
 to AVOID PROPELLER INJURY. Being in neutral gear is insufficient; the propeller may still be turning, or
 engine may be inadvertently shifted into gear.
- Not back the boat toward persons in the water behind the boat to AVOID PROPELLER INJURY.
- Not allow people to be on or near the swim platform or in the water near the swim platform while the engine is running because CARBON MONOXIDE will exist around the back of the boat when the engine

- is running. Engine exhaust contains carbon monoxide, which is a deadly, odorless, colorless gas.
- Not operate the engine in a confined space or while tethered to another vessel as CARBON MONOXIDE will be around the boats.
- Not go under the boat cover with the engine running or shortly after the engine has been running because CARBON MONOXIDE may remain under the cover. Remove cover to ventilate the area.



Failure to follow these precautions may result in severe injury or death to you and/or others.

The operator shall:

- Follow safe operating practices, the "Rules of the Road", and the Watersports Responsibility Code.
- Not operate a boat if under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.
- Attach the emergency cutoff switch lanyard to themself when operating the boat.
- Maintain a proper course and safe speed at all times to avoid collisions.
- Maintain a lookout for other boats, swimmers and obstructions in the water.
- Operate slowly in congested areas such as marinas and mooring areas.
- Keep a safe distance from other boats, swimmers, personal watercraft, docks, and fixed objects.
- Look before you turn/maneuver the boat so as to avoid potential collisions with oncoming or overtaking vessels.
- Be aware that this boat is a high-performance boat and is capable of quick, tight turns and changes in
 direction. Familiarize yourself with the handling characteristics of the boat. It is the operator's responsibility
 to operate the boat in a manner that ensures the safety of all passengers. Abrupt maneuvers may result
 in the ejection of unsecured, unseated, or improperly positioned passengers. Verbally warn passengers
 before making quick, tight turns so they may have time to grasp a handrail, hand-hold, or portion of the
 boat.
- Be aware that your boat will handle differently depending on loading and on-board weight distribution.
- Ensure that all passengers are properly and securely seated in appropriate seating locations to avoid falling or falling overboard.
- Instruct and ensure that passengers remain properly seated at all times while the boat is in motion above idle speed.
- Not allow passengers to sit on the transom, seat backs, engine cover or sides of the boat while the engine is running and the boat is in motion to avoid falling overboard.
- Not allow passengers to sit in a position that obstructs the operator's view.
- NEVER leave children unattended and in the boat without adult supervision.
- Have children riding in the bow of the boat be accompanied by an adult in the bow and ensure that all remain seated when the boat is in motion.
- Not let passengers occupy seats which may be in the path of the tow line.
- Slow down when crossing waves or wakes in order to minimize the impact on passengers and the boat. Crossing waves or wakes at an angle (such as 45 degrees) rather than perpendicularly will reduce the severity of the impact. Avoid rough water, large waves and large wakes from other boats when at high speed. Jumping waves/wakes or slamming the bow will cause large vertical impacts which may cause injury to occupants or cause ejections.
- For safe towing (waterskiing, tubing, wakeboarding, wake surfing, knee boarding, etc.) be experienced and have an observer [an observer or "spotter" is required by law in most states]. A rear view mirror is helpful if you are allowed to tow without an observer in your state.
- Avoid letting tow lines or mooring lines wrap around anyone's body parts/limbs.
 Doing so could allow body parts/limbs to become entangled in the line and could cause significant injury, such as amputations.
- Keep track of tow lines and dock lines so that they do not become entangled in the
 propeller. A tow line will wrap quickly around a spinning propeller and is capable of
 immobilizing the boat and dragging a person entangled in the tow line underwater
 or causing amputations. Shut off the engine if a tow line has potential for wrapping
 in the propeller.
- The tower is designed to pull a limited number of individual(s), and in some cases
 only one (1) individual. Please consult the remainder of this manual and warning
 labels on the tower for details. DO NOT climb, sit on, stand on or jump/dive off of
 the tower. Tow line may loop on inverted tricks. DO NOT sit behind the pulling point

of the tower.

- NEVER allow any type of spark or open flame on board. It may result in fire or explosion.
- Avoid grounding the boat: Be familiar with local conditions and water depth. If you are uncertain, then proceed slowly with caution. Sudden groundings from planing speeds may cause rapid decelerations and cause occupants to impact the boat and/or to be ejected from the boat. Boat damage may also occur.
- Always watch for low obstacles such as tree limbs, bridges or power lines, especially in boats with tow towers.
- Seek shelter from open water if there is threat of lightning or severe weather.
- NEVER dive from the boat without being absolutely sure of the depth of the water. Severe injury or death
 may occur from striking the bottom or submerged objects. Striking the bottom or a submerged object
 while diving head first can cause paralysis, head injury or death.
- Provide assistance to other boaters in distress while ensuring the safety of your own passengers.
- When you leave the boat, take the keys with you. This will keep untrained and unauthorized persons from operating the boat. (This may not be applicable on some keyless ignition systems.)

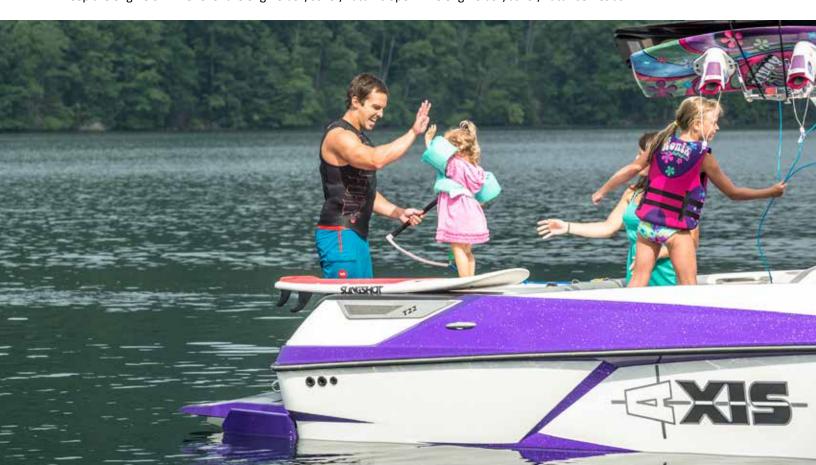
Failure to follow these precautions may result in severe injury or death to you and/or others.



SAFETY WHILE MAINTAINING THE VESSEL

The operator shall:

- Visually inspect the engine compartment and ventilate after refueling.
- Inspect fuel system regularly. Examine fuel tanks, hoses and fittings for leaks or corrosion at least annually because leaking fuel is a fire and explosion hazard.
- Never remove or modify components of the fuel system in any way except for maintenance by qualified personnel. Tampering with fuel components may cause a hazardous condition which could lead to a fire or explosion.
- Never override or modify the engine neutral starting safety switch in any way. Your boat engine should not start in gear. If it does, do not use the boat and have this safety feature fixed by an authorized dealer.
- Be aware that batteries generate small amounts of dangerous hydrogen gas when charging. This gas is highly explosive. Keep all sparks, flames and smoking well away from the area. Failure to follow instructions when charging a battery may cause an explosion of the battery or the atmosphere near the battery, which could result in death or serious injury.
- Keep the engine off whenever the engine box/cover/hatch is open. The engine box/cover/hatch serves as



- a machinery guard. Clothing or body parts can get caught in moving parts, causing death or serious injury. Keep away from moving parts.
- Not replace your boat's marine parts with automotive parts or parts that were not designed for your boat.
- Be aware that battery electrolyte fluid is dangerous. It contains sulfuric acid, which is poisonous, corrosive and caustic. If electrolyte fluid is spilled or placed on any part of the human body, immediately flush the area with large amounts of clean water and immediately seek medical attention.
- Check the tightness of the tower bolts BEFORE each use. If a tower collapses it may result in injury to boat occupants or towed persons.
- Not modify the tow bar. The tow pylon/bar is not designed for vertical extensions. Any modifications to the tow pylon/bar or its mountings may result in damage to the boat and injury to the user.
- · Only lift the boat from approved lift points, which are identified in later parts of the manual.

OWNER **RESPONSIBILITY** AND **BOATING** EDUCATION

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION Your safety, the safety of your passengers, and the safety of other boaters is dependent on how you operate and maintain your boat. As operator or owner of this boat, you are responsible for the safety of those with and around you while boating.

RESPON-SIBILITIES OF BOAT OWNER AND OPERATORS It is the owner's responsibility to ensure that the operator of the boat has been properly instructed in the lawful and safe operation of this vessel. Therefore, before operating the boat, thoroughly read this owner/operator manual. Be sure you understand each item before operating it. Improper operation or trailering of the boat could lead to severe personal injury or death. Improper operation or trailering of the boat may also damage the boat.

The operator and the boat owner assume all risks for themselves, their guests and anyone in proximity to their boat and ensure that all passengers understand the risks and responsibilities associated with boating.

This manual is not intended to provide complete training on all aspects of boat operation. We strongly recommend that all operators of this boat seek additional training on boat handling and safety. Have all operators become familiar with the handling characteristics, and proper steering and control system usage before attempting high-speed operation.

At the time of delivery, the owner/operator is responsible for:

- Understanding the warranty terms and conditions of your boat, your engine, and your trailer.
- Obtaining insurance.
- Examining the boat to ensure the proper operation of all systems.

Before operating the boat, the owner/operator is responsible for:

- Registering the boat as required in the jurisdiction where the boat is being operated.
- Providing the proper (USCG) safety equipment, and checking local, state and federal agencies as to laws and regulations (USCG carriage requirements).
- Carefully reading and understanding safety information and proper operating procedures within this manual.
- Obtaining other boating education if you lack operational experience.
- Familiarizing yourself with the navigable waters where you intend to operate the boat.
- Following the proper break-in procedure for the engine.

REGISTRATION

Federal Law requires that all motorboats be registered and that all motorcraft not documented by the U.S. Coast Guard display registration numbers. In nearly all states, this means registration with the designated state agency. In a few jurisdictions, the Coast Guard retains registration authority. Your dealer will either supply registration forms or tell you where they may be obtained. The agency will supply you with a certificate which must be carried with you when the boat is in operation. International laws may vary as to required registration.

The boat owner may be legally responsible for damages or injuries caused by both himself and the operator (if different than the owner). Common sense dictates that you carry adequate personal liability and property damage insurance on your boat, just as you would on your automobile. Many states have laws detailing minimum insurance needs. Your insurance agent or your dealer may be able to supply you with more information. You should also protect your boat from physical damage or theft.

It is recommended that the boat owner/operator obtain boater safety education. If you have never owned a boat before, you can get an excellent introduction to boat handling from organizations such as the U.S. Coast Guard, American Red Cross, United States Coast Guard Auxiliary, or your local boating authority. Even if you are a veteran boater, these courses will help sharpen your boating skills as well as bring you up to date on current rules and regulations. See your local boating agency or dealer for information on classes in your area.

BOATING SAFETY EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES

Some states require youths, 16 years of age and younger, to complete a boating safety course before operating any watercraft. Many others require operators under the age of 18 to be licensed in small boat operation.

Boat smart from the start: take a boating safety course and get a free vessel safety check annually for

your boat. For more information, contact: United States Coast Guard Auxiliary, www.cgaux.org; United States Power Squadrons, 1-888-FOR-USPS, www.usps.org.

The following is a list of some other agencies and organizations that offer Water Safety, First Aid and CPR courses or information. To find boating safety courses in your area, call your state's local boating agency or the USCG boating safety course line at 1-800-336-2628 (1-800-245-2628 in Virginia).

- USCG Office of Boating (www.uscgboating.org)
- American Red Cross (www.redcross.org)
- U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary (www.cgaux.org)
- U.S. Power Squadrons (www.usps.org)
- State Boating Offices
- Canadian Power and Sail Squadrons (www.cps-ecp.ca)
- Boat Owners Association of the United States (www.boatus.com)
- National Safe Boating Council (www.safeboatingcouncil.org)
- Water Sports Industry Association (www.wsia.net)
- European or international organizations



If your boat will be operated by a minor, remember to have an adult present at all times. Many states have laws regarding minimum age and licensing requirements for minors.

Some states require boat training courses, certification, or licensing for minors and/or adults. Contact state and local authorities for requirements that apply in your area.

OPERATION
BY MINORS
AND
LICENSING

SAFETY AND REQUIRED EQUIPMENT

Your boat and equipment must be in compliance with federal, state and local safety equipment regulations. USCG regulations require certain safety equipment be present on your boat during operation. For a detailed description, obtain "Federal Requirements for Recreational Boats" published by the U.S. Coast Guard and available online at:

http://www.uscgboating.org/regulations/federal_requirements_brochure.aspx.

In addition to the USCG regulations, other local and/or international law enforcement agencies may have similar requirements. You should check with your local marine law enforcement agency regarding any such requirements before boating.

Equipment requirements for coastal and inland waters differ. Check with local authorities and/or the USCG for further information about coastal water requirements.

The Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971 (FBSA/71) and the National Recreation Boating Safety Program have established minimum safety standards for boats and associated equipment, specified by the USCG. In addition, the American Boat and Yacht Council (ABYC) and the National Marine Manufacturers Association (NMMA) work with boat builders to develop voluntary standards that exceed the USCG requirements. The included safety equipment on your boat meets or exceeds the standards of the USCG, ABYC and the NMMA.

Some required safety equipment, such as life jackets (PFDs), are not included with your boat. Your dealer can help you choose the appropriate equipment.

NOTICE

Many states' equipment requirements go beyond USCG requirements. Contact your state boating office for further information.

NAVIGATION LIGHTS

Your boat is equipped with navigational lights. Recreational boats are required to display navigational lights between sunset and sunrise and other periods of reduced visibility (fog, rain, haze, etc.). Navigation lights are provided to keep other boats informed of your presence and course. It is up to you to make sure they are operational, displayed correctly, and turned on when required.

EMERGENCY SAFETY STOP SWITCH

Your boat is equipped with an Emergency Safety Lanyard (cutoff switch). We recommend that the lanyard be secured to the operator and the lock plate attached to the emergency cutoff switch prior to starting the engine and anytime the engine is operating. The Emergency Safety Lanyard is designed to turn off the engine whenever the operator moves far enough away from the helm to activate the switch. The purpose is to stop the engine, propeller, and boat in the event the operator leaves the helm location, falls overboard, or is ejected from the boat. If the engine is stopped it will prevent the boat from becoming a run-away, unmanned boat, which may cause injury or death to boat occupants who have fallen overboard or been ejected, or to other nearby people. If the engine stops it will minimize the subsequent opportunity for propeller contact with the operator or other persons in the water. If the engine and boat stop it will afford opportunity for the operator or other persons who have fallen overboard to safely re-board the boat.



It is the recommended that you use the Emergency Safety Lanyard system as failure to do so can cause death or serious injury. DO NOT operate the boat if the Emergency Safety Lanyard system does not function properly.

- Attach the Emergency Safety Lanyard to a secure place on your clothing, your arm or your leg while
 operating.
- DO NOT attach the lanyard to clothing that could tear loose.
- DO NOT route the lanyard where it could become entangled, preventing it from functioning.
- Avoid accidentally pulling the lanyard during normal operation.
- Loss of engine power means loss of most steering control.
- Without engine power, the boat will decelerate rapidly. This could cause people in the boat to be thrown forward or ejected overboard if they are not properly seated in the boat.



There are practical limitations to what the Emergency Safety Lanyard can do. It can take several seconds for the engine and propeller to stop turning. The boat can continue to coast for several hundred feet depending on the boat speed at the time the switch is activated. While the boat is coasting, it can cause injury to anyone in its path. Accidental loss of power can be hazardous particularly when docking or in heavy seas, strong current, or high winds.

While at the dock or when the boat is not moving, periodically disconnect/ pull the Emergency Safety Lanyard out of the switch while the engine is running to test for proper operation. The engine should shut off when the lanyard is disconnected/pulled from the switch. You should not be able to restart the engine until the lanyard is back in place.

Federal law requires that you have at least one wearable Personal Flotation Device (PFD) of the proper size (Type I, II, III or V), for each person on board or being towed, and at least one throwable PFD (Type IV) in the boat. PFDs must be Coast Guard approved, in good and serviceable condition and the appropriate size for the user. To meet requirements, each lifesaving device must have a current, legible USCG approval stamp permanently affixed. At the beginning of each season, inspect life jackets (PFDs) for damage and test for proper flotation. Refer to the lifejacket (PFD) manufacturer's information.

REMEMBER- The best PFD is the one that is worn – that is, the one that can save your life. PFDs are intended to save lives; it is highly recommended that you and your passengers wear them while in the boat. Learn how to use them and adjust as necessary for comfort. It is especially important that children and non-swimmers wear a life jacket (PFD) at all times. Make certain all passengers know where life jackets are located, how to put on and properly adjust their life jackets (PFDs), and that life jackets are readily accessible at all times.

Your dealer can help you select appropriate life jackets (PFDs) and throwable lifesaving devices for your area. Some PFDs are specially made for use while waterskiing or wakeboarding and are not U.S.C.G.-approved. Please check local law with respect to their use. Some states require children to wear a PFD at all times. There are four types of wearable PFDs (Type I, II, III or V) and one throwable type of PFD (Type IV) used for throwing in emergency situations. Examples of these USCG approved PFDS are shown below:

Type I PFD – Offshore Lifejacket: This PFD is designed for extended survival in rough, open water. It usually will turn an unconscious person face up and has over 22 pounds of buoyancy. This is the best PFD to keep you afloat in remote regions where rescue may be slow in coming.

Type II PFD – Near Shore Buoyant Vest: This "classic" PFD comes in several sizes for adults and children and is for calm inland water where there is chance of fast rescue. It is less bulky and less expensive than a Type I, and many will turn an unconscious person face-up in the water.

Type III PFD - Flotation Aid: These life jackets are generally considered the most comfortable, with styles for different boating activities and sports. They are for use in calm water where there is good chance of fast rescue since they will generally not turn an unconscious person face-up. Flotation aids come in many sizes and styles.

Type IV Throwable Device: These are designed to be thrown to a person in the water. Throwable devices include boat cushions, ring buoys, and horseshoe buoys. They are not designed to be worn and must be supplemented by wearable PFD. It is important to keep these devices immediately available for emergencies.

Type V PFD - Special Use Device: Special use PFDs include work vests, deck suits, and hybrids for restricted use. Hybrid vests contain some internal buoyancy and are inflatable to provide additional flotation. These PFDs may be used instead of a Type I, II, or III PFD with non-towed participants if used in accordance with the approval conditions on the label and if worn when the boat is underway. Some Type V PFDs provide increased protection against hypothermia.

A Type V PFD must be worn to be counted toward the minimum carriage requirements.

Special lifejackets are available for skiing and other water sports. These non-Coast Guard approved lifejackets do not count as PFDs.

NOTICE

NOTICE

PERSONAL FLOTATION DEVICES

Type I PFD

Type II PFD





Type III PFD

Type IV PFD





Type V PFD

Type IV PFD

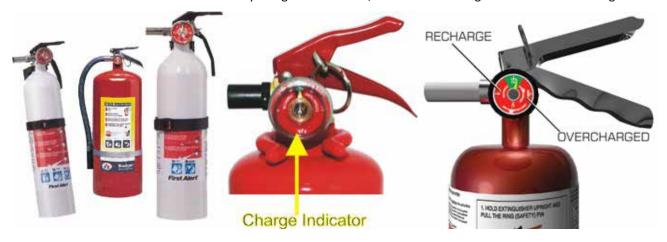




FIRE EXTINGUISHER

A portable fire extinguisher is required if your boat has an inboard engine, or when fuel is stored in closed stowage compartments.

Approved fire extinguishers are classified by a letter symbol, either B-I or B-II with the B designating that the material will extinguish flammable liquids such as gasoline, oil, etc. B-I extinguishers are required for boats less than 26 feet in length. Check periodically to ensure that the extinguisher is in working condition and fully charged. Check local, state and federal agencies as to laws and regulations.



HORN OR WHISTLE

All boats over 16 feet (4.8 meters) in length must be equipped with an operable horn or whistle. Test the operation of the horn periodically, so as to make sure it will sound when you actually need to alert someone or another boat. The following are standard signals when using a whistle or a horn:

- One prolonged blast: Warning.
- One short blast: Pass on my port (left) side.
- Two short blasts: Pass on my starboard (right) side.
- Three short blasts: My engines are in reverse.
- Five or more blasts: Danger!

BILGE PUMP(S)

Bilge pump(s) are installed in your boat to remove water that may accumulate in the bilge. Know the location of the pump(s), where they discharge, and where switches are located. Typically there are manual switch and/or an automatic switch position(s). Periodically test the operation of bilge pumps by activating the manual switch and observing the water discharge. It is best to leave the bilge pump switches in automatic mode, so as to not allow excess water to unknowingly accumulate in the bilge of your boat. If your bilge pump comes on too frequently or continuously, investigate the source of leaking water (check for hull damage, hose or piping leaks, missing drain plug, exhaust system or ballast system failures, etc.), and/or return to shore. Excess water in the bilge of your boat can cause loss of engine power, sinking, and/or capsizing.

VISUAL DISTRESS SIGNALS

All vessels used on coastal waters, the Great Lakes, territorial seas, and those waters connected directly to them up to a point where a body of water is greater than two miles wide, must be equipped with USCG approved visual distress signals. Your dealer or local authorities can help you select appropriate visual distress signals for your area.

If you are required to carry distress signals, you must have three USCG approved pyrotechnic devices. Be sure they are in serviceable condition, not exceeding the expiration date and stored in a cool, dry location in a red or orange waterproof container.



Pyrotechnic signaling devices can cause fire and/or explosion, death, serious injury, and property damage if improperly handled. Follow the pyrotechnic manufacturer's directions.

As a precaution, a prudent boater will avoid potential problems on an outing by having additional equipment on board. Normally, this equipment is dependent on the size and type of the body of water and the length of the trip. Your dealer can assist you in acquiring this additional equipment.

We recommend the following equipment:

- First aid kit and manual
- Anchor with at least 75 feet (23 meters) of line
- Mooring lines and fenders
- Bailing device (bucket, hand pump)
- Combination paddle/boat hook
- Local charts and compass
- Day/night distress signals
- · Waterproof flashlight and spare batteries
- Cellular phone
- Waterproof container for cell phone
- GPS Global Positioning System
- Binoculars
- Portable AM/FM radio with weather band
- A non-electric horn or whistle
- Extra engine oil
- Tool kit
- Spare propeller and mounting hardware
- Spare fuses
- Spare keys
- Sunglasses and sun block lotion

GENERAL BOATING SAFETY TOPICS

Navigation rules state that a boat be operated at a safe speed at all times. Determination of a safe speed involves consideration of many factors, such as, but not limited to:

- Boating activity (tubing, water skiing, wakeboarding, wake surfing, etc.)
- Boat traffic congestion
- Water conditions
- Environmental conditions (shore line, docks, and depth of water)
- Weather
- Visibility

The boat should not be driven at a rate of speed faster than will allow it to be brought to a full stop within the operator's field of view given the environmental conditions at the time. Safe speed for the conditions and driver attention (lookout) are important factors in avoiding collisions which may cause injury or death. When in doubt it is prudent to slow down within adequate time and distance so as to be able to assess the conditions and paths of other boats.

It is important to know the Rules of the Road, although do not assume that all boaters also know the rules or that they will abide by them. Avoid collisions by constantly assessing the ever-changing situation and be sure to make appropriate speed and course changes early.

The operator of the boat is responsible for the safety of the passengers, all skiers/riders, as well as his/her own safety. Ensure that you and your passengers adhere to these safety recommendations:

SAFE

SPEED

RECOM-

MENDED

EOUIPMENT

SAFETY

PASSENGER

- Any time you take your boat out, make sure that there is at least one other passenger aboard who is familiar with the operation of your boat.
- ✓ Ensure that all passengers are properly and securely seated in appropriate seating locations to avoid falling or falling overboard.
- ✓ While the engine is running, and while the boat maneuvering, all occupants should be properly seated.

 DO NOT stand while the boat is moving.
- DO NOT sit on the engine box, seat backs, transom seating, sunpad, boarding platform or gunnels while the boat is underway. You could fall overboard and be hit by the propeller, or another boat.
- DO NOT allow objects, arms or legs, or any other body parts to hang over the bow or gunnels. Stay within the boat.
- ✓ Passengers should not sit in locations that obstruct the operator's visibility.
- ✓ Persons and gear should be stowed in a way that distributes weight appropriately and in a manner that trims the boat properly (pitch angle). Excessive weight at either the bow or the stern relative to one another can cause trim problems leading to reduced driver visibility, erratic steering, loss of control, or bow submergence and flooding/swamping.
- ✓ Passengers should be well aware of emergency equipment and instructed in its use.
- Passengers should assist with lookout duties and notify the operator of any approaching watercraft or potentially unsafe conditions to provide assistance with collision avoidance.

CARBON MONOXIDE SAFETY

Carbon Monoxide (CO) is a deadly, colorless and odorless gas produced by all engines and fuel-burning appliances. Even with the best boat design and construction, plus the utmost care in inspection, operation and maintenance, hazardous levels of carbon monoxide may be present in or near the boat under certain conditions. The boat owner, operator, as well as all boat occupants, must understand the dangers of carbon monoxide and must comply with all safety recommendations/requirements. For boats with cabins, always ventilate the boat interior and avoid boating situations which cause increased exposure.



Carbon monoxide (CO) can cause brain damage or death. Engine and generator exhaust contains odorless and colorless carbon monoxide gas. Carbon monoxide will be around the back of the boat when engines or generators are running. Move to fresh air, if you feel nausea, headache, dizziness, or drowsiness.

- Do not allow people to be on or near the swim platform or in the water near the swim platform while the engine is running. Carbon monoxide will exist around the back of the boat when engines are running.
- Do not operate the engine in a confined space or while the boat is tethered to another vessel.
- Do not go under the boat cover while the engine is running or shortly after the engine has been running. Carbon monoxide may be trapped under the cover. It is important to remove the cover and/or ventilate the area before going under the boat cover.
- Do not "platform/teak" surf or platform drag. Carbon monoxide will exist in high concentrations in the vicinity of the swim platform near the water while the engine is running. The USCG has deemed platform dragging as a dangerous and hazardous activity which should be prohibited, as it can result in injury or death.
- In the event that someone exhibits the symptoms of carbon monoxide exposure (nausea, headache, dizziness, or drowsiness), have them breathe fresh air and, if necessary, immediately seek medical attention.

Hazardous boating situations involving carbon monoxide include:

Blockage of boat exhaust by obstruction.





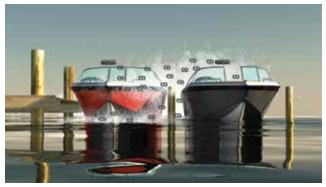
Exhaust traveling along obstruction.



Operating at slow speed or while dead in the water.



Operating with high bow angle.



Exhausts from other vessels in confined areas.



Operating with canvas tops and side curtains in place without ventilation.

For the most current information on carbon monoxide, you may call, write or visit on-line any of the following: **United States Coast Guard** Office of Boating Safety (CG-5422) 2100 Second Street SW STOP 7581, Washington, DC 20593-7581 1-800-368-5647 www.uscgboating.org (www.uscgboating.org/safety/carbon_monoxide.aspx)

NMMA National Marine Manufacturers Association 231 S. LaSalle St., Suite 2050, Chicago, IL 60604 312-946-6200 www.nmma.org

American Boat & Yacht Council, Inc. 613 Third Street, Suite 10, Annapolis, MD 21403 410-956-4460 www.abycinc.org

PROPER LOADING



DO NOT overload your boat. Overloading or uneven loading can cause loss of control, capsizing, or swamping, which may lead to death or serious injury. Adhere to the load capacity plate restrictions, and always account for persons, gear, and all non-

factory-installed ballast or other equipment.

Your boat is equipped with a maximum load capacity plate indicating the maximum acceptable load as determined by the manufacturer following certain Federal guidelines. In addition to following these weight guidelines, it is critical that you properly distribute this weight throughout the boat. If too much weight is placed in one area it can have serious impact on the boat's handling and control, which has the potential to lead to injury or death.

The load capacity plate is used by boat manufacturers participating in the National Marine Manufacturers Association certification program. Your manufacturer has submitted your model for inspection and compliance with their guidelines. The maximum number of persons allowed on the boat has been determined by the manufacturer and displayed on the capacity plate. (Additional information regarding weight distribution appears in the **Get Ready** section of this owners manual.) This information on the capacity plate applies under normal conditions and special care must be used in any abnormal conditions. Check the capacity plate on your boat and abide by these limits.

The capacity plate has the following information permanently printed on it:

• The total weight of persons, gear and other items which the boat is capable of carrying under normal conditions. This weight must include any added ballast above and beyond boat manufacturer's factory installed ballast system(s).



Any non-factory-installed ballast must be properly secured to prevent injury.



Do not fill the bilge area with water. Excessive water in the bilge can cause changes in boat trim and reduce boat stability which may lead to submergence or capsize.

WEIGHTING
YOUR BOAT
DURING
WATERSPORT
ACTIVITIES

Although water intrusion and waves spilling inside a boat is an obvious boating hazard, this hazard can be increased when weighting your boat for water sports such as wakeboarding or wakesurfing. As wakeboarding has evolved, ballast systems have been developed to add weight and increase the size of the wake. The simplest ballast system on the market is the water ballast type, such as the "FAT SAC." The

quest for the largest wake has caused some boat operators to excessively overload their boats. It is not uncommon to see operators use aftermarket ballast systems and then put additional people and gear in their boat. Be advised that this practice can lead to overloading your boat which may lead to any of the following: changes in handling and performance; capsizing, flooding, and sinking; boat occupants going overboard. **Do not overload your boat.**

Always be aware of the load in your boat and do not load the boat in excess of the listed capacity. Each boat has a maximum capacity label displaying the maximum weight of people, gear and ballast that can be placed in the boat.

When loading your boat, give attention to the effect that the load distribution has on the boat's trim angle. Trim angle is the technical term for the up or down pitch angle of your boat (also known as the "bow up" or "bow down" angle). The fore and aft load distribution of weight, passenger, and gear can affect the running trim angle of the boat.

 Excessive weight placed in the stern of the boat can cause the inability to get on plane, high bow up angles, and can lead to steering difficulties. High bow up angles can be dangerous due to the reduction in the operator's forward visibility which can lead to collisions and



groundings. High bow up angles cause longer transition times from displacement mode (slow velocity, 0 to 5 mph) to planing speeds (18 to 20 mph and above). During transition, it is important that the boat operator pays attention so that they are able to see forward and that the time in transition (or in the "hump" speed region) is minimized.

- Excessive weight placed in the bow of the boat can lead to very flat planing trim angles which may lead the boat to turn aggressively, unpredictably, and without steer input. The phenomenon of yaw instability is caused by heavy bow weights and running very flat (bow down or flat trim angles). This can occur with excessive weight in the bow compared to weight in the stern of the boat. Another ill effect of too much bow weight in comparison to stern weight is that with extremely heavy bow loads, the boat's bow may dive or submerge when coming off plane (decelerating rapidly, or encountering waves/wakes at slow speed). If the bow submerges, then water will enter and flood your boat.
 - When encountering conditions which may lead to bow diving or bow submergence, it is recommended to accelerate the boat before the wave/wake in order to help raise the bow and get over the wave/wake.
 - If the bow submerges, the recommended action is to reduce throttle to stop forward speed, get passengers to move aft, and turn on the bilge pump.

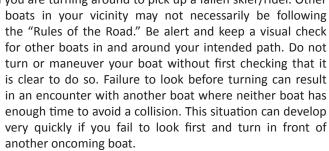
It is the boat operator's responsibility to tell passengers to move to other seats on the boat, so as to not overload the stern or bow of the boat, nor restrict the boat operator's forward visibility. (See Get Ready section of this owner's manual for additional information.) There is no single recommended seating or load distribution for all conditions. Experience with your boat will allow you to determine where to properly allow passengers and gear to be placed.



Excess and improper loading of bow area forward of windshield may cause water influx, operating instability, and loss of control resulting in injury or death. Bow Capacity Limit - X persons or XXX lbs. person, gear and ballast. This is posted separately on

your boat but still included in overall capacity. Use good judgment when weighting your boat for any towed water sports.

The operator of the boat is responsible, by law, to "maintain a proper lookout by sight and hearing." The operator must ensure that he/she has appropriate visibility for safe operation. No passengers or equipment should block the operator's view, including the view of other boats, skier(s), rider(s), swimmer(s), or anyone or anything else in the water. Even momentary interference can result in the driver's inability to respond to a situation that requires avoidance of another vessel or submerged or partially-submerged object(s). Look carefully before turning, especially when you are turning around to pick up a fallen skier/rider. Other



Obstructed visibility can cause death or serious injury. The operator must maintain



clear visibility at all times while operating the boat. Arrange passengers and equipment appropriately or designate a passenger to assist when visibility is limited.



VISIBILITY OF THE OPERATOR

BOATING UNDER THE INFLUENCE



Operating boat or boating under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs can cause serious injury or death. Alcohol and drugs slow your reaction time and impair your judgment. Do not operate a boat or allow passengers to boat while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.

Boating under the influence of alcohol or drugs can be deadly. Alcohol and/or drug use is the leading contributing factor to all recreational boating fatalities. Alcohol and drugs can increase your reaction time and impair your judgment. Combined with the sun, wind, waves, and noise of other watercraft, the effects of drugs and alcohol can be increased and can significantly increase your reaction time. As the owner/operator, you are responsible for the alcohol/drug use and onboard behavior of your passengers. Additionally, civil lawsuits in cases of property damage or injury/death to others can result in significantly higher verdicts when alcohol or drugs are allowed.



Impaired operation may result in severe personal injury or death. Federal and state laws prohibit operating a boat under the influence of alcohol and other drugs. If the operator's blood alcohol content is above the legal limit, violators are subject to fines and may go to jail. Violators may also lose automobile driving privileges.

PRODUCT MISUSE

Misuse of the product or use of it in a manner for which it was never intended can create dangerous situations. The boat operator and passengers are responsible for using the product safely and as intended. The driver must operate the boat in a manner that ensures the safety of all passengers. If you or your passengers are unsure about the proper use of the product, unsure about performing certain boating maneuvers or are unsure about a particular water activity, refer to this manual or contact a knowledgeable source, such as your local dealer, the US Coast Guard, or your local boating authority.

REPORTING ACCIDENTS

Boat operators may be required by law to file a Boating Accident report with their state boating law enforcement agency or local authority, the USCG, or their country's boating law enforcement agency when their boat is involved in certain boating accidents. A boating accident must be reported if there is a loss or probable loss of life or a personal injury requiring medical attention beyond first aid. In these situations, a formal report must generally be filed within 48 hours of the accident. Also a boating accident must be reported for accidents when damage exceeding \$500 is incurred, or there is a complete loss of the boat. In these situations, a formal report must generally be filed within 10 days. If any of these events occur, seek further assistance from local law enforcement personnel. Please note that the submittal of a report is the responsibility of the boat owner. This requirement is different than laws associated with the reporting of automobile accidents.

RENDERING ASSISTANCE

If you see a distress signal or suspect a boat is in trouble, you must assume it is a real emergency and render assistance immediately. By law, the operator in charge of the craft is obligated to provide assistance to any individual in danger, presuming assistance can be safely provided. Failure to render assistance can result in a fine and/or imprisonment.

The 1971 Boating Safety Act grants protection to a "Good Samaritan" boater providing good faith assistance, and absolves a boater from any civil liability arising from such assistance.

HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS

Every waterway poses hazards that should be avoided. You will be best prepared to avoid these hazards if you are familiar with the waterway where you are boating. Whenever possible familiarize yourself with navigation charts, depth charts, and waterway maps before you go boating. The following information outlines some of the most common hazards which may be encountered:

Shallow Water Operation

Shallow water brings on obvious hazards such as sand bars, stumps, rocks, etc. Know the area in

which you will be operating the boat. Grounding the vessel or striking submerged objects can result in serious injury or death and can cause severe damage to your watercraft. At high speed, this can cause rapid deceleration or stop your boat abruptly, which may cause occupants to impact the interior of the boat or be ejected. Stick to deeper water whenever possible, and if you must travel

in shallow water, proceed at low speed and post a lookout.

Know the minimal depth your boat can safely travel.

Warning Markers

Learn to recognize the different buoys and day markers; they are used as the signposts of the waterways identifying navigable routes and water hazards. It is a good idea to ask local authorities about hazard areas and if they are marked. Stay within boundaries and clear of hazards.

Weeds

Weeds can generally be a threat to a boat's engine and other components on the boat. If weeds wrap around the propeller, they can create vibration in the engine. They also can restrict water intakes or clog the water filter causing the engine to overheat. Learn to recognize the typical normal operating temperature range for you engine. If temperature rises high above normal, then check for blockage of the engine cooling water system.

Weeds can sometimes be removed by shifting to NEUTRAL, pausing for a moment, then shifting to REVERSE to unwind the weeds from the propeller.



Dam Spillways

The area around dam spillways is very hazardous and conditions can change rapidly. Keep clear of the spillways and areas below dams. Currents created by spillways can draw in objects, including your boat.

Restricted Areas

Before boating, check with Local, State, and Federal authorities to identify restricted areas. Because of the threat of terrorism, the U.S. Coast Guard has and will continue to implement strict limits on watercraft near U.S. Navy and Coast Guard ships and other potential targets.

Weather/Seas

Learn and understand weather patterns and signs of change. Bad weather can cause an uncomfortable and unsafe situation. If a storm approaches, seek a safe harbor. Check forecasts before getting underway and continue to monitor conditions while on the water.

As a boater, you already appreciate nature's beauty and the peace of the great outdoors. It is a boater's responsibility to protect the natural environment by keeping waterways clean.

Foreign Species

If you trailer your boat from lake to lake, you have the potential of unknowingly introducing a foreign aquatic species from one lake to the next. It is important to thoroughly clean the bottom of the boat below the water line, remove all weeds and algae, and drain the bilge, ballast, and livewells before launching the boat in a new body of water. Check local, state, country agencies as to laws and regulations.

Fuel/Oil Spillage

The spilling of fuel or oil into our waterways contaminates the environment and is dangerous to wildlife. DO NOT EVER discharge or dispose of fuel, oil or other chemicals into the water; it is prohibited and can result in fines. These are three common, accidental types of discharge:

- During initial fueling of a nearly empty tank
- Overfilling the fuel tanks
- Pumping contaminated bilge water

ENVIRON-MENTAL CONCERNS



Fumes from rags can collect in bilge and pose an extremely hazardous fire and explosion risk, which can result in injury or death. Never store rags used to wipe up fuel or solvent spills in the boat. Dispose of rags properly ashore.

Discharge/Disposal of Waste

Waste means all forms of garbage, plastics, recyclables, food, wood, detergents, sewerage and even fish parts in certain waters – in short, nearly everything. We recommend you bring back everything you take out with you for proper disposal ashore.

Excessive Noise

Noise means engine noise, radio noise, loud conversation, or even yelling. Many bodies of water have adopted noise limits. Noise can carry a considerable distance on water, especially at night. Be sure to follow regulations and be courteous.

Speed/ Wake/Wash

Be alert for NO WAKE zones. You are responsible for any damage or injury caused by your wake/wash. Prior to entering a NO WAKE zone, reduce throttle, come off plane to the slowest steerable speed. Use caution when operating around smaller crafts, in channels and marinas, and in congested areas.

Some states and boating areas have imposed speed limits for the operation of boats, including, but not



limited to, no-wake zones. Check local, state, and federal agencies as to laws and regulations. The U.S. Coast Guard and local boating authorities are excellent sources for this information, which can include penalties for failure to observe the requirements.

Exhaust Emissions

Increased exhaust (hydrocarbon) emissions pollute our water and air. Keep your engine tuned and boat hull clean for peak performance. Consult your Malibu dealer for information.

Paints

If your boat is kept in water where marine growth is a problem, the use of anti-fouling paint may reduce the growth rate. Be aware of environmental regulations that may govern your paint choice. Contact your local boating authorities for information.

Cleaning Agents

Household cleaners should be used sparingly and not discharged into waterways. Never mix cleaners and be sure to use plenty of ventilation in enclosed areas while cleaning your boat. DO NOT use products which contain phosphates, chlorine, solvents, non-biodegradable or petroleum based products. Refer to the **Care and Maintenance** section in this manual for more information.



MARPOL Treaty

The USCG enforces the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from ships, commonly referred to as the MARPOL Treaty (Marine Pollution). This treaty prohibits the overboard dumping of all ship-generated plastics, chemicals, garbage and oil.

ON PRODUCT WARNING LABELS CONCERNS

Warning labels are placed at specific locations on your Axis boat at the time of manufacture to alert you to potential hazards that may not be obvious. These labels also indicate how to avoid these hazards. Warning labels should never be removed and must remain legible. If you suspect a label is missing, or if a label becomes damaged or becomes unreadable (damaged, faded, or sun bleached), contact your dealer for replacement.

It is the responsibility of the boat owner and occupants of the boat to understand and comply with all warning labels and safety recommendations/requirements. The driver of the boat and the boat owner are responsible for the proper operation of the boat and the safety of the occupants of the boat. Failure to adhere to and comply with the on-product warning labels and safety statements labeled as dangers, warnings, and cautions that appear in this manual can lead to serious injury, or death, as well as property damage. READ AND ADHERE TO ALL WARNING PLATES AND LABELS from bow to stern, including those that are installed inside the engine compartment, lockers, and underneath seating.

WARNING LABELS AND LOCATIONS

LABEL LOCATIONS

WARNING

Failure to follow these warnings could cause severe injury or death



- GASOLINE VAPORS CAN EXPLODE.
- BEFORE STARTING ENGINE:
 OPERATE BLOWER for 4 minutes
 CHECK THE ENGINE COMPARTMENT for gasoline vapors by sight and sme
- **OPERATE BLOWER** to clear gasoline vapors from engine compartment when engine is at idle, while below cruising ed and after stopping engines
- CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) CAN CAUSE BRAIN DAMAGE OR DEATH.
- MOVE TO FRESH AIR if anyone shows signs of carbon monoxide
- SEE OWNER'S MANUAL for



- CHECK WEATHER FORECAST BEFORE **DEPARTING DOCK** and heed all we
- WEAR SAFETY LANYARD at all times while
- NEVER OPERATE WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE of drugs or alcohol
- DO NOT OVERLOAD THE BOAT, ENSURE THAT WEIGHT IS PROPERLY AND EVENLY
 DISTRIBUTED fore and aft and on both sides of the boat to avoid poor handling, sudden loss of control, swamping and/or capsizing.
- USCG APPROVED LIFE JACKETS SHALL BE ON BOARD FOR ALL PASSENGERS AND TOWED PARTICIPANTS.
- MAKE SURE THAT ALL PASSENGERS ARE PROPERLY SEATED WHILE UNDERWAY. To avoid passengers falling overboard or being ejected from the boat, do not allow passengers sit on seat backs, gunwales or out edges while boat is moving.





- OBEY APPLICABLE NAVIGATION RULES AND BOATING LAWS.
- USE CAUTION AND PROPER LIGHTING during nighttime bor and boating in adverse weather
- AND COMPLETE THE BOATER'S PRE-OPERATION CHECKLIST

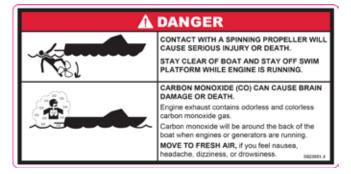


- additional information regard carbon monoxide poisoning.

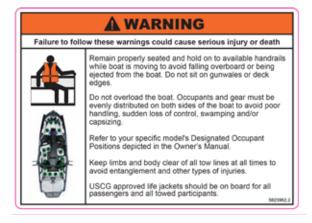


EXEMPTION NOTICE

THIS BOAT COMPLIES WITH U.S. COAST GUARD SAFETY STANDARDS IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF CERTIFICATION WITH THE EXCEPTION OF CERTIAIN FUEL SYSTEMS REQUIREMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH ITS FUEL INJECTED ENGINE AS AUTHORIZED BY U.S. COAST GUARD GRANT OF EXEMPTION (CGB-06-005), MAINTENANCE OF THE FUEL SYSTEM IN THIS BOAT SHOULD BE PERFORMED ONLY BY MALIBU TRAINED CERTIFIED TECHNICIANS USING IDENTICAL FUEL SYSTEM COMPONENTS."

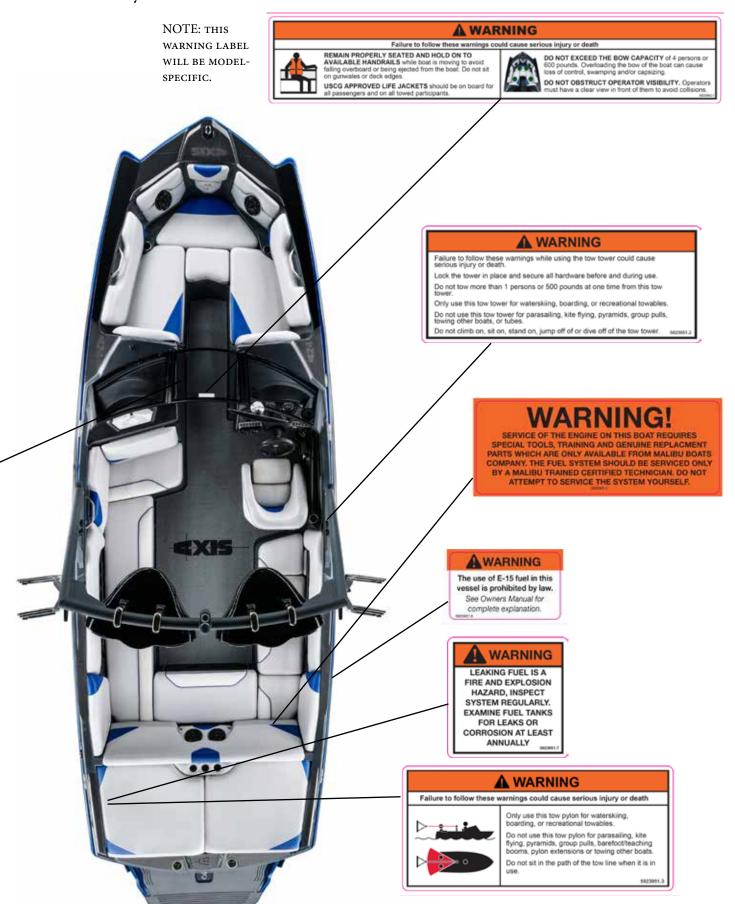


ALL LABELS ON THIS PAGE APPEAR ON THE PORT SIDE OF THE WALK-THROUGH BETWEEN THE BOW AND OBSERVER SEAT IN ALL AXIS MODELS. ALL OF THE WARNING LABELS ABOVE ARE THE SAME ON ALL MODELS; THE TWO LABELS BELOW WILL BE SPECIFIC TO THE INDIVIDUAL MODEL.





Shown is an Axis A24 model. All Axis models will have warning labels in the same locations, regardless of model and bow style.



BASIC RULES OF THE ROAD

BOATING REGULATIONS

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) is the governing authority of the United States waterways and serves to help the boating public. State boating regulations are enforced by local authorities. Owners and users outside of the United States must be cognizant of that country's laws and regulations. You are subject to marine traffic laws and "Rules of the Road" for both federal and state waterways; you must stop if signaled to do so by enforcement officers, and permit them to board if asked.

Review and understand all local, state, federal, and country boating laws.

There are many USCG pamphlets available to you. These pamphlets go beyond the contents of this manual and explain "Rules of the Road," signal lights, buoys, safety, international and inland regulations. An example is the Ultimate Watersports Handbook you should have received with your new boat, or which can be ordered by contacting WSIA, go to: www.WSIA.net. For more information, contact your local USCG Unit or visit http://www.uscgboating.org .

You should be aware of these rules and follow them whenever you encounter another vessel on the water. The rules presented in this manual outline only the most basic of the nautical "Rules of the Road" and have been provided as a convenience only. Consult your local U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary (USCGA), Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) or local maritime authority for a complete set of rules governing the waters in which you will be using your boat. If you plan to travel—even for a short trip—you would be well served to contact the regional USCGA or DMV in the area where you will be boating.

The nautical Rules of the Road must be followed to prevent collisions between vessels. Like traffic laws for automobiles, the operator is legally required to follow the rules.



Collisions between boats can cause death or serious injury. Keep a proper lookout, safe speed, and follow the nautical "Rules of the Road."

ENCOUN-TERING ANOTHER VESSEL

Any time two vessels on the water meet one another, one vessel has the right-of-way. It is called the "stand-on" or "privileged vessel." The vessel which does NOT have the right-of-way is called the "give-way" or "burdened vessel." These rules determine which vessel has the right-of-way, and accordingly, what each vessel should do.

PRIVILEGED VESSEL

The privileged vessel has the right-of-way and has the duty to continue its course and speed, except to avoid an immediate collision. When you maintain your direction and speed, the other vessel will be able to determine how best to avoid you.



In general, boats with less maneuverability have right of way over more agile crafts. You must stay clear of the vessel with right of way and pass to his stern.

Sailboats and boats paddled or rowed have the right of way over motor boats. Sailboats under power are considered motorboats. Small pleasure craft must yield to large commercial boats in narrow channels.

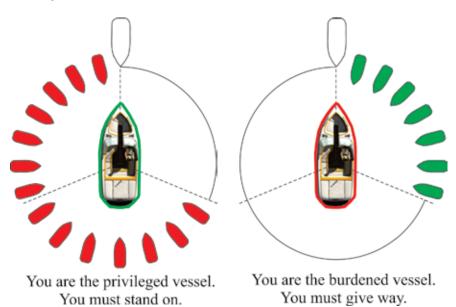
BURDENED VESSEL

The burdened vessel does not have the right-of-way and has the duty to take positive and timely action to stay out of the way of the privileged vessel. Normally, the burdened vessel should not cross in front of the privileged vessel. The burdened vessel should slow down or change directions and pass behind the other vessel. The burdened vessel operator should always move in such a way that the privileged vessel operator can see what you are doing in ample time to avoid a collision.

CROSSING

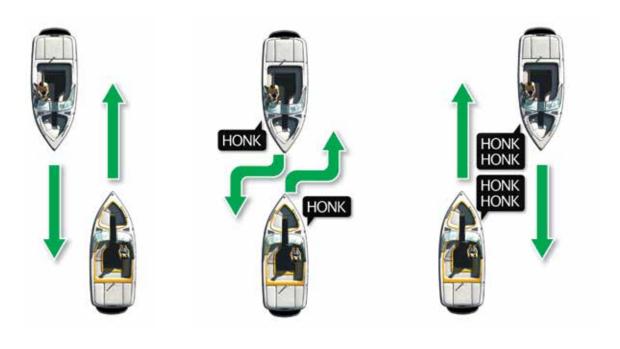
In crossing situations, the boat to the right from the 12 o'clock to the 4 o'clock position has the rightof-way, and it must hold course and speed. The burdened boat passes behind the privileged boat. Boats going up and down a river have the privilege over boats crossing the river. The illustration right depicts a situation in which you are the boat in the center and you are the privileged vessel. You must hold course and speed. All vessels approaching your vessel from the directions depicted by the red vessels must yield to your boat.

Conversely, the following illustration depicts a situation in which you are the boat in the center and you are the burdened vessel. You must give right-of-way to all vessels coming towards you from the directions shown in green.



When meeting head-on, neither vessel has the right of way. Both boats should decrease speed, turn towards their right (starboard side) and pass on their left sides (port-to-port). However, if both boats are clearly on each other's right (starboard) side then, each vessel should sound two short blasts and pass on their right sides (starboard-to-starboard).

MEETING HEAD-ON



Passing Port-to-Port

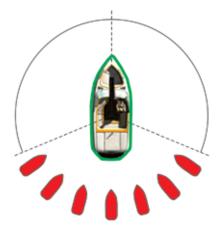
Meeting Head-to-Head

Passing Starboard-to-Starboard

OVERTAKING

The boat that is overtaking one ahead of it is the burdened boat and must make any adjustments necessary to keep out of the way of the privileged boat, until the burdened boat is well ahead and clear of the vessel being overtaken.





You are the privileged vessel being overtaken. Red boats are burdened vessels overtaking.

THE GENERAL PRUDENTIAL RULE

The General Prudential Rule regarding right of way, is that if a collision appears unavoidable, neither boat has right of way. As prescribed in the "Rules of the Road," both boats must act to avoid collision.

Rule 2 in the International Rules says, "In construing and complying with these Rules due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation and collision and to any special circumstances, including the limitations of the vessels involved, which may make a departure from these Rules necessary to avoid immediate danger."

OTHER RULES OF THE ROAD

When navigating in narrow channels, you should keep to the right when it is safe and practical to do so. If the operator of a power-driven vessel is preparing to go around a bend that may obstruct the view of other water vessels, the operator should sound a prolonged blast on the whistle or horn—four to six seconds.

If another vessel is around the bend, it too should sound the whistle or horn. Even if no reply is heard, however, the vessel should still proceed around the bend with caution.

If you navigate these type of waters, you should carry a portable air horn, which are available from local marine supply stores.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Learn to recognize the different buoys and day markers; they are the signposts of the waterways. The United States Aids to Navigation System (USATONS) is the primary marking system used on inland water, coastal waters and rivers in the United States. This system is maintained by the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG).

There are two primary marking systems in use in the U.S.: the Uniform State Waterway Marking System (USWMS), used on inland waters and maintained by each state, and the Federal Waterway Marking System (FWMS), used on coastal waters and rivers and maintained by the USCG. In addition, the FWMS has two modified systems: the Western River Buoyage, and the Intracoastal Waterway Buoyage. Be sure to check with local authorities on the buoyage system in use in your boating region.

The type of hazard/warning buoys and markers depends on the area of jurisdiction. Check with local boating authorities.

USWMS System

In the USWMS Lateral System, well-defined channels are marked with red and black buoys, and the boat should pass between them.

The USWMS Cardinal System is used when there is no well-defined channel or where an obstruction may be approached from more than one direction. With the cardinal system:

- Pass north or east of BLACK-TOPPED WHITE buoy.
- Pass south or west of RED-TOPPED WHITE buoy.
- RED and WHITE VERTICALLY STRIPED buoy indicates boat should pass outside of the buoy (away from

FWMS System

The FWMS Lateral System is for use on navigable waters except Western Rivers and Intracoastal Waterways. The markings on these buoys are oriented from the perspective of being entered from seaward (the boater is going toward the port). This means that red buoys are passed on the starboard (right) side of the vessel when proceeding from open water into port, and green buoys to the port (left) side.

The right side (starboard) of the channel is marked with RED, even numbered buoys.

The left (port) side of the channel is marked with GREEN, odd numbered buoys.

The middle of the channel is marked with RED and WHITE vertically striped buoys; pass close to these buoys.

Obstructions, channel junctions, etc. are marked with RED and GREEN horizontally striped buoys.

A RED band at the top means the preferred channel is to the left of the buoy; a GREEN top band means the preferred channel is to the right of the buoy.

Day markers are colored and numbered the same as buoys. RED, triangular day markers with even numbers mark the starboard side of the channel. GREEN, square day markers with odd numbers mark the port side of the channel.

Lights, bells and horns are used on buoys for night or poor visibility conditions. Buoys with unique light flashing characteristics are identified on nautical charts with the specific flashing pattern.



Spherical Safe Water Marker



Unlighted Bell Buoy



Spar Buoy



Nun Buoy



Lighted Buoy



Can Buoy



Mooring Buoy-White with Blue **Band May Show** White Reflector or Light

Types of Buoys

There are several types and shapes of buoys. Buoys may be unlighted, lighted, with sound or may have both an audible and a visual signal. Lights, bells and horns are used on buoys for night or poor visibility conditions. Different shapes of buoys are shown below.

Buoys with unique light flashing characteristics are identified on nautical charts with the specific flashing pattern.

Mooring Buoys

The only buoys from which you are permitted to moor are mooring buoys. Mooring buoys are white with a blue horizontal stripe. Mooring to a navigation buoy, regulatory markers or lateral markers is illegal.

Uniform State Regulatory Markers

Regulatory markers indicate dangerous or restricted controlled areas. These markers are used to indicate speed zones, areas set aside for particular use, general information and directions.

Regulatory markers are white with orange geometric shapes and also have orange bands near the top and at the water line of the buoy. You must obey regulatory markers.

CONTROLLED AREA



DANGER



UT









Uniform State Waterway Marking System (USWMS)



Diver's FlagUsed by recreational divers—indicates position.
Stay far away from diver flags. Someone is under-

water in the vicinity.



Alpha Flag
Worldwide vessels
engaged in diving
operations—does not
indicate diver's position.
Stay far away from diver flag.
Someone is underwater in
the vicinity.



Distress FlagIndicates fellow
boater is in need of
assistance.

Warning Markers

It is a good idea to ask local authorities if there are hazardous areas and how they are marked. Boaters must also recognize the flag designs, which indicate that skin divers are present and keep well clear of the area. Divers underwater cannot be seen. Stay well away from boats or floats displaying Diver Flags.

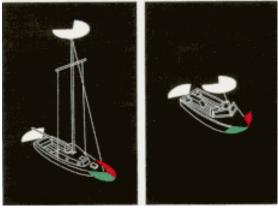
Watch for swimmers. Swimming areas may not be marked. Steer clear from the area and remain alert. Navigation markers serve as a means of identifying navigable routes, and indicate water hazards. Boaters should become familiar with navigation markers and stay within marked boundaries and clear of hazards.



Swim Area Warning Buoy

Skin Diver Warning Flag





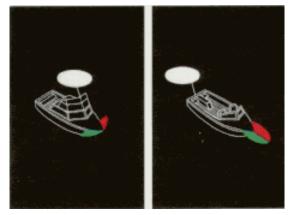


Figure 1

Figure 2

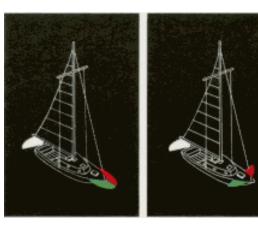






Figure 3 Figure 4



Boats operating between sunset and sunrise (hours vary by state) must use navigational lights. Nighttime operation, especially during bad weather or fog can be dangerous. All "Rules of the Road" apply at night, but it is best to slow down and stay clear of all boats, regardless of who has right of way. Protect your night vision by avoiding bright lights and have a passenger, if possible, help keep watch for other boats, water hazards and aids to navigation. It is best to proceed slowly at night, as there is always the possibility of unlit boats, floating objects, and fixed objects which will be very difficult to see in time to avoid if you are at planning speeds or above.

There are many light patterns on different types of boats and for boats performing various functions while underway or at anchor. For most applications on recreational boats the following navigation light patterns are applicable.

Figure 5 (above)

Figure 6 (below)





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(NOTE: Information is included here that does not apply to Malibu boats. However, the information is included here to assist Malibu operators in being aware of the navigational lights that may appear on other vessels you may encounter.)

Motorboats less than 20 meters (65.62 feet) shall exhibit navigation lights as shown in Figure 1. (Note: Two masthead lights are optional for boats under 50 meters. Boats over 50 meters [164 feet] will display two masthead lights.)

Motorboats of less than 12 meters (39 feet, 4 inches) in length, may show the lights in either Figure 1 or Figure 2. Boats of less than 7 meters (23 feet) whose maximum speed cannot exceed 7 knots may exhibit an all-around white light, and if practicable sidelights instead of the lights prescribed above, **in international waters only.**

Sailboats and watercraft under oars: Sailboats less than 20 meters (65.62 feet) may exhibit the navigation lights shown in Figures 3 or 4.

Another option for sailboats is to use a single combination lantern at the top of the mast as shown in Figure 5.

Sailboats less than 7 meters (22.96 feet) may carry an electric torch or lighted lantern showing a white light to be displayed in sufficient time to prevent collision (see Figure 6 left). If practicable the lights prescribed for sailboats less than 20 meters should be displayed. Watercraft under oars (such as a canoe) may display the lights prescribed for sailboats, but if not, must have ready at hand an electric torch or lighted lantern (flashlight) showing a white light to be displayed in sufficient time to prevent collision (see Figure 6 right).

Anchored boats: Motorboats and sailboats at anchor must display anchor lights. An anchor light for a watercraft less than 50 meters (164 feet) in length is an all-around white light, visible for 2 miles exhibited where it can best be seen (see Figure 7).

Sailboats operating under machinery, or under sail and machinery, are considered power driven and must display the lights prescribed for a power-driven boat.

WATERSPORTS SAFETY

Skiers or riders are obligated to be aware of the same fundamental safety rules as boat operators. If you are new to water skiing, wakeboarding, wake surfing, and other towed watersports, seek certified training before starting. You will find it especially helpful to join a local ski club, World Wakeboard Association, and/ or the USA Water Ski, when possible.

Always remember that the majority of injuries occurring while water skiing/wakeboarding and other towed watersports are the result of impacts with other objects. Always look where you are going and be aware of what is going on around you.

When participating in towing watersports, be safe and courteous and follow these guidelines:

- Be considerate to fishermen and others who are sharing the same body of water.
- DO NOT perform watersports in congested areas.
- Stay away from navigation markers.
- Stay away from other boats and watersports participants.



Contact with a spinning propeller can cause injury and death. Do not enter or exit the water when the engine is running (ON) and the propeller spinning.

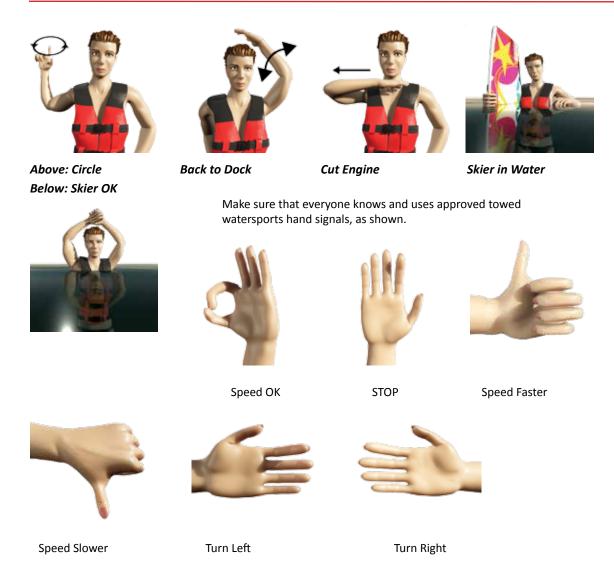
Do not get on the swim platform when the engine is running. Do not swim towards the back of the boat if the engine is on.



Failure to adhere to these warnings may result in severe injury or death to you and/or others.

- Every towed person must always wear a USCG-approved personal flotation device.
- Always have an experienced driver and a designated observer in the boat while being towed.
- Maintain a distance of at least 100 feet from all other objects, including

- other boats, piers, rafts, mooring and navigational buoys, pilings, abutments, or any other items.
- Never waterski, wakeboard or participate in other towed watersports in shallow water, close to shore, or in water where you do not know the depth or what is beneath the surface.
- Never put your arm, head, or any other part of your body through the handle-bridle of the tow line nor wrap the line around any part of the body at any time.
- Do not participate in watersports while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.
- Do not participate in watersports during inclement weather or on rough water.
- Never waterski, wakeboard or participate in other towed watersports directly in front of other boats who may run over you if you fail.
- Never waterski, wakeboard or participate in other towed watersports at night.
- Never jump from a boat that is moving at any speed.
- Make sure that everyone knows and uses approved towed watersports hand signals.



TOWED
PERSON
SAFETY
RESPONSIBILITIES

Most injuries and fatalities that occur on high-performance recreational tow boats occur to the persons being towed (water skiing, kneeboarding, wakeboarding, wake surfing, tubing, etc.). It is the responsibility of the boat operator to pay attention to a multitude of things while utilizing the boat for water tow sports. The towed person has little or no control over their path nor do they have much in the way of protection from impact with obstacles or other boats. Therefore, it is recommended that boat operators, observers, and towed persons communicate effectively and clearly as to their intentions and their surroundings. The main responsibilities for each participant are as follows:

- Operators should:
 - Assign a passenger to be a designated observer.
 - Turn the engine off whenever a person is on the swim platform or in the water near the boat. This is especially important for the area near the back of the boat to avoid propeller injuries.
 - Ensure that it is "all clear" behind the boat when starting the engine. Ask for verbal confirmation or hand signals that it is "all clear" behind the boat. Then, and only then, start the engine.
 - Keep their main focus on maneuvering the boat safely while avoiding other boats, fixed objects, the shore, and shallow water.
 - Use rear view mirrors to allow the driver to glance at the towed person, while still keeping their main attention on the path of the boat and the surroundings.
 - Return safely to pick up towed persons or persons in the water. Keep the individual in view, approach slowly (preferably on the driver's side), and shut off the engine when close to an individual in the water. Do not back up or operate the boat in reverse to a person in the water.
- Observers should:
 - Confirm for the boat operator that it is "all clear" behind the boat prior to starting the engine.
 - Watch the towed person.
 - Be responsible for communication of the signals and status of the towed person to the boat driver.
 - Notify the boat operator of status and changing conditions with the towed person, and inform the boat driver of the towed person's readiness to start, their desire to go faster or slower, or that they have fallen and are in need of retrieval.
 - Deploy the fallen skier flag when the towed person falls, if needed. In some states, it is required to raise the "fallen skier" flag when the skier has fallen.
 - Monitor the tow line to ensure that it does not become tangled, it does not become wrapped
 around anyone in the boat, and it does not become wrapped around the towed person. Also
 monitor the tow line so that it does not become tangled in the propeller. Notify the boat operator
 if any of these conditions are observed to avoid potential injury.
 - Remind the boat operator to shut off the engine when persons are on the swim platform or in the water near the back of the boat.
- Towed persons should: o Wear a PFD.
 - Not approach the back of the boat if the engine is running.
 - Not become entangled in a tow line or wrap a tow line around any body part.
 - Know signals to communicate with the observer and boat operator.

ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS FOR TOWED SKIER/RIDER

- Wear wet suits or protective shorts when engaging in high energy skiing/riding to prevent abrasions, hypothermia, and injuries to orifices (rectal and vaginal) from impact with the water surface.
- Inspect watersports equipment for wear, fraying, etc., before use. DO NOT use if they show signs of
 wear or fraying. Ropes or watersport equipment tow points may break during use, causing you to coast
 into obstacles or fall with the risk of being struck by another vessel.
- Inspect the boat tow points before use. If there is any evidence of corrosion or other damage, do not use until it has been inspected by your authorized boat dealer.
- NEVER attach ski/wakeboard rope to anything but approved pylons and wakeboard towers. Make sure tow ropes are properly attached to the boat tow points.
- The skier/rider should verbally indicate that s/he is safely clear of the boat prior to operator starting the boat engine or putting the boat into gear.
- Slowly take up slack in tow lines before accelerating to watersports speeds. Jerking the slack out of a tow line can cause high forces on the rope and towing equipment. This may cause the rope or equipment to break and the rope to snap back at occupants of your boat and at the towed person.
- Never put your arm, head or any other part of your body through the handle/bridle of the ski or wakeboarding line, nor wrap the line around any part of the body at any time. If you fall, the line

will tighten and forcefully constrict around your body part and may result in amputation.

- DO NOT ski near swimming areas, beaches, personal watercraft, or other vessels/boats.
- Never attempt land or dock starts.
 These activities will increase your risk of injury or death.
- DO NOT jump from a boat that is moving at any speed, nor enter or exit the water when the engine is running.
- DO NOT "back up" to anyone in the water, they will be in danger of hitting the spinning propeller which can cause severe injury or death.
- DO NOT follow directly behind another boat or skier/rider without leaving an adequate safe distance in case that towed person falls into the water. You will need ample time and distance to maneuver your boat away from that person in the water and to avoid their tow boat which will be circling back to retrieve their downed person.



- DO NOT participate in towed watersports at night. It is illegal and other boats will not be able to see you, nor will they anticipate or expect your presence behind the towing boat. Furthermore, once you fall they will not see you swimming.
- DO NOT tow with multiple skier/riders with different length ropes.
- DO NOT ski in limited visibility conditions.
- Never climb, sit or stand on a wakeboard tower. The wakeboard tower is intended for towing only as
 noted. It is designed to pull a limited number of individual(s), and in some cases only one (1) individual.
 Please consult the remainder of this manual and warning labels on tower for details. The wakeboard
 tower approved for use on your boat should be used only for water skis, wakeboards or recreational
 towables, and not for parasailing, kite flying or towing other boats.
- Many states require the use of "skier down" flags. Check your local lake and state requirements. Having the observer raise a skier down flag when your towed watersport participant falls down or off the towed device will alert boats around you to the fact that someone is in the water nearby and that they should avoid the area.
- Many lakes have recommended tow patterns. Other boats may expect that you know the local customs
 and practices. It is common that the tow pattern is counter-clockwise around the lake, but there are
 exceptions. Check for local recommendations or requirements.
- NEVER lift or trailer the boat with water in the bilge or in ballast tanks. Lift or trailer per manufacturer's instructions.
- Around marina docks where electrical current is present (such as shore power connections) it is unsafe to swim as stray electrical currents may exist which can cause you to drown.

Tow lines come in different lengths and strengths for different activities. Make sure any line you are using is suited for skiing or riding and that it is in good condition.

- Never use a tow line that is frayed, knotted, unraveling or discolored from use or being left in the sun.
 If a line breaks while in use it can recoil at the skier/rider being towed or into the watercraft where it might strike passengers. Replace tow lines with any sign of damage.
- Never use a tow line with elastic or bungee material to pull skiers or riders.
- Tow line should be attached to the watercraft in an approved fashion with hardware designed for towing. Refer to your watercraft manual for instructions on proper tow line attachment.
- Always route tow lines away from the propeller, even when idling. Shut off the engine if your boat starts to cross a floating tow line.
- If a tow line should become entangled in a propeller, shut off engine, remove the key and put it in your

TOW LINE GUIDELINES pocket before retrieving the line.

Tow lines should be neatly coiled and stowed in the boat when not in use.

FALLEN SKIER OR RIDER

Falling and injuries are common in water skiing and other towed watersports. Keep tow speeds in a comfortable range given the rules of the activity and the skill level of participants.

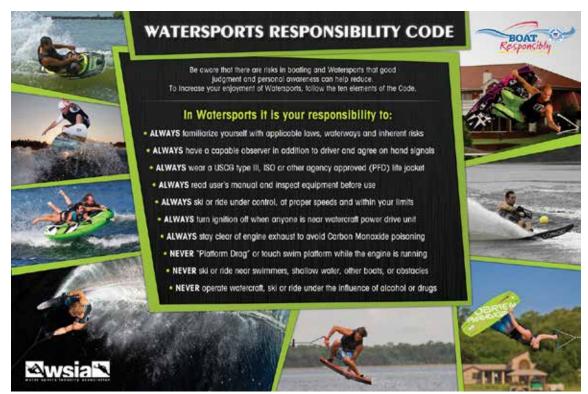
- Display a red or orange skier/rider down flag to alert other vessels that a skier/rider is down. In some states, it is required to raise the "fallen skier" flag when the skier has fallen.
- Turn the boat and slowly circle toward the person in the water to return the tow line handle or towed device to that person.
- Always keep the fallen skier/rider in view and preferably on the operator's side of the watercraft.
- Put the watercraft in neutral whenever you are near a fallen skier/rider.
- Shut off the engine when retrieving someone from the water or if the person in the water gets too close to the boat. Do not trust neutral gear with an idling engine. Someone may accidentally or prematurely shift the gear, or the linkages may be out of adjustment and the propeller may still be slowly spinning.

DEVELOP WATER SENSE

The Watersports Responsibility Code and the Watersports Safety Code have been developed by WSIA and industry equipment manufacturers. These Codes are reproduced here for your reference.



Watersports Responsibility Code
Familiarize yourself with and follow The Watersports Responsibility Code.



WATERSPORTS SAFETY CODE

Before you get in the water: Skiing or riding instruction is recommended before use. Instruction will teach general safety guidelines and proper skiing or riding techniques, which may reduce your risk of injury. For more information on skiing or riding schools, contact your dealer, Association, or local ski club.

- Know the federal, state and local laws that apply to your area.
- If you are not familiar with a waterway, ask someone who is knowledgeable to tell you about any hidden dangers or things to avoid.
- Whether you plan to be in a watercraft, or skiing/riding behind one it is important you are wearing a properly fitted life jacket (PFD) approved by your country's agency, USCG Type III, ISO, etc.
- Inspect all equipment prior to each use, check bindings, fins, tube, attachment, tow rope and flotation device. Do not use if damaged.

Watercraft Safety: A knowledgeable and responsible drive is the most important safety device on any watercraft.

- Never operate a watercraft, ski or ride under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- Only use water ballast and people for additional weight.
- Never exceed the passenger or weight limitations of the watercraft.
- Never allow passengers to hang outside the watercraft or towed device or sit on the gunwales or anywhere outside of the normal seating area.
- Never allow water to overflow the bow or gunwales of the watercraft.
- Uneven weight distribution or additional weight may affect the handling of the watercraft.

Carbon Monoxide: The exhaust from the engine on a watercraft contains Carbon Monoxide (CO) which is a colorless, odorless and poisonous gas. Excessive exposure to CO can cause severe injury or death. Follow this advice to avoid injury.

- Never "Platform Drag" by holding onto the boarding platform or being dragged directly behind the watercraft. This is where CO will be.
- Do not sit on the watercraft transom o boarding platform while the engine is running.
- Make sure the engine is properly tuned and running well. An improperly tuned engine produces excessive exhaust and CO.
- If you smell engine exhaust do not stay in that position.
- Go to the United States Coast Guard's website: (www.uscgboating.org) for more information on how to help protect yourself and others from the dangers of CO.

Tow Ropes: Tow ropes come in different lengths and strengths for different activities. make sure any rope you are using is suited for that activity and that it is in good condition.

- Never use a rope that is frayed, knotted, unraveling or discolored from use or being left in the sun. If a rope brakes while in use it can recoil at the skier/rider being towed or into the watercraft where it might strike passengers. Replace tow ropes with any sign of damage.
- Never use a tow rope with elastic or bungee material to pull skiers or riders.
- Rope should be attached to the watercraft in an approved fashion with hardware designed for towing.
 Refer to your watercraft manual for instructions on proper tow rope attachment.
- Always keep people and tow ropes away from the propeller, even when idling.
- If a tow rope should become entangled in a propeller, shut off engine, remove the key and secure it in a safe location before retrieving the rope.
- Tow ropes should be neatly stowed in the boat when not in use.

Preparing to ski or ride: Always have a person other than the driver act as an observer to look out for the skier/rider.

- Be sure the driver is aware of the experience and ability of the skier/rider.
- The driver, observer and skier/rider need to agree on hand signals before skiing or riding. Signals should include READY, STOP, SPEED UP and SLOW DOWN.
- Start the engine only after making sure that no one in the water is near the propeller.
- Turn the engine off when people are getting into or out of the watercraft, or in the water near the watercraft.
- Always make sure the tow rope is not wrapped around anyone's hands, arms, legs or other parts of the body.
- Start the watercraft and move slowly to remove slack until the tow rope is tight.

• When the skier/rider signals READY and there is no traffic ahead, take off in a straight line. Adjust the speed according to the signals given by the skier/rider.

Skiing or Riding: The watercraft and skier/rider should always maintain a sufficient distance from obstacles so a skier/rider falling or coasting and/or watercraft will not encounter any obstacle.

- Do not use in shallow water or near shore, docks, pilings, swimmers, other watercraft, or any other obstacles.
- Use only on water.
- Never attempt land or dock starts. This will increase your risk of injury or death.
- Always wear a properly fitted life jacket (PFD) approved by your country's agency, USCG Type III, ISO, etc.
- The faster you ski or ride, the greater your risk of injury.
- Never make sharp turns that may cause a slingshot effect on the skier/rider's speed.
- The skier/rider should be towed at an appropriate speed for his or her ability level.

Faller skier or rider: Falling and injuries are common in skiing or riding.

- Circle a fallen skier/rider slowly to return the tow rope handle or pick up the fallen skier/rider.
- Turn off the engine when near a fallen skier/rider.
- Always keep the fallen skier/rider in view and on the driver's side of the watercraft.
- Display a red or orange skier-down flag to alert other vessels that a skier/rider is down if required by the state in which you are operating.

The Warnings and practices in the Watersports Safety Code represent common risks encountered by users. The code does not cover all instances of risk or danger. Please use common sense and good judgment.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

In an emergency situation, you may have to resort to measures which are not commonly practiced. Always assess the dangers of being in harm's way versus the protection of equipment. Keep a sound mind during an emergency and always use common sense.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE

Many boat fires and explosions involve flammable liquids such as gas or oil, which are used in your boat's propulsion engine(s) and generator. Carefully follow all warning labels and safety precautions while handling flammable substances. Many fires in inboard boats start in the bilge area due to gasoline vapors. Gasoline vapors are heavier than air and collect in the bilge of boats.

Explosion

 If explosion is imminent, put on PFDs, grab distress signals and survival gear, and immediately abandon ship.

Fire

- Immediately turn off engines, generators, stoves and blowers.
- Extinguish smoking materials.
- A fixed fire suppression system, if equipped, has heat sensors that automatically
 flood the machinery space with a fire extinguishant. Allow extinguishant to "soak"
 the compartment for at least 15 minutes to cool the hot metals or fuel before
 cautiously inspecting the fire area. Have portable fire extinguishers ready. Do not
 breathe fumes or vapors caused by the fire or extinguishant.
- If no fixed fire suppression system is installed and a fire is in the engine compartment, discharge portable fire extinguishers through the engine compartment access plate, if equipped. DO NOT open the engine hatch as this feeds oxygen to the fire.
- If you have access to the fire, direct the contents of the fire extinguishers at the base of flames, not at the top.
- Throw burning materials overboard if possible.
- Move anyone not needed for firefighting operations away from the flames.
- Signal for help.



 Put on PFDs (Personal Flotation Devices), grab distress signals and survival gear, and prepare to abandon ship.



Burn hazard from gasoline floating on water which is ignited can cause death or serious injury. Gasoline will float on top of water and can burn. If the boat is abandoned, swim upwind, far enough to avoid fuel

that can spread over the surface of the water.

In the event that the vessel begins to take on water, turn on the bilge pump to evacuate water and slow its accumulation, and try to determine the source of the water. A collision with an underwater object can cause the hull to develop a leak. A loose fitting hose clamp on a piece of equipment can cause a leak. Try to repair the leak if possible. If a leak is threatening the safety of you and your passengers, call or signal for assistance.

SWAMPING AND FLOODING

- Turn on bilge pump(s).
- Access PFDs, pass them out to everyone, and put them on.
- Identify source of leak and try to stop the leak and flooding.
- STAY WITH THE BOAT! A boat will usually float even if there is major hull damage. Rescuers can spot a boat much easier than a head bobbing in the water.
- Signal or call for help.
- If others were on board, try to locate them, make sure that they are conscious and that they can swim.
- Immersion in water speeds the loss of body heat and can lead to hypothermia (the abnormal lowering of internal body temperature).
- If others were on board, try to locate them, make sure that they are conscious and they can swim.
- If possible, access lifejackets (PFDs), pass them out to everyone, and put them on.
- STAY WITH THE BOAT! A boat will usually float even if there is major hull damage. Rescuers can spot a boat much easier than a head bobbing in the water.
- Signal or call for help.
- Immersion in water speeds the loss of body heat and can lead to hypothermia (the abnormal lowering of internal body temperature).

CAPSIZING

Remain calm. Do not thrash about or try to remove clothing or footwear. This leads to exhaustion and increases the loss of air that may keep you afloat.

STAYING AFLOAT

- Keep your lifejacket (PFD) on.
- Keep your knees bent.
- Float on your back and paddle slowly to safety.



Immediately account for all passengers.

- Check for injuries.
- If any person is in the water make sure they have proper flotation devices.
- · Assess the hull for damage.
- Activate the bilge pump(s) to reduce any flooding.
- Try to operate the boat to keep the damaged area above water.
- If necessary, call or signal for
- STAY WITH THE BOAT!

COLLISIONS

GROUNDING

In the event you run aground, assess the situation before proceeding. Your response to grounding will depend on how hard the boat hits bottom and whether the boat remains stranded, the extent of damage, and proximity to shore and help.

- If it is a simple touch, you may need only to inspect the hull.
- If you are aground, assess the situation before reacting. In some cases, throwing the boat into reverse can cause more damage.
- Check for leaks and immediately stop any water from entering the boat.
- Inspect the hull, steering system and propulsion system for damage.
- Maneuver the boat to safe water only if the hull and all operating systems are in satisfactory operating condition. Otherwise, call or signal for assistance.

PERSON OVERBOARD

- Immediately react to a person who has fallen overboard by sounding an alarm.
- Keep the victim constantly in your sight.
- If another passenger is on board, assign them to look at and keep pointing at the person in the water. They are to do nothing else but stay focused on the person in the water and to point at them.
- Throw the person a life preserver even if they are wearing a PFD. It will serve as a marker in the water and will provide additional flotation.
- Immediately slow or stop the boat and safely circle toward the victim as soon as possible.
- Keep the victim on the helm side of the vessel so as to keep the victim constantly in your sight.
- When almost alongside, shut off the engine.
- Assist the person into the boat.

DROWNING

- Swim to rescue a drowning victim only as a last resort.
- Immediate resuscitation is critical! It may be possible to revive a drowning victim who has been under water for some time and shows no sign of life. Start CPR immediately and get the victim to a hospital as quickly as possible.
- Keep the victim warm.
- Use care in handling. Spinal injury may exist if the victim fell overboard.
- Call and signal for help.

MEDICAL EMERGENCY

In an emergency, you may be far from professional medical assistance. Be prepared and know how to use your first aid kit. Be aware of any special medical conditions of your passengers.

OPERATION FAILURE

If you experience a propulsion, electrical, steering or control failure, immediately shut off the engine. If it is safe to do so and you are qualified, then try to determine the cause of the failure and repair. Otherwise, call or signal for assistance. Anchor the boat if drifting will put you and others in danger.



Towing or being towed stresses the boats, hardware and lines. Failure of any part can seriously injure people or damage the boat.

TOWING

A recreational boat towing another should be a last resort due to the potential for damaging one or both boats. The Coast Guard or a private salvage company is better equipped for this activity. A recreational boat may assist by standing by, and possibly by keeping the disabled boat's bow at a proper angle until help arrives. Only when conditions are ideal—that is, waters are calm, disabled boat is small, appropriate hardware is available, and one or both skippers know the correct technique—should a recreational boat tow another.



Towing Vessel

- Be sure your boat will not run aground too.
- Because you are maneuverable and the grounded boat is not, you should pass the towline to the grounded boat.
- Select an appropriately strong tow line. Use double-braided or braid-on-braid line. Never use three-strand twisted nylon; it has too much elasticity and can snap back dangerously.
- Select an appropriate attachment point. If available fasten the towline to the forward tow pylon of the towing boat. Otherwise fasten tow line to stern tow point. Fastening to the stern tow point will restrict maneuverability of the towing boat.
- If possible, use a bridle.
- Move slowly to prevent sudden strain on slack line.
- Proceed at slow speed.
- Avoid abrupt changes in throttle as that may cause the tow line to slacken and jerk tight. Sudden strain
 or jerking the line causes excessive tow line forces which may part the line. Keep slack out of the tow
 line, but if it occurs proceed slowly to again take up the strain on the line and avoid sudden jerks in the
 line.
- Be ready to cast loose or cut the line if the towing situation becomes hazardous.

Vessel Being Towed

- Attach the towline to the bow eye.
- If it is necessary to be towed after being freed, keep someone at the wheel to steer.

Both Vessels

- If you attach the towline to a fitting, be sure the fitting is fastened with a through bolt and is reinforced on the underside.
- Keep lines clear of propellers on both boats.
- Keep hands and feet clear of the other boat. Do not get caught, or pinched between the two boats as severe injury could occur.
- Never hold a towline after it is pulled taut.





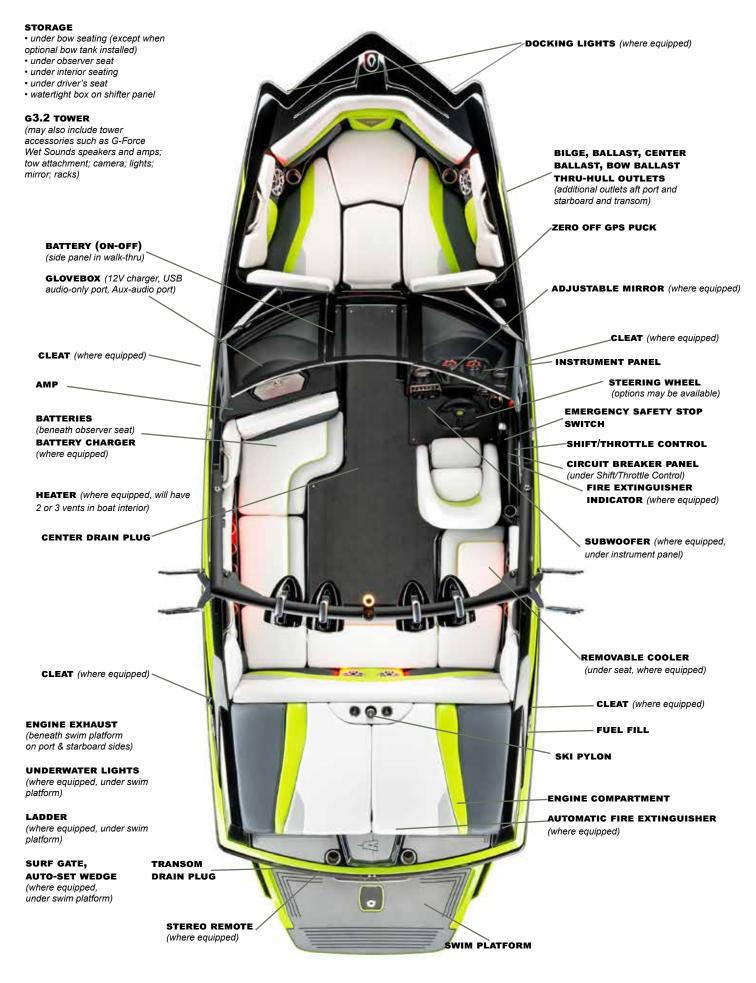


QUICK REFERENCE GUIDES

A20

20'/6.10 m
98"/2.50 m
27"/0.7 m
11 people total/2 max in bow
1551 lbs, including people; 350 lbs max bow
3,500 lbs/1,814 kg
42 gal/159 L
350
450
Wake Plus





A22

Length	21'11"/6.68 m
Beam	102"/2.60 m
Draft	27"/0.7 m
Seating Capacity	15 people total/3 max in bow
Weight Capacity	2,115 lbs, including people; 500 lbs max bow
Weight	4,000 lbs/1,814 kg
Fuel Capacity	42 gal/159 L
Standard HP	350
Maximum HP	555
Hull Type	Wake Plus

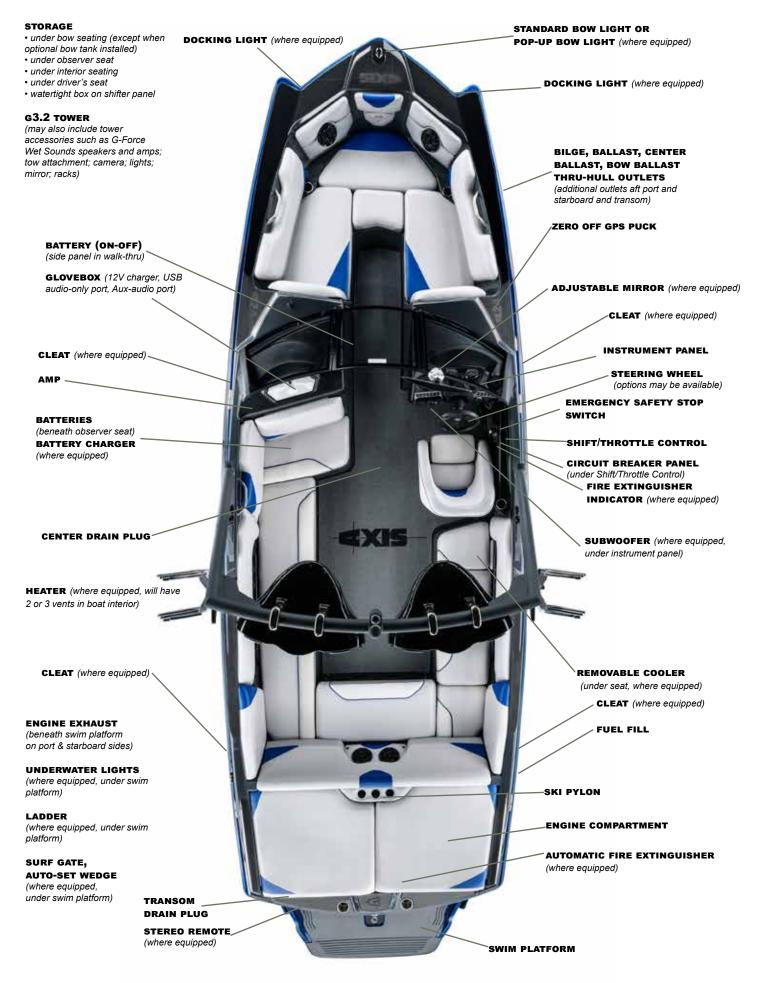




A24

Length	24'/7.32 m
Beam	102"/2.60 m
Draft	27"/0.7 m
Seating Capacity	17 people total/4 max in bow
Weight Capacity	2,650 lbs, including people; 600 lbs max bow
Weight	4,500 lbs/2,041 kg
Fuel Capacity	70 gal/265 L
Standard HP	350
Maximum HP	555
Hull Type	Wake Plus

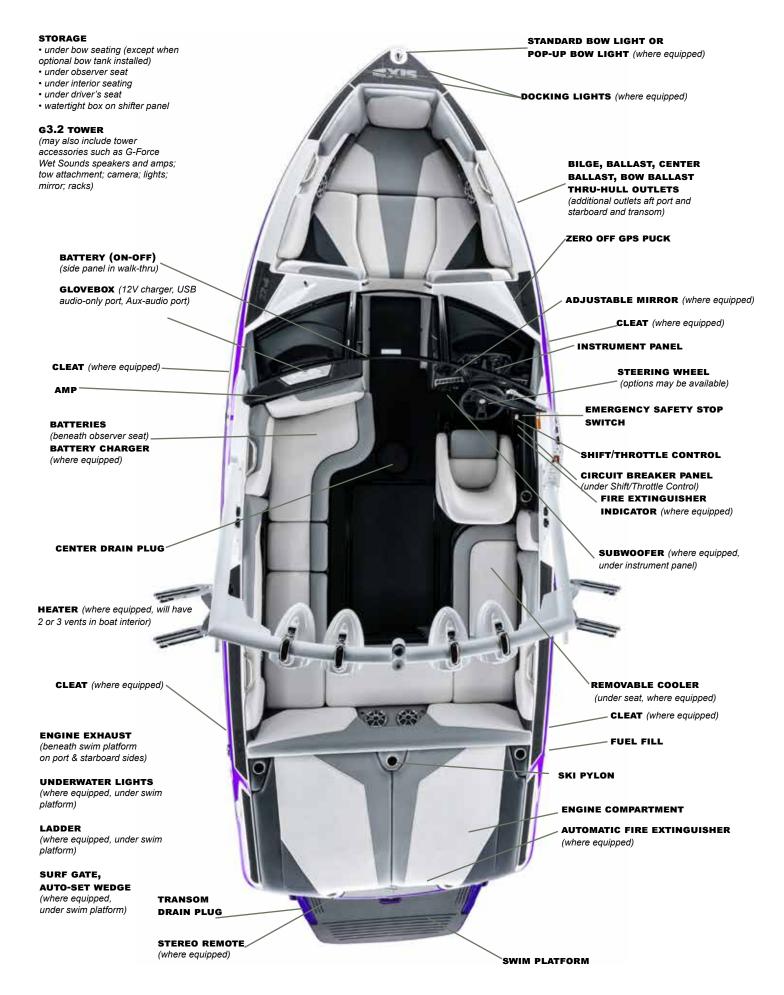




T22

Length	21'10"/6.65 m
Beam	102"/2.60 m
Draft	27"/0.7 m
Seating Capacity	15 people total/3 max in bow
Weight Capacity	2,400 lbs, including people; 500 lbs max bow
Weight	3,800 lbs/1,814 kg
Fuel Capacity	42 gal/159 L
Standard HP	350
Maximum HP	555
Hull Type	Wake Plus

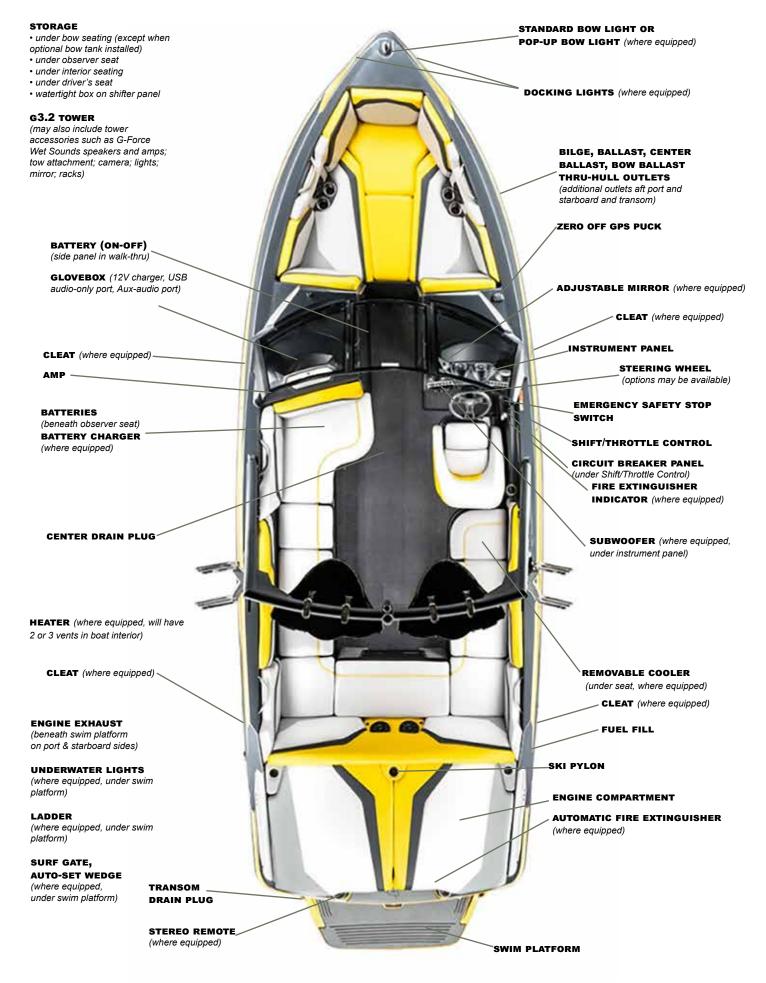




T23

Length	23'5"/7.01 m
Beam	102"/2.60 m
Draft	27"/0.7 m
Seating Capacity	16 people total/4 max in bow
Weight Capacity	2,256 lbs, including people; 600 lbs max bow
Weight	4,200 lbs/1,905 kg
Fuel Capacity	67 gal/254 L
Standard HP	350
Maximum HP	555
Hull Type	Wake Plus





RECOMMENDED

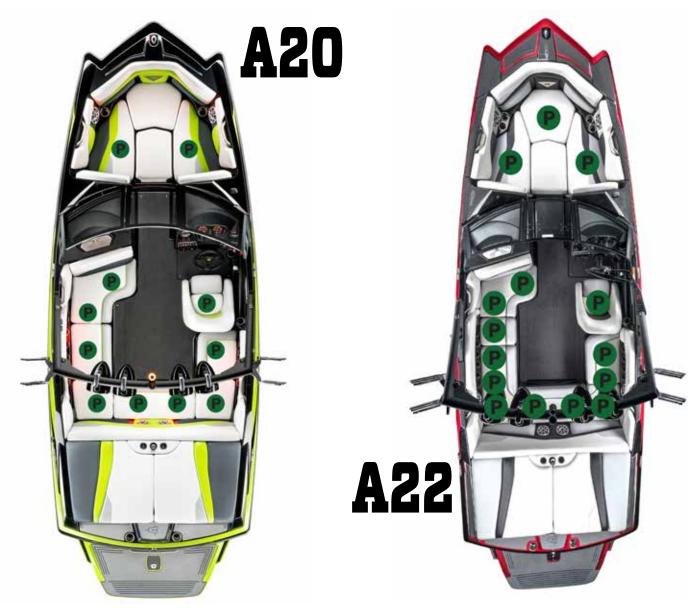
The seating guide is provided to aid in safer boating. What is shown is the maximum capacity in terms of people on board. As more gear is added, the number of people must be reduced to avoid a situation in which the boat could potentially capsize.

In instances in which fewer than the maximum number of people are on-board, it is important to redistribute seating locations (and stowing of gear) to ensure that weight is evenly distributed. At no time should all passengers ride in the bow as it can cause a loss of stability and maneuverability. Never allow riders on the sun deck while the boat is in motion.



DO NOT overload the boat. Overloading or uneven loading can cause loss of control, capsizing or swamping, which may lead to death or serious injury. Adhere to the load capacity plate restric-

tions and always account for persons, gear and all non-factory-installed ballast or other equipment.



SEATING GUIDES



INSTRUMENT PANEL



THE AXIS **DASH**

The Axis instrument panel dash features include:

- Speedometer
- Tachometer
- Accessory switches
- Media controls
- Key ON-OFF ignition

Functionality is explained in this section. Additional information about certain aspects of the controls is also discussed in further detail in other sections

of the Owner's Manual. Be sure to read the entire manual before attempting to operate the controls.

ACCESSORY SWITCHES



Left Bank of Switches

- Navigational and Anchor Lights: This three-position toggle switch operates by turning it UP for the navigational AND anchor lights; middle for OFF or inactive; and turn ing DOWN to operate the anchor lighting only. See additional information in the How It Works section of this owners manual, including important safety information.
- Interior and Dash Lights: This three-position toggle switch operates the interior and dash lights. Turn the switch UP to turn ON the interior AND dash lights; the middle is OFF or inactive; and turn DOWN to turn ON the dash lights ONLY.
- **Docking Lights:** Marked DOCKING, this two-position toggle switch controls the optional docking lights, located on both the port and starboard sides of the boat bow. Turn UP to turn the lights ON; turn DOWN to turn the lights OFF. **Please note that boat operators are not allowed to operate docking lights while the boat is underway.**

This switch operates only if the boat has been equipped with this optional equipment.

• Underwater Lights: Marked UNDERWATER, this two-position toggle switch controls the docking lights, located on both the port and starboard sides of the transom. Turn UP to turn the lights ON; turn DOWN to turn the lights OFF. Please note that boat operators are not allowed to operate underwater lights while the boat is underway.

This switch operates only if the boat has been equipped with this optional equipment.

- Tower Lights: Marked TOWER, this three-position toggle switch controls the lights located atop the tower. Turn UP to turn the floodlights ON; middle is OFF; turn DOWN to turn the spotlights ON. Please note that boat operators are not allowed to operate tower lights while the boat is underway.
 - This switch operates only if the boat has been equipped with this optional equipment.
- **Heater:** This three-position toggle switch operates the optional heater. Turn UP to turn the heater blower to "HI"; the middle position is OFF or inactive; and turn DOWN to turn the heater blower to "LO".

AND GAUGES

Be aware that operation of the heater is a drain on the battery. Review the **Electrical** section in the this Owner's Manual for important information regarding how to avoid becoming stranded by a fully discharged battery or batteries. Pay attention to the voltmeter reading; whenever it falls below 10.5 volts, the battery requires recharging.

This switch operates only if the boat has been equipped with this optional equipment.

• **Media Center:** This optional installation allows control of the stereo and other media from the dash. Operational information is provided separately by the manufacturer, if this option is included.

Right Bank of Switches

• **Blower System:** This two-position switch turns the blower system ON when the switch is turned UP; and turns the system OFF when turned DOWN.



Always operate the blower for several minutes prior to starting the engine, running at a low speed or at idle. This must be done with the engine

compartment open. Failure to perform this necessary function could result in an explosion of the accumulated fumes within the compartment, leading to serious injury or death.



The blower system vents carbon monoxide, a naturally occurring by-product of the engine and drive train operation, through the exhaust manifold, muffler, exhaust lines and flap that combine to remove dangerous carbon monoxide and other naturally occurring toxic by-products from the engine and drive train operation. The emissions primarily are eliminated through the exhaust flap located beneath the swim platform. Although much of the exhaust is disbursed into and through the water, fumes still reach the swim platform and transom area of the boat, including the sun pads. Therefore, no one should ever be on the swim platform, transom or sun pads when the engine is operating. See the **Safety** section of this Owner's Manual for more detail.

Never operate the boat if you or anyone on board suspects that the exhaust or fuel system is not performing as designed.

Read the *Blower System* information in the **How It Works** section and all of the **Safety** section in this Owner's Manual. Important information is included in those sections regarding proper operation and safety considerations for the Blower System in addition to the operational information provided here.

Bilge System: This three-position switch provides manual control of the bilge system. (The boat
is equipped with an automatic control that is explained in the How It Works section of this Owners
Manual.) Turn the switch UP to operate the center bilge pump (marked CTR BLG); center to turn it OFF;
and turn the switch DOWN to operate the rear bilge pump (marked REAR BLG).

The safe operation of the boat is dependent upon a properly functioning bilge system. The bilge is a void between the deck and hull in which unintended water accumulates as it is drained from other areas of the boat. (It does not include the water in the ballast system, which is contained in tanks.)

The bilge should be routinely checked, and drained as necessary. The automatic function will often keep the system free of excess water. Too much water in the system can affect the boat's handling under operation, and can potentially swamp a boat, causing damage to other components in the bilge compartment, or even sinking of the boat.

There are two (2) bilge pumps in all boats. One pump is located in the center of the boat, directly below the center pie-plate access. The second pump is located at the transom of the boat, aft of the engine on the port side.

Bilge pumps can be turned ON manually or they function automatically. The bilge pumps are also equipped with a sensor to automatically trigger instant-on if water is sensed around the pump. This functions at all times. The automatic mode will always be activated, even if the battery isolator switch is turned to the OFF position. Therefore, be certain the pump is working properly and there is no kink in the output hose before storing the boat for long periods of time since the bilge pump will continue to run as long as it senses water. Otherwise, this could cause a battery to drain and could ultimately damage the pump over time.

All Axis boats are equipped with drain plug sensors. When the sensor does not detect a secured drain plug, an indication will be displayed on the center gauge. This alerts the operator to verify that the plugs are installed and tightened securely at both the center drain and the transom drain. The visual indicator should be regarded as an indicator only. Operators should always check that the drain plugs are secure prior to every operation!



Drain plugs must always be checked to be certain they are SECURELY installed prior to every outing and operation. Visual indicators are not validation that the plugs are installed, but rather only assistance in the process. Failure to install the drain

plugs will allow water to intrude into the boat and can result in flooding, swamping and sinking the boat. Such action could result in damage to the boat that is not covered under warranty as well as serious injury or death to persons on-board.

NOTICE

After manual operation of the bilge is complete, return the switch to the automatic position. If it is left in the manual position and there is insufficient water in the bilge to pump, the bilge pump will cause it to eventually fail, and such action is not

covered under warranty. Malibu recommends testing the function of the bilge pump prior to each use of the boat. This can be done by simply turning the pump(s) on and making sure they are running.

There will likely be a small amount of water in the bilge at all times as the pump cannot eliminate 100% of water. A minor amount of water is acceptable. However, operators should monitor bilge water levels through the center pie-hole access plate. In all models, this hole is located in the center of the floor near the driver's helm. (It may be under carpet or mat.) It should remain secure during operation and opened only when the boat is stationary and the engine not running. Be certain to close the access plate before operating the boat again. Since the threads on the plate can sometimes be misdirected when securing, double-check. Individuals on-board could trip and injure themselves if the access plate is not secured properly.

All boats are equipped with two (2) drain plugs, a $\frac{1}{2}$ " drain plug on the transom and a T-handle drain plug in the center of the boat. The $\frac{1}{2}$ " drain plug can be accessed outside the boat, directly under the swim platform on the center back of the transom. On Axis boats, the T-handle can be accessed inside the boat through the center pie-hole access plate. Be certain to read the above information regarding SECURELY installing drain plugs prior to all outings.

Never operate the boat if you or anyone on board suspects that the bilge system is not performing as designed.

Read the *Bilge System* information in the **How It Works** section and all of the **Safety** section in this Owner's Manual. Important information is included in those sections regarding proper operation and safety considerations for the Blower System in addition to the operational information provided here.

Ballast: These four switches manually operate the ballast system. They are three-position toggle switches: pressing upward allows the ballast tank, as marked, to fill; the center position is OFF or inactive; and pressing down causes the tank to drain. The tanks are the BOW FILL/BOW DRAIN (under bow flooring), which is optionally installed; CTR FILL/CTR DRAIN (center or mid-boat tank); PRT FILL/PRT DRAIN (port or left rear tank) and STB FILL/STB DRAIN (starboard or right rear tank).

Be sure to empty the ballast tanks prior loading the boat onto the trailer and removing the boat from the water. Tanks **MUST** be empty prior to towing the boat as the additional weight can cause damage to the trailer, tow vehicle and imbalance on the trailer that could affect safety, or overload the trailer and cause damage that is not covered under warranty.

Water in the ballast tanks should always be pumped out prior to removing the boat from the water. Never tow the boat on a trailer with water in the ballast tanks; residual water can cause an imbalance that alters the amount of weight on the trailer



tongue. Without the proper weight percentage forward, the tongue can become unstable and cause loss of control of the trailer and tow vehicle. Additionally, attempting to tow your boat without the ballast tanks and/or bags emptied can overload the trailer and cause damage that is not covered under warranty.

When emptying the ballast tanks, watch the outlets on both sides of the boat and aft, depending on the model and number of outlets. (If you are uncertain, check with your authorized Axis dealer for assistance in determining the bilge outlets from the ballast outlets.) Ballast pumps will continue working as long as the controller is ON. Therefore, operators must ensure that the pumping is turned OFF when the outlets show only a minute amount of water is coming out. Leaving the pumps ON will result in pump damage.

If the boat is equipped with optional Plug 'n Play, Malibu recommends rechecking that the rear tanks are empty five minutes after starting the drain process. This verifies that no extra water was left from Plug 'n Play and leaked into the hard tank.

Ballast pumps must be turned OFF after emptying the tanks. When only a drizzle of water is coming from the outlets, manually turn OFF the ballast pumps, via the toggle switch. Allowing the ballast pumps to continue operating when there



is no water to be pumped will result in the internal components being permanently damaged, which is not covered under warranty.

Be sure to review the *Ballast System* information provided in the **How It Works** section of this owners manual for more information.

On the lower portion of the right bank of switches are these additional controls:

- **Horn:** Depress this red button to sound the horn. It will sound only as long as it is pressed. This is a safety feature to alert other boaters of your approximate location.
- Cruise Control: This two-position switch turns the cruise control system ON/OFF (turn up to turn ON; turn down to turn OFF). Leave this switch in the OFF position when not utilizing the cruise control. The middle switch is a three-position speed control for the cruise. Turn it UP to increase the cruise speed setting; return to center to discontinue changing speed; turn it DOWN to decrease the cruise speed setting.
- **Surf Gate Control:** The right side three-position switch is turned UP to operate the port or left side surf gate; center is neutral (no change in the gate position); and the switch is turned DOWN to operate the starboard or right side gate. The switch should be left in neutral unless the gate(s) requires adjustment.
- This portion of the dash also contains the 12-volt receptacle (explained below in *Basic Electrical Components* in this Owner's Manual) and the key ON-OFF slot (explained in **Starting and Operation** in this Owner's Manual).

NOTE: If the boat is not equipped with one or more of the optional equipment that is controlled by one or more of these switches, the switch position will have "plug" or inactive slot.

BASIC **ELECTRICAL** COMPONENTS

All major boat circuits are protected from shorting and overload by resettable circuit breakers. If a problem develops with one of the circuits, switch OFF the circuit and wait about one (1) minute. Then push the appropriate breaker button fully to reset the circuit. If the circuit continues to trip, there is a problem somewhere in the system. Take your boat to an authorized Axis dealer to locate and safely correct the issue.





If a circuit breaker continues to trip, do not hold the breaker in position to activate the electrical circuit. See an authorized Axis dealer immediately to locate and correct the issue before operating the boat.

The circuit breaker panel is located beneath the instrument panel. Circuit breakers are preferrable in most instances because they are resettable, unlike fuses that require replacement.

BATTERIES

Because of the electrical requirements to make the Axis boat an enjoyable experience, all models are equipped with two (2) batteries. The batteries are located beneath the observer seat in all models. The battery ON-OFF switch is located on a panel also beneath the observer seat. It will be easily visible on the panel adjacent to the walk-thru wall.

There are four markings on the knob:

- OFF
- 1
- 1 + 2
- 2

OFF means that all power to the battery is shut down. The battery will not be able to re-charge while in the OFF position. This is the appropriate setting for periods of inactivity with the boat, unless the boat is in the water. When the boat remains in the water, it will be necessary for the bilge pumps to periodically and automatically pump out residual water in the bilge system. This is to prevent swamping of the boat and potential sinking. Bear in mind that in order for the system to work, it will drain the battery, and eventually cause the battery to run out of charge. Therefore, under these circumstances,



the boat should be started and the engine run for a sufficient time to allow the voltmeter reading to return to the desired range above at least 13.5 volts. How often and how long the engine should be run to recharge the battery will vary depending on the type, brand and age of the batteries. The boat owner should frequently recharge the battery until determining the approximate time period in which the battery retains sufficient charge to operate the bilge system, and also to start the engine.

If the battery has insufficient charge, use only a battery charger to recharge the battery, or remove the battery and take it to an authorized Axis dealer or auto parts store that has the appropriate facilities to safely recharge the battery.

If the boat is out of the water and/or in storage, OFF is the setting for the battery switch.

If the battery switch is in the OFF position, the automatic bilge system still operates. If the boat is not being used, the battery charge will eventually drain the battery of power. See the **Storage** section in this Owners Manual for more information.



Inside the battery is an electrolyte fluid that allows the chemical reaction to provide power. The fluid is comprised of several components, once of which is sulfuric acid. As with most acids, this is caustic and corrosive. If it comes in contact



with skin, immediately flush the area with copious amounts of fresh, clean water. Follow up with medical assistance.

If it becomes necessary to re-charge a battery from an external source, DO NOT attempt to charge using automotive battery cables or use another boat battery as the source for charging. Some amounts of hydrogen gas are emitted during the



charging process. This can be very dangerous. It is critical to keep all sparks, including smoking cigarettes, lighters or any type of flame, well away from a charging battery. Use the optional battery charger sold by authorized Axis dealers. Using the wrong type of charging procedure or improperly charging a battery can result in an explosion and/or fire that could lead to serious injury or death.

The numbers 1, 1+2, and 2 refer to the two batteries that you purchase for the boat. The batteries are located in battery holders inside the observer seat. As part of the routine maintenance, boat owners should routinely verify that the batteries are secure within the holders.

Battery 1 is the "house" battery or main battery. It should be rated at least 750 cold cranking amps (cca), and a spiral cell battery is preferable. Battery 2 is the back-up battery. Normally, when the battery switch is not OFF, it should be set on "1." However, if Battery 1 is somewhat drained or sluggish, turning to "1+2" can be very helpful in providing sufficient power to start the engine and begin the natural recharging process. After the engine starts and runs for a few moments, return the battery switch to "1." The electrical system is not designed to run at optimum efficiency on "1+2."

On rare occasions, it may be necessary to turn the switch to "2." For brief periods of time, especially if Battery 1 is non-functional, you can run on "2".

Axis does not recommend the purchase and use of battery chargers other than the battery charger offered as an option through your authorized Axis dealer. The battery charger offered by your dealer has been selected as best for meeting the requirements of 750 cca batteries and by our engine manufacturers.

The charger is a three-stage electronic device that operates automatically when properly installed. There are red and green LED lights on the charger face to provide evidence that charging is occurring. When the battery or batteries are fully charged, the unit will automatically shut off.

The charger plugs into a socket under the dash. It can be left in place without boiling electrolytes in the battery, but Axis recommends disconnecting and storing it when not in use. If the charger ever appears to be malfunctioning, take the boat and charger to an authorized Axis dealer for troubleshooting.

BATTERY CHARGER

All boats have 12-volt receptacles for your convenience. Some models have more than one receptacle. Verify locations with your authorized Axis dealer. It is the responsibility of the device user to determine that the accessory is designed to be operated on a 12-volt system. If the connector will not easily and securely insert into the 12-volt receptacle, do not force it. If damage occurs to the device or the boat's electrical system by attempting to use a device that is not compatible, such damage will not be covered under warranty nor will Axis accept responsibility for damage to the accessory.

12-VOLT RECEPTACLE

The boat is equipped with several alarm systems. In general, an alarm sound is an indication that a potentially serious issue exists. The low-voltage alarm functions when the battery system charge has fallen to a level that could result in the boat becoming unable to continue the outing. The low-voltage alarm will be accompanied by an indication on the dash. Follow directions as they appear.

ALARMS

Sensors will also alert the boat operator when the oil pressure, engine and/or transmission temperatures are outside acceptable parameters. All alarms should be taken seriously, and boaters should return to shore as soon as possible. Seek assistance from your authorized Axis dealer to determine the cause and solution to any problems that have been indicated.

ALARMS:

SURF GATE HIGH SPEED Occurs when speed is above 13.6 MPH with gate active.

SURF GATE LOW SPEED Occurs when speed is below 7 MPH with gate active.

SURF GATE GENERAL ERROR General Error reported by module.

SURF GATE RETRACT LEFT OR RIGHT

SURF GATE EXTEND LEFT OR RIGHT

FRONT DRAIN OPEN

Over current alarm when gate is trying to extend.

Occurs when the front drain plug has been removed.

Occurs when the rear drain plug has been removed.

SURF GATE SWITCH LEFT OR RIGHT SEE DEALER Failure of Surf Gate switch.

If any alarm occurs, the Surf Gate will be locked out from operation. The lock out can only be cleared by pressing the "either" button on the tachometer and the error corrected.

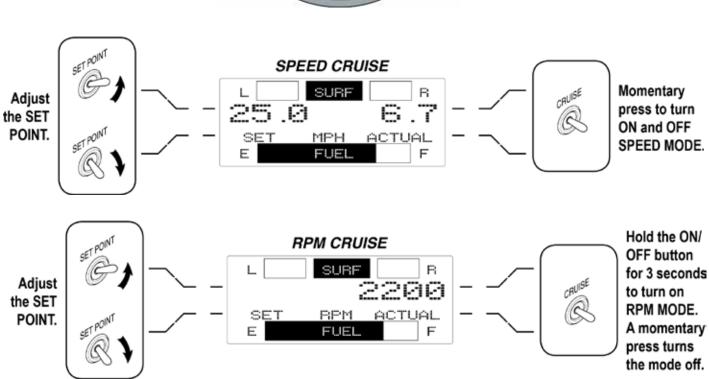
GAUGES

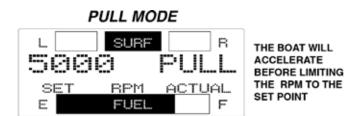
Both the speedometer and tachometer provide additional information beyond the speed of the boat on the speedometer and the engine revolutions per minute on the tachometer. The following charts will demonstrate the information available.

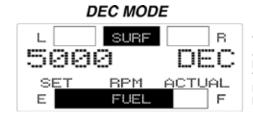
The Axis speedometer has an LCD that shows the fuel level and the cruise control status. The speedometer is the display for the Surf Gate and cruise operation.

SPEEDOMETER

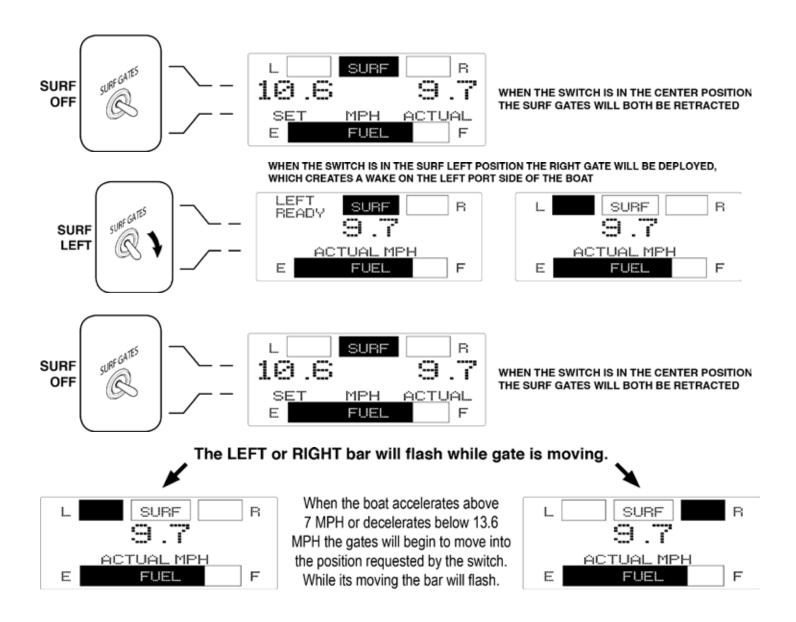








THE BOAT WILL AUTOMATICALLY DECELERATE TO THE RPM SET POINT WHEN IT HAS REACHED SPEED When used with the Surf Gates, the speedometer will display the Surf Gate status. Warnings will appear on the Tachometer display.



TACHOMETER



The Axis tachometer has an alpha-numeric display that allows the user to access both boat and engine information. The toggle switch is located on the tachometer. Some information such as the depth and GPS may not be present, depending upon whether a depth module or PGS puck has been installed.



Toggle between screens using the LEFT and RIGHT buttons.

TACHOMETER ICONS



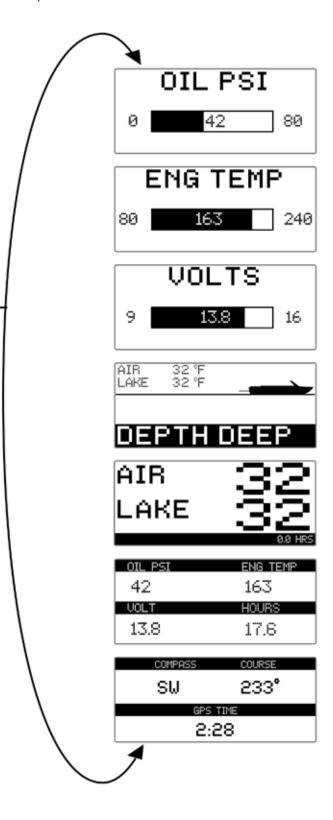
MIL
Engine Alarm
Check
Go to Check Fault
Codes Menu Item

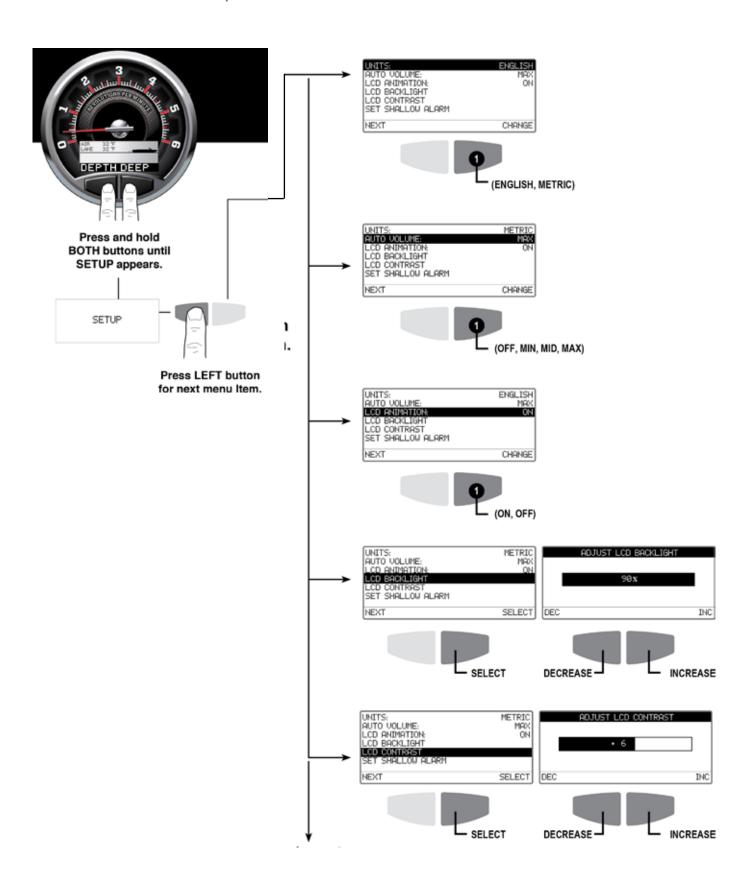


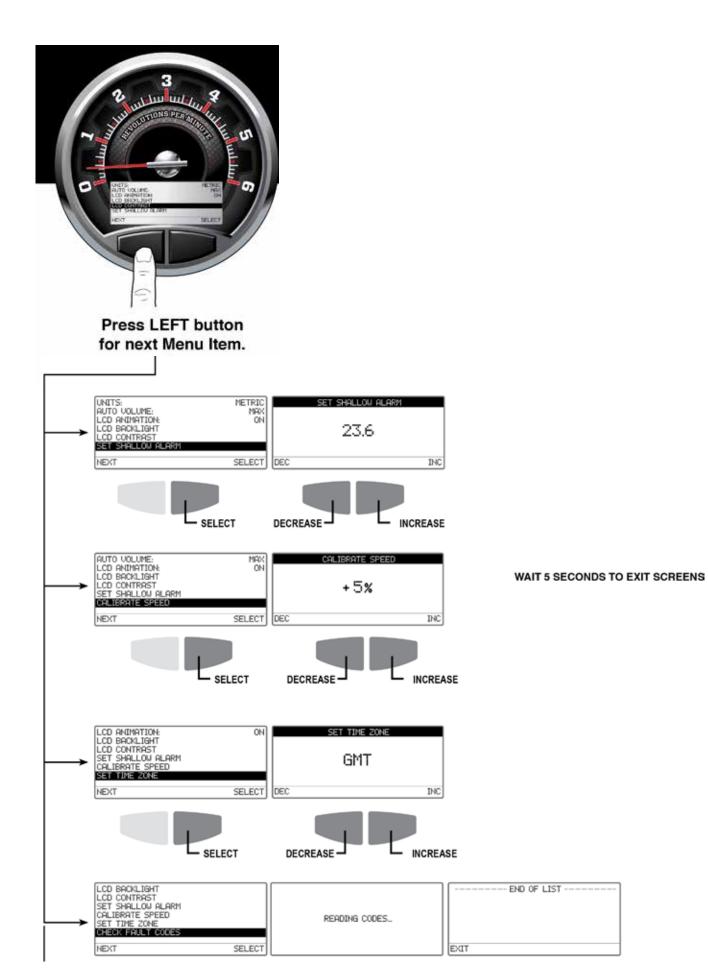
Codes Menu Item











FIRE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

SAFETY **FIRST**

Even when surrounded by water, fire is a significant concern. In fact, because safe egress from the boat is limited if it becomes necessary to abandon ship, this issue reinforces the need for easily accessible PFDs.

When boating in the United States, boats of less than 26 feet in length are required to have at least one (1) B1-rated, hand-held fire extinguisher on-board and fully charged, unless there is an automatic fire extinguishing system installed. *An automatic system is available as an option on Axis boats*. Hand-held units are not included as standard equipment so that the consumer can choose from a wide range of fire extinguishers, many of which exceed the minimum requirements. If the boat does not have an automatic fire extinguishing system installed, the boat owner MUST purchase and install at least one (1) B1-rated fire extinguisher.

Most countries have fire-extinguishing and suppression requirements for recreational boats. It is the responsibility of the boat owner and/or operator to determine the requirements for the body of water on which the boating will occur. Ignorance of the law is an unacceptable excuse and will likely not prevent the boater from receiving a citation or arrest.

The automatic fire extinguishing system, where equipped, is mounted inside the engine compartment. In the event the system's sensor recognizes extreme heat in the compartment, the system will create a chemically mixed dry suppression material. In most instances, there is sufficient suppression material to suffocate the fire and its source. In the event of a fire, boat operators should immediately turn OFF the boat's engine, which will also shut down the pressurized fuel system.

An automatic fire extinguishing system has an LED-lighted indicator located adjacent to the throttle-shifter at the driver helm. As part of the routine safety checks as the boat powers up, the operator should verify that the extinguisher system indicator is active.



Whenever fire extinguishers or suppression units have been used in fighting an on-board fire, a careful determination should be made whether it is safe to operate the boat. In most instances, it is advisable to have the boat towed to shore

rather than risk additional fire or permanent damage to the drive train. The boat should be thoroughly serviced by an authorized Axis dealer prior to operation again. Operation prior to service could result in additional damage to the boat, and may result in serious injury or death.

Following discharge of fire suppression material, the system will require recharging. If an automatic system has discharged, it is unlikely that the boat can be run. Axis recommends getting a tow to shore and having the engine compartment thoroughly cleaned and the fire suppression system recharged prior to running the boat's engine again. If hand-held units have been discharged, they will also require recharging. The chemicals in all fire suppression units can discolor upholstery and carpeting. It is recommended that the boat be cleaned as soon as practical. The fire suppression manufacturers provide information regarding the proper and appropriate cleaning agents. Also pay attention to the cleaning instructions provided in the **Care and Maintenance** section of this Owner's Manual to avoid permanent damage to materials.

Even if systems are not discharged, fire extinguishers and suppression units require periodic maintenance. For a factory-installed automatic fire suppression system, a check of the system should be part of the routine annual maintenance. Hand-held units should be examined regularly for rust, corrosion, damage, or leakage. Weigh the unit annually to be certain that it meets the minimum listed on the label. If it has been used, even partially, it should be recharged by a qualified fire-extinguisher servicing company.

When purchasing fire extinguishing and suppression units, Axis strongly recommends buying units that are prepared specifically for the marine environment. The standards for these units have been established by the U.S. Coast Guard and the American Boat and Yacht Council (ABYC). In other countries, follow the



WORKS

recommendations and requirements of local jurisdictions and boating authorities.

Axis recommends fire extinguishing and suppression in excess of the minimum requirements. While an automatic fire suppression system is highly effective in most instances of an engine compartment fire, it is possible that a fire could occur in another area of the boat. Therefore, Malibu recommends having at least one (1) hand-held unit fully charged and on-board at all times.

Models: (Automatic fire extinguisher in engine compartment) *Optional on all Wakesetters and Response models.*



The Emergency Engine Stop Switch attaches to the boat operator by way of a lanyard for the purpose of shutting off the engine if the operator, for any reason, moves or is moved away from the driver's helm.

The switch assembly consists of an ON-OFF switch and a switch/ lanyard clip. The engine will not run if the toggle is in the OFF position. Axis recommends the clip always be inserted in the toggle switch. Connected to the operator, if (s)he moves away from the controls, the

clip will pull free, pulling the switch to the OFF position. If the engine needs to be shut down very quickly, it can be done so by pulling on the lanyard to release it from the switch.

To reset the switch after activation, reinstall the lanyard clip and flip the switch to the UP position.

The emergency engine stop switch lanyard should always be connected between the switch and the operator when the engine is running. The purpose of the switch is to immediately shut OFF the engine if the operator moves away from the



driver's helm. Without the driver's control, all on-board or other boaters in the area could be subject to serious injury or ever death. Never operate the boat without the emergency engine stop switch lanyard connected between the switch and the boat operator. Malibu recommends the operator of the vessel always remain at the helm any time the engine is running.

All Axis boats are equipped with multiple lights to assist boaters in low light situations.

Boat outings should conclude prior to dark. Visual sighting is critical to safe boating. In an emergency where the boat must be operated in darkness, use the boat's navigation/anchor lighting in accordance with local law and ordinances which



may restrict the type of lighting to be used, plus sound signals, to alert anyone in the area, and proceed slowly. After dark, it may be impossible to see other boats, submerged hazards or the shoreline, which can result in damage to the boat that is not covered under warranty, and serious injury or even death.

Bow Lights: As required by the U.S. Coast Guard and most maritime authorities, recreational vessels should display navigational lights between sunset and sunrise, as well as other periods of reduced visibility. These are available on most models either as a standard light that is on the deck, or as an optional pop-up light that pushes down into the deck and a chrome cover that sits flush with the deck. To open the pop-up, push down on the chrome exterior and the light will pop open. To close, push down on the light and it will fold into the deck casing.

Bow lights are located at the front of the bow. On a traditional bow, it is two-colored—red and



EMERGENCY ENGINE STOP SWITCH

LIGHTING



green and operated from a switch on the dash panel. On a pickle fork bow, there is a green light on the starboard side and a red light on the port side.

Models: All models.

Bow lights get hot during use, which could result in burns if touched. The light can remain hot for an extended period of time after it has been turned OFF.

Docking Lights: These are an option that offer additional visual assistance. The lights are located around the bow area, two per boat, and provide white light to the front of the boat. The docking lights are operated from a switch on the dash. Please note that boat operators are not allowed to operate docking lights while the boat is underway.

Models: (Optional) All Axis models.

Courtesy Lights: The courtesy lights vary from model to model and are found in all areas of the deck from bow to stern, as well as inside storage compartments. Most lights provide white light, but colored lights are an option on some models. These lights are LED and therefore bright without excessive heat. However, leaving them on for extended periods of time shorten the life of the bulb and can become warm to the touch. Axis recommends leaving the lights off unless they are needed. The lights operate from a switch on the dash.

Models: All models.

<u>Tower Lights:</u> All boats equipped with towers will also have a 360-degree light on top for use at anchor. This white light provides additional visual assistance ahead of the bow; however, note that this light cannot be used while the boat is underway as it could impair other boaters' vision. Tower lights also include forward and aft-facing lights, which can get hot with use. All tower lights are controlled through a toggle.

Models: All Axis boats are equipped with towers. If the standard tower has been deleted, there is a covered, two-pronged connector found on the top of the transom of boats without a tower. The all-around light is plugged into this connector when needed and stored under the rear passenger seat when not in use.

Underwater Transom Lights: Some boats may be equipped with optional underwater transom lights, which are located under the swim platform and add considerable brightness underwater. This is an added safety feature, particularly when swimming in shallow water. Note that these lights are not allowed to be ON while the boat is underway. As the lights are very bright, do not look directly into them when they are ON. If the lights overheat, such as can happen when the lights are left on while out of the water, the lights will automatically dim. They can be very hot to the touch at this time and burn skin. The lights are controlled by a switch at the transom.

Models: (Optional) All models.



Several methods of securing boats to shoreline and docks are available.

Although Axis does not sell or provide rope for tie-ups, many excellent marine aftermarket suppliers offer a wide range of rope for sale. Axis recommends a two-strand nylon rope. (Three strand may stretch too much and allow the boat to bump other objects.)

There are several different knots and hitches to secure boats to docks or shoreline. Axis recommends making the effort to learn these marine-intended knots and hitches. Consult with your authorized Axis dealer to determine which ones will work best in the tie-up application you will be using. Some hitches are intended for only short-term docking, while others work better for longer periods of inactivity. Always bear in mind that wave action may cause the boat to bump the shoreline (and scratching the hull, which is not covered under warranty), or bumping against a dock, or even potentially other boats (also not covered under warranty), when selecting the appropriate method to secure the boat.

Cleats: All boat models offer optional pop-up cleats. Where equipped, the cleats will be located below the windshield on each side of the deck, and also near both rear sides.

Although there are multiple marine knots, the cleat hitch is a special knot used to the rope to a cleat. If a line is not correctly secured on the cleat using a cleat hitch, it can work itself loose.

Both the standard and pop-up cleats have two "horns" around which the line is tied. Begin by bringing the line past the center of the cleat on the outside beneath, and wrap it around under both horns. Then bring the line across and back under the first horn again in a figure-eight. Make another figure-eight loop around the second horn.

The pop-up cleats operate by pulling on the cleat. If it is flush with the deck, the cleat will pop up for









use; to retract, push on the cleat once more.

If the boat will be moored for a period of time or where there is fairly active wave motion, Axis recommends the purchase of fenders, also available from reputable marine suppliers. Fenders are available in a range of sizes and materials, but the goal is to protect the boat from damage as a result of motion against the dock.

Axis recommends the purchase and use of fenders to protect the boat's gel coat finish whenever a boat is at risk of contact with docks or any other object (for example: rafting up with other boats) that may damage the finish. This kind of damage is not covered under warranty.

NOTICE

Cleats are used to tie the boat to a dock or to hang fenders. They are not designed for any kind of towing, including other boats. Neither should they be used for anchoring, mooring or lifting the boat; the only locations structurally certified for such "strong



point" requirements are the bow and stern eyes. Abuse of the cleats is likely to result in equipment failure that will damage the boat, which is not covered under warranty, and can also result in serious injury or death.

Models: (Optional) Cleats are available as an option on all models.

<u>Bow eye and transom eyes:</u> All boats are equipped with a single bow eye near the apex of the hull under the bow, and two transom eyes, which are located one each on the port and starboard sides of the transom. These semi-circular or U-shaped metal connections are made from stainless steel to reduce the effects of rust and corrosion. On boats that are not equipped with cleats, these eyes are used to tie-up the boat, and no other part of the boat, including any interior components such as the windshield extrusions or grab handles should ever be used.



Never tie up the boat, even temporarily, using any component of the boat except the bow eye, transom eyes and/or cleats (where equipped). Using any other component could result in damage to the boat that is not covered under warranty.

NOTICE



Models: All models are equipped with a bow eye and transom eyes.



All boats are equipped with a horn. The purpose of the horn is to sound an alarm in the event of an emergency, and also to draw attention as you maneuver the boat in areas where line of sight is questionable or in instances when attention seems warranted. The horn is activated by a button on the dash.

Models: All models.

HORN



Even when accompanied by an on-board observer to assist in keeping track of passengers, skiers, boarders and others engaged in activities, operators need to use the mirror as part of constant alertness to the surroundings. All boats come with a standard, windshield-mounted and adjustable mirror.

Models: All models are equipped with a mirror.

MIRROR

FUEL FILL



Axis boats are equipped with fuel fill fittings and vents to provide state-of-the-art safety protection in the process of adding fuel to the tank. While most of the fuel system on the boat is inaccessible to owners/operators, the fuel fill was designed to ensure the process of fueling up is as safe as possible and efficient.

The fuel fill is located on the starboard side of the boat toward the aft. The fuel fill leads to a single fuel tank beneath the deck.

There should be no spit-back or overfill at land-based gas stations in North America. However, the requirements that eliminate those issues are not applicable to some gasoline service stations in other countries or even at some marinas in North America. Therefore, care should always be taken while fueling the boat. Do not stand too close to the fuel fill location in case some fuel is expelled from the pressurized system. Do not smoke while filling, and do not use a cell phone. You may also hear an audible release of air pressure when opening the cap. Pay attention to ensure that gasoline is entering only into the boat's fuel fill and not spilling or running outside the fuel fill.

Note that the first time the boat's fuel tank is filled, the process may seem slow. This is because fuel is displacing air that was in the tank. After the first full tank, filling should proceed at approximately the same pace as one would expect in filling land vehicles.



Gasoline is extremely flammable. Under some conditions, particularly those that allow fuel fumes to accumulate in enclosed areas, gas can be explosive as well. Avoid smoking while filling the gas tank or allowing any sparks in the area.

Never run the boat engine while filling the gas tank. If any gas is spilled, clean it up with clean rags and dispose of properly on land. Avoid using a cell phone while pumping gas.

INTERIOR PERFORMANCE

STEERING WHEEL



Steering in a boat is different from most land vehicles, although the effect is similar. Axis boats are equipped with steering wheels. The standard, fixed-angle steering wheel is turned in the direction the operator wishes to go. Instead of wheels turning in that direction, the boat steering wheel controls a rudder, and the rudder actually turns in the opposite direction. By cutting through the water with a rudder in the opposite direction, the bow of the boat will turn in the direction the steering wheel has been turned. Note that, compared to land-based vehicles, the turning process is usually more sluggish, less tightly controlled and requires more room. It's important for new operators to practice before maneuvering in tight locations.

Boats also do not track in the same manner as land-based vehicles. They are affected by currents, wave action, and natural motion created by the propeller. At slow speeds, the effect is more pronounced and boats seem to wander slightly. Trying to steer the boat back and forth to compensate actually only worsens the effect. As long as there is sufficient depth of water and there are no obstacles close at hand, allow the boat to follow its course. The overall course will be directionally straight if the steering wheel is held in place.

Some Axis boats are equipped with a tilting mechanism on the steering column. This allows the operator to adjust the steering wheel to the most comfortable angle and provide a sense of secure control. Equipped steering columns have a lever at the underside of the column. Press down on the lever until the steering wheel is movable. Tilt it up or down to the best angle for the operator and re-engage the lever snug against the steering column. Never force the lever. If it will not move with relative ease back into place, the steering wheel is not in one of its acceptable levels. Adjusting slightly should allow proper action of the tilt mechanism.

Models: All models have a standard, fixed-angle steering wheel, unless equipped with an optional tilt mechanism, which is available on Axis models.

SHIFTER/ THROTTLE

NOTE: The engine will not start unless the shifter/throttle control is in the neutral position!

To the right of the boat operator is the shift/throttle lever. Any time the boat engine is OFF, the lever should be upright, which is Neutral (meaning the boat is not in gear). Boats are not equipped with a Park gear as land-based vehicles are.

At the base of the throttle is a shift lock knob. Pulling out on the knob disengages the transmission,

thereby allowing use of the throttle without engaging the transmission. This is used for warm-up of the engine while it is still in Neutral. Be sure to position the throttle vertically (in Neutral) before re-engaging the transmission by depressing the knob.

When engaging the transmission from neutral either forward or backward into reverse, pull up on the safety collar located directly below the throttle lever knob. The safety collar helps avoid unintentional movement into gear.

When shifting gears, always do so smoothly and briskly. Being either too hard and slamming the gears, or too tentative is hard on the shifter/throttle system and can result in damage that is not covered under warranty.

Improper shifting and use of the throttle can result in damage to the system that is not covered under warranty. The shifter/throttle manufacturer has included additional instructions that are part of the owner's packet. Be sure to read and follow the



instructions and additional information to ensure long and safe operation of the boat.

Do not shift from forward to reverse while the engine is at high RPM. Damage to the transmission will result. When shifting from forward to reverse, the system requires a brief pause in the Neutral position to allow the engine to run in its idle



position prior to moving into the opposite gear. Without this brief pause, it can also cause the engine to shut OFF. The subsequent loss of control can cause damage to the boat and/ or injury to persons in or around the boat.

Before starting the engine or engaging the transmission, be certain that there are no people in the water around the boat.



Models: All models.

Although unseen by the boat's occupants, the Electronic Throttle Control (ETC) contributes to the boat's performance in critical fashion. Never make any modifications to the throttle control.

Never make any alternations or modifications to any part of the throttle control system, including the throttle control. Such changes render the engine and boat warranties void, and may result in loss of control of the boat, which could result in serious injury or death.



If, for any reason (unplugged, wire cut, a short, loss of power, or sensor failure, as examples), any part of the electronic throttle control system fails, the engine controller will default to idle. The operator will essentially have no control of the throttle and the Engine Fault alarm will activate.

If this happens, the operator must turn the ignition key to OFF, and then attempt to restart the engine. This will reset the computer area network. If the condition persists, however, it will be necessary to take the boat to an authorized Axis dealer for repair.

Additional information regarding the throttle control's safe operation and maintenance is included in additional separate material that is part of the new-boat informational package.

Models: All models.



PYLON(S)



All models are equipped with at least one ski pylon. The tower has a pylon mount that can be used for wakeboarding and some other water activities. Generally, the pylon is located between the lounge lean-back seats and the sundeck area.

These pylons, which are intended for use in wakeboarding as well as skiing, are not intended for any other use.

NOTICE

DO NOT attempt to use the pylon for any purpose other than towing individuals behind the boat with an appropriate towing rope. DO NOT attempt to tow another boat by attaching a rope to the pylon. This will overload the pylons and can cause damage

to the boat which will not be covered under warranty.



DO NOT allow passengers to sit behind the pylon whenever someone in the water is being towed. When the towed individual lets loose of the ski/wakeboard rope, the tension may cause the rope and its tow handle to snap back into the deck area.

Individuals may not be able to deflect the rope, with the result that people hit by the rope and handle could be injured, especially if they are not paying attention.

Axis recommends the use of two-strand towing rope only. Three-strand may yield too much and could result in more stretch than is wise.

Models: All models.

INTERIOR LUXURY

STEREO COMPONENTS

One of the most enjoyable aspects of boating is the stereo system, and Axis offers a range of optional media opportunities. Most of these systems are controlled through the media screen, but a stereo transom remote is available as an option.

Beyond the information provided regarding controls in the **Instrument Panel and Gauges** section of this Owner's Manual, all devices and software come with separate manuals and information. Review these materials prior to use.

Models: (Optional) A variety of stereo options is available.

SEATING

The standard Axis seating is crafted from top-quality materials, and engineered to provide the maximum-allowed number of individuals on-board for the boat model's design. Please note that it is very important for passengers to be seated as shown in the seating charts in the **Quick Reference Guide** section of this Owner's Manual. This provides for balance and avoidance of over-loading that could otherwise adversely affect the boat's ability to maneuver, swamp the boat or even cause injury or death.



Failure to evenly distribute the combination of passengers and additional gear brought on-board can result in loss of control of the boat, swamping and sinking, and other adverse effects. Never exceed the boat capacity, paying particular attention to limits in bow seating. This can result in serious injury or death.



Never attempt to jump into the body of water from any of the seating in the boat. It can be difficult to determine water depth, and it could be possible to misjudge clearance of the deck and gunwales.

No one should sit or ride on the sun pads when the boat engine is running. Carbon monoxide is emitted from the exhaust system and vented into the water beneath the swim platform. Fumes can and do reach the sun pad area. Avoidance of carbon monoxide poisoning is addressed in the **Safety** section of this Owner's Manual.

It is critical to the long-term use and enjoyment of the boat to perform the routine maintenance required to keep all interior upholstery in top condition. Details are provided in the **Care and Maintenance** section of this Owner's Manual.

Models: Seating varies by model. Check the Quick Reference Guide.





Among the options available on all models is a heated driver's seat.

The heat option is controlled through the dash MTC screen. Turned ON, the heat sensor warms the driver's seat only to a predetermined, but moderate level. The heat feature should always be turned OFF at the conclusion of the outing, if not before. If the driver forgets to turn OFF the seat, when the boat is powered down the seat heater will shut off after a predetermined amount of time.

Models: (Optional) All models.

HEATED DRIVER'S SEAT

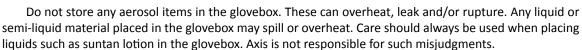
Axis recommends storing this Owner's Manual in the glovebox so that it will always be readily available for reference during outings. Placing the Owner's Manual in a plastic bag will increase its protection.

The glovebox is convenient for storing personal items while boating. While the glovebox is not water proof, its design reduces the likelihood of damage from water that may come on-board. Axis does not warrant the level of water-resistance available when using the glovebox.

The glovebox opens by pushing on the button on the front of the lid and turning the button when it releases. Closing requires only lifting and shutting the lid tight. Closing requires minimal effort. If more effort is required, it is likely the glovebox is overloaded and some material should be removed prior to closing.

Never attempt to close an overloaded glovebox. Trying to force the lid closed could result in damage that is not covered under warranty. Avoid pinching fingers, hands and other body parts while closing the glovebox lid.

NOTICE



If any water does intrude into the glovebox, clean it out as soon as practical. Mold and mildew can result if even small amounts of water are not removed. As with any storage location, any spills should be cleaned efficiently to avoid damage and/or odors.

Models: All models have a glovebox located forward of and adjacent to the observer seat.

GLOVE BOX



STORAGE COMPART-MENTS

Axis boats have multiple storage compartments available throughout the boat. Locations are noted in the **Quick Reference Guide** section of this Owner's Manual. In general, storage is available in the bow and under seating.

As much as possible, gear and property brought onboard, should be stowed in storage compartments to prevent movement of items during the outing. Unsecured items could strike and potentially injure individuals on-board during operation.

Be sure to distribute items throughout the boat and compensate for the persons on-board. Weight should be as



evenly distributed throughout the boat as possible to avoid negatively affecting control. Never try to close an overloaded storage compartment. Forcing a compartment closure could result in damage to the boat that is not covered under warranty.



Anything brought on-board should be stored in a designated storage compartment if at all possible to avoid the potential of being struck by an unsecured item while underway. This could result in serious injury or even death. Items should be evenly

distributed and with attention to the number of passengers and where they will sit. Even distribution of added weight is critical to a safe operation.

Storage compartments should be cleaned out in accordance with **Care and Maintenance** instructions in this Owner's Manual. At least annually, all compartments require a thorough cleaning. If anything with residual odor is placed in a storage compartment, or if anything has spilled in the compartment, cleaning should occur as quickly as possible afterwards.

NOTICE

Never force a compartment closed as overloading could cause damage to the boat that is not covered under warranty. Storage compartments should be kept clean. Failure to do so may result in damage or permanent discoloring and/or odors that are also not covered under warranty.

Models: All models.

REMOVABLE COOLER



Adding more convenience in many models is a marine-grade, removable cooler. Any cooler of the same or smaller size will fit in the same location under the seating immediately aft of the driver's seat, but Axis recommends marine-grade coolers as they use stainless-steel hardware, which is advisable for the type of conditions in which it will be used. Although the supplied cooler has a liner that reduces odor absorption, it is a good idea to clean out the cooler after each use. Odors may still penetrate, and spills can stain. Such occurrences are not covered under warranty.

Models: A20.

CUP HOLDERS



All boats are equipped with cup holders. The cup holders are sized for contemporary, normal-sized cups. Axis recommends using only cups with covers as boat motion is likely to otherwise slosh liquids out of the cups. If liquids are spilled into the cup holder, or anywhere else, they should be cleaned up as soon as practical to prevent any damage to the boat components or anything brought on-board. Such damage is not covered under warranty.

Models: All models.



Carpet and non-ski deck traction are available in Axis models. The added comfort requires some additional attention to the interior of the deck. It is important to allow the carpet/mat to dry before covering the deck with a mooring cover or other canvas. (The snap-out carpets can be removed to air dry.) Although Axis carpets are constructed from marine-grade materials, if they do not dry thoroughly before storage, even short-duration, mold and mildew can set in. Additional information is available in the **Care and Maintenance** section of this Owner's Manual.

CARPET
AND
NON-SKID
DECK
TRACTION

The snap-out carpet hardware is made from stainless steel

to resist rust and corrosion. However, boat owners and operators should routinely check that the snaps are in good condition. Any time the snap-out carpets are reinstalled on the deck, be certain that the snaps are fully connected. Otherwise, the carpet could dislodge or move, causing passengers to slip and fall.

Ensure that snap-out carpets are secure prior to walking on them. If the snaps are not fully connected, the carpet may not function as designed. When dislodged, carpets and mats could cause a passenger to slip and fall.



Models: The AquaFusion carpet and non-skid deck traction are available as options on all Axis models.

Boats are equipped with grab handles for added convenience and safety. Handles are generally inside the deck above passenger seating and on the transom, centered above the swim platform. The handles assist boarding, particularly from the swim platform into the deck area. During boat operation, the grab handles inside the deck can provide additional security for passengers. (No one should ever be on the swim platform during boat operation. More on this in the **Safety** section of this Owner's Manual.)

The handles are crafted from stainless steel or anodized aluminum to resist rust and corrosion. Routine maintenance should include regular cleaning.

Interior grab handles may be used by passengers to hold on to during boat operation. The handles are sturdy surfaces, which means that if an individual is thrown against them bruising or abrasions may result. If the boat is being operated in a manner



that results in excessive movement of the passengers, or if people are shoving each other, even playfully, at any time, injury is possible. Malibu strongly recommends that this kind of activity be avoided at all times. Do not use the handles to secure or tie the boat up as this can cause damage that is not covered by warranty.

Models: All models. Locations vary. Operators and passengers should acquaint themselves with the locations prior to operation.

HANDLES



A popular option on all models is the heater. Warm air is blown through a liquid/air heat exchanger using hot water or coolant from the engine. Vent locations vary by model, so owners/operators and passengers should familiarize themselves with the locations. The vents have sliding, directional gates that can redirect the air flow, or even shut it off.

The heater is controlled from a dash switch. This is a three-position switch that operates at low or high speed, or OFF.

Be aware that operation of the heater is a drain on the battery. Review the **Electrical** section in the **Instrument Panel and Gauges** portion of this Owner's Manual for important information regarding how to avoid becoming stranded by a fully discharged battery or batteries. Pay attention to the voltmeter reading; whenever it falls below 10.5 volts, the battery requires recharging.

HEATER

In boats equipped with the Salt Water package, ethylene glycol runs through the heater core. In nonsalt conditions, the heater must be drained prior to storage or even brief periods of the boat exposed to cold temperatures, or damage will occur. This is addressed in the Care and Maintenance section of this Owner's Manual.

Also note that air coming through the vents may be cool initially, depending on whether the engine has warmed up. The hot water to heat the heater core is pulled from the engine. Therefore, the engine must be running in order to have warm air flow from the heater. Allow a reasonable period for the air to warm. However, if it has not warmed after several minutes, it may signal an issue with the heater system. This will require attention from an authorized Axis dealer's service department.



Never operate the heater within a confined space. This includes with a canvas cover over the cockpit or bow area, with the stern of the boat in a shallow area, or at the dock/shore with other boats or docks close by. Any situation in which exhaust fumes

are trapped or limited in disbursement could result in carbon monoxide fumes within the deck. Carbon monoxide poisoning is addressed in the **Safety** section of this Owner's Manual, and should be avoided.

Models: (Optional) A three-outlet heater is available on all models. A dual heater with accordion hoses is available on the A24.

TOWER, CANVAS & ACCESSORIES

GREY SKULL TOWER

The tower on all Axis models is the Grey Skull. The Grey Skull can be raised to its full height for extraordinary boating

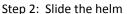


enjoyment, or lowered for towing and storage, or for bridge clearance while on the water.



Lowering the Tower:

Step 1: Prior to lowering the tower, fold any board racks inward.







Step 1

Step 2

Step 4 & 6

seat all the way forward and rotate the seat so that it faces aft.

Step 3: On each interior side of the tower legs are two knobs. On the helm (driver's side) of the tower, simply unscrew both knobs. Place the knobs in a secure location (we suggest using the same location repeatedly so the knobs will be easy to find), such as the glove box or a cup holder.

Step 4: After the knobs are removed, fold the Axis logo plate inward until it is in the fully lowered position. (It will still be attached to the tower base.)

Step 5: On the opposite side, while holding the overhead hoop bar to steady it, unscrew both knobs and place in a secure location.

Make sure you hold onto the top bar to prevent it from falling in case the side place comes loose.

Step 6: After the knobs are removed, do not rotate the Axis logo plate yet. Slightly lift the overhead hoop bar to relieve pressure on the leg.



Step 7: With your other hand, now fold the Axis logo plate inward until it is in the fully lowered position. (It will still be attached to the tower base.)

Step 8: Gently lower the tower toward the aft until it reaches its lowest level.



Raising the Tower:

- Step 1: Gently raise the tower forward until it reaches its highest level.
- Step 2: With your other hand, on one side fold the Axis logo plate upward until it is in the fully raised position. (It remains attached to the tower base.)
- Step 3: Standing to the side nearest to the leg in which the first two (2) knobs will be installed, and with one hand, hold the upper hoop bar in a steady position.
- Step 4: Align the holes on the tower leg and reinstall the knobs on that side of the tower.
- Step 5: On the other side, fold the Axis logo plate upward until it is in the fully raised position.
- Step 6: Align the holes on the tower leg and reinstall the other two knobs.
- Step 7: Swivel the helm seat forward and slide it back to the preferred location for driving.
- Step 8: Return any board racks outward to their normal location.

Models Available: The Grey Skull tower is standard on all Axis models. It can be deleted by the purchaser at the time of order. Due to the complexity of mounting the tower, and how critical it is to the boat's stability that it be mounted in the proper location, as well as the requirements for any electrical wiring, Axis does not recommend the addition of a tower and tower accessories after the boat has been delivered. Adding any tower other than an Axis-built tower to a boat will void the warranty. If Axis tower accessories are added to the tower after the build process, it may be necessary to upgrade the internal tower shock absorbers to accept the additional weight and perform as designed. This kind of upgrade should be done only by an authorized Axis dealer.

Adding any tower to an Axis boat other than a Axis-built tower will void the warranty. Due to the complexity of adding a tower, the stresses on the deck and the potential for injury if the tower fails, Axis strongly discourages the addition of a post-boat-construction tower. If Axis tower accessories are added to the tower after the build process, it may be necessary to upgrade the internal tower shock absorbers to accept the additional weight and perform as designed. This kind of upgrade should be done only by an authorized Axis dealer.

NOTICE

Optional Toggle Latch:

On boats equipped with the optional toggle latch, during operation, the toggle switch must be secured on each side as shown.

Always ensure that the toggle latch on each side is secure prior to any outing. If a latch is left unsecured, the tower will become unstable and could fall on individuals, or become dislodged while towing if the tower is upright. In opening and closing the toggle latch, take care to avoid pinching fingers, hands or parts of the body.



The photos at right demonstrate how the toggle works. To secure it, reverse the steps.







To raise or lower the tower, Axis strongly recommends a second person to help steady the tower into position. The tower's weight could cause loss of control, resulting in damage to the boat or potential injury to person(s).



A second person to assist in raising or lowering the tower is strongly recommended. Due to the weight and angle of the tower, a lone individual could lose control, resulting in damage to the boat, which is not covered under warranty, and/or injury to people in the tower's range of movement.

TOWER ACCESSORIES

• Tower Lights

The optional tower lights provide a wide area of lighting off the transom. These can also serve as flashing indicators for Surf Gate transfer timing. There are four lights, and all are controlled through the video screen. See additional information in the **Instrument Panel and Gauges** section of this Owner's Manual.

• Bimini Top

One of the most popular options is the Bimini top, which provides protection from the sun for the driver, observer and may also offer shade

to others on-board, depending on the sun's angle. It also provides storage for ropes. The deluxe version also offers surfboard storage.

The canvas cover requires thorough drying prior to the boat being stored. See the **Care and Maintenance** section of this Owner's Manual for additional information.

Z5 Cargo Rack with Bimini

The top-of-the-line Z5 provides ample shade and holds boards, inflatables and accessories. The unit tips down for easy loading from the boat and includes quick-connect tie-down straps for safe trailering. Review the **Care and Maintenance** section of this Owner's Manual for additional routine care instruction.

G-Force Icon 8 Tower Speakers or G-Force Rev 8 Speakers with Horn

Wet Sounds eight-inch tower speakers with tweeter offer full mid-bass sound and clean detailed highs. The Axis-designed G-Force enclosure features waterproof connectors and optional swivel mounts on the Icon 8. The speakers are powered by a 500-watt Rockford Fosgate amp. The Rev 8 speakers can also be teamed up with amps.

Read the **Instrument Panel and Gauges** section of this Owner's Manual for additional information about the speaker operation, as well as material supplied by the manufacturer.

• G3.2 Clamping Spinner Board Racks or Ski Rack

These aerospace-grade, anodized-aluminum swivel racks are corrosion-resistant and ratchet down with a slight tug on the single lever, securing the wake items. Be sure that boards are securely in place prior to operating the boat, as they can become projectiles if they are not. Also, remove boards and stow inside the boat before trailering. Highway speeds can cause damage even if the boards are secure on the rack.

The ski rack accommodates two slalom skis with easy-access bungee forks to free up storage areas on board. The ski racks can be mounted on either the port or starboard side of the tower, or on both.



Secure boards and/or skis on the rack prior to operating the boat. If they are not secure, the boards and/or skis may come off the rack and become projectiles that could damage the boat or hurt individuals. Remove them from the racks and stow in the boat when towed on a trailer. Even if secured on the racks, highway speed can cause damage to the boards, skis, tower or boat, or even cause them

to become loosened from the racks. Spinner racks should be locked prior to towing.

G3.2 Tower Mirror

Housed in an aluminum billet with an adjustable arm, the optional mirror offers high-definition, prescription-grade optics with a 140-degree field of view.

The mirror is adjustable by way of a clamp on the tower. The mirror should be removed and stowed in a storage compartment inside the boat if the boat will be towed any substantial distance.

Models Available: (Optional) *These accessories are available as options on all Axis towers. They may be supplied as part of a package.*

ON AND **UNDER** THE WATER

One of most critical elements of the boat is the blower system. There are important things to remember when operating the boat:

Always operate the blower for several minutes prior to starting the engine, ensuring the engine compartment is open. This should also be done when idling or running at low speed. This allows the disbursing of fumes that otherwise allowed to accumulate could result in an explosion.

The blower is controlled from an ON-OFF switch on the dash.

Always operate the blower for several minutes prior to starting the engine, running at a low speed or at idle. This must be done with the engine compartment open. Failure to perform this necessary function could result in an explosion of the accumulated fumes within the compartment, resulting in serious injury or death.



The blower system vents carbon monoxide, a naturally occurring by-product of the engine and drive train operation, through the of exhaust manifold, muffler, exhaust lines and flap combine to remove dangerous carbon monoxide and other naturally occurring toxic by-products from the engine and drive train operation. The emissions primarily are eliminated through the exhaust flap located beneath the swim platform. Although much of the exhaust is disbursed into and through the water, fumes still reach the swim platform and transom area of the boat, including the sun pads. Therefore, no one should ever be on the swim platform, transom or sun pads when the engine is operating.

Never allow anyone to be on the swim platform, transom or sun pads when the engine is running. Carbon monoxide fumes are colorless and odorless. Illness and death can result from breathing fumes, even before a person is aware of breathing



them. See the **Safety** section of this Owner's Manual for more information regarding this critical matter.

Always allow the exhaust manifolds to cool before touching them. (The manifolds are on the upper side of the engine on both sides.) Engine operation will result in the manifolds becoming very hot, and touching could result in burns to the skin.



Some engines are equipped with catalyst exhaust manifolds that may produce an unusual odor. This is typical of engines with a catalytic convertor exhaust system. If you are uncertain about any odor, do not hesitate to contact an authorized Axis



dealer for assistance in determining the cause and potential for concern.

The boat is also equipped with a natural air-intake that forces air through a ventilation system on the deck of the boat. This channels air from the bilge to the transom vent.

With proper maintenance, which is the responsibility of the boat owner and/or operator, the ventilation system works efficiently and protects the people on-board from dangerous fumes. Follow the maintenance requirements as indicated in the **Care and Maintenance** section of this Owner's Manual.

Never operate the boat if you or anyone on board suspects that the exhaust or fuel system is not performing as designed.

Models: All models are equipped with a blower system.

BLOWER SYSTEM

BILGE SYSTEM

Another critical component in the safe operation of the boat is a properly functioning bilge system. The bilge is a void between the deck and hull in which unintended water accumulates as it is drained from other areas of the boat. (It does not include the water in the ballast system, which is deliberately added to the boat and must be dealt with separately.)

As noted in the **Care and Maintenance** section of this Owner's Manual, the bilge should be routinely checked, and drained as necessary. The automatic function will often keep the system free of excess water. Too much water in the system can affect the boat's handling under operation, and can potentially swamp a boat, causing damage to other components in the bilge compartment.

There are two (2) bilge pumps in all boats. One pump is located in the center of the boat, directly below the center pie-plate access. The second pump is located at the transom of the boat, aft of the engine on the port side.

Bilge pumps can be turned ON manually or automatically. To turn ON the pump manually, find the switch on screen or switch on the dash. See the **Instrument Panel and Gauges** section of this Owner's Manual for additional information on operation through the screen. The bilge pumps are also equipped with a sensor to automatically trigger instant-on if water is sensed around the pump. This functions at all times. The automatic mode will always be activated, even if the battery isolator switch is turned to the OFF position. Therefore, be certain the pump is working properly and there is no kink in the output hose before storing the boat for long periods of time since the bilge pump will continue to run as long as it senses water. Otherwise, this could cause a battery to drain and could ultimately damage the pump over time.

All Axis boats are equipped with drain plug sensors. When the sensor does not detect a secured drain plug, an indication will be displayed on the tachometer. This alerts the operator to verify that the plugs are installed and tightened securely at both the center drain and the transom drain. The visual indicator should be regarded as an indicator only. Operators should always check that the drain plugs are secure prior to every operation!



Drain plugs must always be checked to be certain they are SECURELY installed prior to every outing and operation. Visual indicators are not validation that the plugs are installed, but rather only assistance in the process. Failure to install the drain

plugs will allow water to intrude into the boat and can result in flooding, swamping and sinking the boat. Such action could result in damage to the boat that is not covered under warranty as well as serious injury or death to persons on-board.

NOTICE

After manual operation of the bilge is complete, return the switch to the automatic position. If it is left in the manual position and there is insufficient water in the bilge to pump, the bilge pump will cause it to eventually fail, and such action is not covered

under warranty. Malibu recommends testing the function of the bilge pump prior to each use of the boat. This can be done by simply turning the pump(s) on and making sure they are running.

There will likely be a small amount of water in the bilge at all times as the pump cannot eliminate 100% of water. A minor amount of water is acceptable. However, operators should monitor bilge water levels through the center pie-hole access plate. In all models, this hole is located in the center of the floor near the driver's helm. (It may be under carpet or mat.) It should remain secure during operation and opened when the boat is stationary and the engine not running. Be certain to close the access plate before operating the boat again. Since the threads on the plug can sometimes be misdirected when securing, double-check. Individuals on-board could trip and injure themselves if the drain plug is not secured properly.

All boats are equipped with two (2) drain plugs, a ½" drain plug on the transom and a T-handle drain plug in the center of the boat. The ½" drain plug can be accessed outside the boat, directly under the swim platform on the center back of the transom. On Axis boats, the T-handle can be accessed inside the boat through the center pie-hole. Be certain to read the above information regarding SECURELY installing drain plugs prior to all outings.



The bilge system plugs should be removed at the conclusion of any boating outing in which the boat is removed from water. This assists in the draining process. Axis recommends keeping the handles stored in a designated storage compartment on a

routine basis so that they are always easy to locate prior to the next outing. Never launch

a boat without ALL the handles reinstalled; this should be part of the routine checks prior to launching the boat into the water. Failure to reinstall the handles will result in water entering the bilge system and can sink the boat.

Automatic bilge systems require a small amount of electrical charge, which is drained from the battery or batteries on-board. Eventually, the battery could become fully discharged, which will mean that the automatic bilge will no longer work. If the

NOTICE

boat is left in a body of water during this period and water continues to enter the bilge system, it will mean that water is not drained. This could lead to damage to components in the bilge and potentially to the rest of the boat. Such damage is not covered under warranty. Therefore, if a boat will be left untended for a period of time, owners/operators should make often checks of the system to ensure that the battery retains a charge.

During storage or winterization, the batteries are removed. This will cause the automatic bilge system to be temporarily inoperable. This adds to the importance to never leave the boat in a body of water without a fully charged battery installed.

Because of the frequent use of the bilge pump and its importance to the safe operation of the boat, the bilge pumps, which are located in the center bilge area below the pie plate and engine (aft) area. These should be checked by an authorized Malibu dealer as part of an annual maintenance routine.

If the bilge system is not operating properly when a boat is launched, DO NOT continue with the outing. If the bilge system ceases to function properly during an outing, have all persons on-board put on a PFD if they are not already wearing one.



Return to shore immediately and disembark. Without a properly functional bilge system, the boat is in danger of sinking, placing all on board at serious risk.

Axis's Wakebox hard-tank Hi Flo ballast system is the best, most discrete way to add significant weight or balance out your load to create the exact wake or wave you desire.

Hard tanks don't collect mildew on the outside and add to the maintenance requirements. Because the tanks are housed under the floorboard, storage is not compromised. (In Axis boats, the bow tank only is an optional soft bag.) The tanks also provide accurate level readings, avoiding the inconsistencies of sacks.

All Axis boats are equipped with at least three (3) ballast tanks and have an optional bow (4") tank, plus optional plumbing for Plug 'n Play.

BALLAST SYSTEM

NOTICE

Optional plumbing for Fly High Plug 'n Play bags is available at the time of the original boat order. Axis

recommends only this brand for aftermarket ballast. Note that adding water to a Plug 'n Play bag adds more weight, and this weight must be subtracted from the total allowed for persons, gear and water added. Weight distribution must also be considered. Exceeding the weight limits can lead to damage to the boat, and possible sinking.

Most of the ballast system is invisible to the consumer, but its effects are obvious and enjoyable. The tanks are located beneath the deck in locations that will assist in balancing the added weight of the water. However, in boats equipped with Surf Gate, adjustments can be made to boat balance that will allow additional wake from either side of the boat in a safer manner than would be done by shifting passengers and/or gear on-board. See more information on Surf Gate later in this section.



The tanks are controlled by toggle switches at the dash.

Be sure to empty the ballast tanks prior loading the boat onto the trailer and removing the boat from the water. Tanks **MUST** be empty prior to trailering the boat as the additional weight can cause damage to the trailer, and tow vehicle; such imbalance on the trailer could affect safety, or overload the trailer and cause damage that is not covered under warranty.



Water in the ballast tanks should always be pumped out prior to removing the boat from the water. Never tow the boat on a trailer with water in the ballast tanks; residual water can cause an imbalance that alters the amount of weight on the trailer

tongue. Without the proper weight percentage forward, the tongue can become unstable and cause loss of control of the trailer and tow vehicle. Additionally, attempting to tow your boat without the ballast tanks and/or bags emptied can overload the trailer and cause damage that is not covered under warranty.

NOTICE

Boats that are going to be stored for more than a couple of weeks or prepared for winter, must have all of the water removed from the ballast tanks. Failure to do so can result in damage that is not covered under warranty.

When emptying the ballast tanks, watch the outlets on both sides of the boat and aft, depending on the model and number of outlets. (If you are uncertain, check with your authorized Axis dealer for assistance in determining the bilge outlets as opposed to the ballast outlets.) Ballast pumps will continue working as long as the controller is ON. Therefore, operators must ensure that the pumps are turned OFF when the outlets show only a small amount of water is coming out. Leaving the pumps ON will result in pump damage.

If the boat is equipped with optional Plug 'n Play, Malibu recommends rechecking that the rear tanks are empty five minutes after starting the drain process. This verifies that no extra water was left from Plug 'n Play and leaked into the hard tank.

NOTICE

Ballast pumps must be turned OFF after emptying the tanks. When only a drizzle of water is coming from the outlets, manually turn OFF the ballast pumps, via the toggle switch. Allowing the ballast pumps to continue operating when there is no water to

be pumped will result in the internal controls being permanently damaged, which is not covered under warranty.

Models: All models are equipped with ballast systems unless it is deleted during the build process, per the customer's order. The optional plumbing for Plug 'n Play must be part of the original order. Owners can order 800-lb, 900-lb or 1000-lb ballast systems.

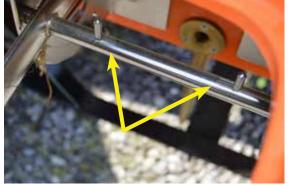
AUTO-SET WEDGE

The Auto-Set Wedge allows the driver to displace water in excess of the ballast system. The Auto-Set Wedge is teamed with Surf Gate to maximize the wake experience. Because the water displacement affects how the boat handles, Axis recommends practicing operations with the Auto-Set Wedge and/or Surf Gate before deploying with riders/boarders/surfers behind the boat. If the Auto-Set Wedge fails to deploy or



retract as designed, there may be damage to the Wedge system. Please have your authorized Axis dealer evaluate the system for proper operation.

The Auto-Set Wedge is raised or lowered by opening the piehole access on the swim platform. Below the platform, a slide on the metal bar allows the Wedge support to move up and down. When the Wedge is lowered, the force of the water will hold it in place. To raise it, simply pull the wedge back into the upright position. When the Wedge is back into its upright position, the slides will lock it in place.



Never stand or sit on the Auto-Set Wedge plate or place objects on it. Never use the Auto-Set Wedge to mount the transom. The Auto-Set Wedge cannot sustain added weight on it, and subsequent damage to the Auto-Set Wedge or transom of the

NOTICE

boat as a result will not be covered under warranty. Do not boat in shallow water, load the boat on the trailer or tow with the Wedge in the lowered position as it can cause damage to the Wedge that is not covered under warranty.

Models: (Optional) The Auto-Set Wedge is an option available on all models.

Surf Gate, in conjunction with the Auto-Set Wedge, offers the most innovative wake-production in the industry. Control of the two transom-mounted gates is through a toggle switch as explained in the

Instrument Panel and Gauges section of this Owner's Manual.

The gates are controlled by selecting the desired surf side of the boat (port/left or starboard/right). When a gate is deployed, the actual desired surf wake will be created on the opposite side of the boat. For example, when the left wake is desired, select the left arrow; the right/starboard gate will be the gate that will deploy. The gate will deploy only between the speeds of seven (7) mph and thirteen (13) mph. While the boat is underway, the surf wake can be transferred from one side to the other in less than three (3) seconds. While the transfer is occurring, there is an indicator horn on the transom that signals to boarders/surfers when the surf wake is about to transfer from one side to the other. There is also an indicator light, offered with the optional tower light package, that will also indicate the surf wake is transferring.

Because the gates can function independently of each other, it is important for people on board to pay attention to how the boat is leaning. *Unlike earlier*



methods for creating a surf wake, with Surf Gates the surf wake will be at optimal performance when the boat is weighted evenly. If too much ballast, gate and passengers are loaded to one side or the other, it could create an unstable situation in which the boat could become swamped. Always use common sense and good judgment in adjusting weight on and in the boat.

Pay attention to how the weight is distributed on and in the boat at all times, particularly when engaged in water sports. Too much ballast, gate and passengers to one side of the boat could create an unstable condition that could result in an unsafe situation for all. Even in making waves, care must be taken to put safe operation first.



Never place objects on a Surf Gate or try to use a Gate to support a person's weight. The Surf Gates are not manufactured or mounted to accept additional weight.

Never add any weight to a Surf Gate, nor use one to hold a person's weight. The Surf Gate cannot sustain added weight on it, and subsequent damage to the Surf Gate or transom of the boat as a result will not be covered under warranty.



The Surf Gates should always be retracted when not in use.

Models: (Optional) The Surf Gates are an option available on all models.

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SURF

RUDDER, FIN, STRUT, PROPELLER, PADDLE-WHEEL AND RAW-WATER INTAKE/SEA STRAINER Beneath the boat are several critical components for the proper and safe operation of the boat. In general, consumers do not have to give these items attention beyond routine checks and maintenance, but if any of them are damaged, it can result in a truncated outing.

The rudder is part of the steering system. The steering wheel turns the rudder in the direction that the driver wishes to steer. More information about the steering system is available in the **Starting and Operation** section of this Owner's Manual. Note that the rudder extends below the hull of the boat. This is critical to remember when boating in shallow water or water with obstructions. Even if the water appears deep enough for the hull, it may not be deep enough for the rudder to pass unimpeded.

NOTICE

Do not operate the boat in water too shallow for the rudder to operate. Obstructions can also damage the rudder, rendering it inoperable. Such damage is not covered under warranty.

A single-track fin is standard on Axis models. A second fin may be added as an option. The fin adds tracking stability. As with the rudder, it extends below the hull and should be considered when boating in shallow water.

The strut and strut housing are fitted from the drive train to the propeller to create the propulsion that moves the boat forward and aft. As with the rudder, these components extend below the hull. Operation in water that is too shallow or among obstructions can damage the components and make it impossible to continue boating until fixed.

NOTICE

Do not operate the boat in water too shallow for the strut, strut housing and propeller to operate. Obstructions can also damage these components, rendering them inoperable. Such damage is not covered under warranty.

Different conditions, including altitude or specific characteristics of individual bodies of water can impact boating enjoyment. If environmental conditions are suspected of negatively impacting propulsion, discuss this with an authorized Axis dealer, who may be able to recommend minor changes to the propeller, or replacement of a propeller at the consumer's choice and expense, that will improve circumstances for that particular application. There are limits to changes that are approved by Axis engineers. Changes that exceed those standards will void the warranty. Extreme changes can also alter the safe handling of the boat and its maneuverability.



Consumers may choose to change characteristics of propellers or even replace them. Axis recommends doing so only after consulting with an authorized Axis dealer as exceeding Axis standards for the propulsion system will void the warranty.

Never allow anyone to be in the water forward of the bow or behind the boat when the boat engine is running, even if the boat is in neutral gear. If the shifter/throttle is inadvertently put into gear, the boat could potentially run over persons in the water. A moving propeller is extremely dangerous and could cause serious injury or death.



Care must be taken to avoid being the water forward or aft of the boat when the engine is running, even if the boat is not in a moving gear. If the shifter/throttle goes into gear, there may not be time for people to get out of the way. Propeller edges are sharp. With motion, propellers can maim or become lethal.

There are two sources for speed that provide speed information to the Command Center or speedometer of the boat: the paddlewheel (standard on all boats) and GPS (optional on all Axis models). The method to switch between speed sources (paddlewheel and GPS) is explained in the **Instrument Panel and Gauges** section of this Owner's Manual.

Because this affects the cruise control, be sure that the paddlewheel and GPS operation, where equipped, is unimpeded. To verify GPS operation is correct, verify that the GPS puck has a clear line of site to the sky. This is located on the starboard side of the boat, directly forward of the dash windshield.

The raw-water intake brings water out of the lake or river for cooling circulation in the engine. (It is circulated and returned to the body of water via the exhaust system.)

Both the paddlewheel and raw-water intake/sea strainer must ALWAYS be free of debris. Any boating that takes place in brackish water or water with flora, should be interrupted periodically to be certain that no weeds have become tangled with anything under the hull. See the **Care and Maintenance** section in this Owner's Manual for information on how to properly remove debris from the raw-water intake/sea strainer.



NOTICE

Debris in the body of water, including naturally

occurring vegetation, can become entwined with the components under the hull. This can result in damage to the

boat, particularly if the debris interferes with the raw water intake, starving the drive train of necessary cooling water. Such damage is not covered under warranty.

Models: The paddlewheels are standard on all Axis models, and GPS is optional. All else is standard.

The swim platform provides additional enjoyment of the Axis experience. While the swim platform, along with the optional under-swim platform ladder, can ease movement in and out of the water, Axis reminds users to exercise caution. When jumping off the boat, always be absolutely certain that there is sufficient depth. Appearances can be deceptive, especially in clear water. When using the ladders, use the steps with care to avoid slipping or falling. Although the swim platform is constructed with anti-skid properties, it is still the responsibility of users to use care when walking on it, using it to get on-board, using it to get into the cockpit, standing or sitting on the swim platform.

wim

SWIM

AND

PLATFORM

LADDER

As noted multiple times throughout this Owner's Manual, never allow anyone to be on the swim platform or ladder when the engine is running due to exhaust fumes.

Never allow anyone to be on the swim platform or ladder when the engine is running, even at idle. Exhaust fumes can quickly overcome individuals, leading to serious injury or death. More information is available in the Safety section of this Owner's Manual.



Additional information regarding the routine maintenance of the swim platform is available in the **Care and Maintenance** section of this Owner's Manual.

Models: All Axis boats are equipped with a swim platform. Under-swim platform ladders are optional on all models.

SALT WATER SERIES

Boats that will be operated in salt water—or brackish fresh water—require several alterations to ensure that they will continue to operate properly. While care and maintenance are critical for all boats, those that are run in salt water require even more attention to detail.

Salt or polluted fresh water can quickly damage the boat, including corrosion that can result in the serious threat to the well-being of boaters.



Boats that have been operated in polluted fresh water or in salt water should be thoroughly rinsed with clean, fresh water after an outing. The corrosive properties of this type of water can cause damage that is not covered under warranty.

Hardware that is damaged by brackish or salt water can eventually fail, which could cause malfunction of the hardware, even hardware chosen for its anti-corrosive properties, and/or the components that are held in place by the hardware, which could result in serious injury or death to persons on-board.

Among the components that are changed or adjusted for operation in salt water are:

- closed cooling system for the engine;
- hydraulic steering, which is enclosed to prevent water intrusion;
- stainless steel gas shocks;
- anodized seat base slide assembly;
- anodized or stainless steel ski pylon;
- grounding and bonding of all components below waterline;
- silicone sealant on all appropriate components on the transom, driveshaft and grab handles;
- Salt Series badging.

One of the most important salt-water components is the sacrificial zinc anode. These are attached to the exterior of the boat, below the water line.

The purpose of the anode is to be sacrificial. There is a greater degree of attraction between the anode

and the corrosive action of the salt water than between the boat's metal parts and the water. In the most simplistic terms, both rust (oxidation) and metal reduction are the effects of operating in salt water. To reduce these naturally occurring results, the sacrificial anodes attract and reduce most of the effects.

IMPORTANT NOTE: The sacrificial zinc anode does not totally eliminate the corrosion process. Therefore, it is important to flush and rinse the boat after use.

As part of the routine maintenance, regularly check the anodes, which are located on the transom, driveshaft and rudder. Verify with your authorized Axis dealer the appropriate reduction at which it is time to replace the anode.



NOTICE

Reduction of the sacrificial zinc anode as a result of operation in brackish fresh or in salt water conditions is normal as it protects to some degree the rest of the boat. Replacement of the anode is considered part of the routine maintenance procedure and is not covered under warranty.

Models: (Optional) The Salt Water Series is available on all models.



AXIS FUEL SYSTEM

All Axis models are equipped with the most up-to-date fueling system available in the marine industry. The boats feature pump-in-tank (PIT) fuel systems, which means the fuel pump is located securely inside the fuel tank rather than at the engine. There are many benefits to the PIT system, most significantly in the prevention of vapor lock and in the improved filtration of contaminants.

To maximize the benefit of this type of fuel pump, the entire system is high pressure. That means that access to the pump and fuel filter is only through fuel lines that have a significant pounds-per-square-inch (PSI) pressure to ensure proper operation. As such, no one can or should ever attempt to access any portion of the fuel system without proper training and proper equipment. The fuel lines are covered in orange "fire-sleeve" protective covering so that they are easily identifiable, and consumers should always avoid these lines, unless it is noted that one is squeezed or pinched. If it is possible to alleviate this situation safely, then do so. The preferable method, however, is to have an authorized Axis dealer's trained service technician do so and verify that no damage has been done to the line or other equipment.

Normally, if there is any issue arising from damage or leakage in the fuel system, a strong odor of gasoline will be present and signifies that the engine should not be started due to the danger of explosion from fumes. Even in the absence of a gasoline odor, owners and operators should always visually check the fuel system prior to operation, as directed in the **Care and Maintenance** section of this Owner's Manual.



The fuel system, including the fuel lines, filter and pump, should never be serviced by any person other than an authorized Axis dealer's trained service technician. Special tools and training are required to safely service the fuel system on all models.



The flammability of gasoline and its explosive properties must always be respected. At the first odor of gasoline, the engine should be shut off and remain off until the source of the odor has been identified and the issue has been rectified.



Never smoke or operate any spark-producing object within a fifty-foot (50') range of the boat when fueling. Fumes from gasoline are more likely to produce an explosion and/or fire than the actual fuel.



If fuel is spilled, always clean up with dry rags and dispose of properly on-shore.



Review the engine manufacturer's owner's manual for important information regarding the proper fuel to use, how to maintain the fuel if the boat will not be used for a period of time, and other important information regarding the safe use of gasoline in the boat.



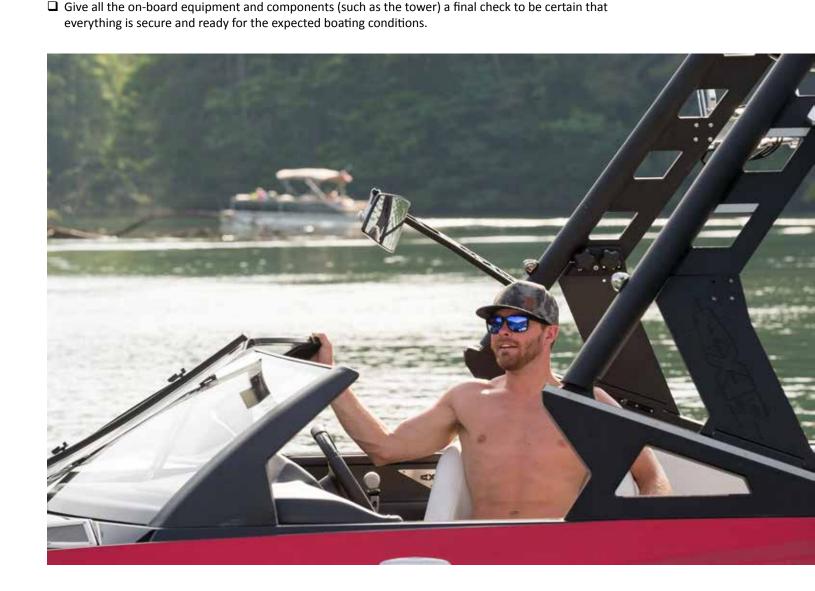
Use of incorrect fuel can result in damage to the engine that is not covered by the engine manufacturer nor by Axis. Failure to follow maintenance requirements may also void the warranties.

Axis recommends returning to shore and refueling whenever the fuel gauge indicates that the fuel load has fallen below one-quarter (1/4) of a tank full. It has been determined that continuous operation with ballast significantly loaded either port or starboard (rather than evenly distributed) can result in damage to the fuel pump as it attempts to compensate. Also, even with the best of care, some water may get into the fuel tank or separate from the fuel that is pumped into it. If there is water present, it will settle on the bottom of the tank. If the pump begins to reach any water, it may cause malfunctioning in the engine.

When pumping fuel, do not leave the nozzle unattended in the fuel fill. Although the fuel system has been manufactured to avoid spit-back of fuel, and most gasoline dispensers will shut off if removed from fuel fill, it is always a wise consideration to provide full attention to the process.

Before getting underway, operations checks should be completed to ensure a safe and enjoyable outing. Verify that: ☐ All safety requirements as outlined in the **Safety** section of this Owner's Manual have been met. ☐ Review the pre-launch requirements as outlined by the trailer manufacturer, and the preparations as required by the engine/drive-train manufacturer. ☐ The total number of people and gear on-board does not exceed the maximum allowed and as indicated on the capacity plate. These informational plates are located in the interior near the driver's helm. ☐ All gear is properly stowed. Gear that is left loose on the deck can become dislodged, move about during operation and could potentially go overboard or strike an individual on-board, resulting in potential injury. ☐ A float plan or outing information has been left with someone ashore. This means that if any issues arise, there is a person to raise an alarm if you do not return as planned. (Cell phones are great, but sometimes service is not available, so this should not be the only plan in the event of problems.) ☐ Ensure there is sufficient fuel in the fuel tank for the outing or have a plan for re-fueling. ☐ Be sure that the weather forecast does not include threatening conditions. Also check predicted wind and water conditions. ☐ Check that the drain plugs are all fully and correctly installed. ☐ Ensure that PFDs and other safety gear are on-board. ☐ Be sure that all on-board fire extinguishing equipment is fully charged and easily accessible. ☐ Go through the pre-outing maintenance checklist, as outline in the Care and Maintenance section of this Owner's Manual.





STARTING AND OPERATION

Prior to starting the boat for the first time, read this entire Owner's Manual, as well as the Engine Owner's Manual. Before trailering to the body of water the first time, read the entire Trailer Owner's Manual as there is important safety information contained within it also. If the boat came with additional hand-out materials or other owner's manuals specific to various boat components, also read that material in its entirety.

All of these publications have been developed to protect boaters, their passengers, other people on the highways to the body of water and others who are also boating. Information is provided to enhance the enjoyment of the Axis experience, as well as how to care for and maintain the boat, engine, drive train, components and trailer so that this will be a long-term, on-going source of enjoyment.

STARTING





- Step 1: Be certain the boat's shifter/throttle is fully upright in the neutral position. Additional information follows regarding shifting and throttle response.
- Step 2: Perform the pre-start routine, including the bilge inspection and engine compartment inspection. (Details are provided in the Care and Maintenance section of this Owner's Manual.)

 Leave the engine compartment open for the starting process.
- Step 3: Attach the emergency safety switch tether/lanyard to the switch on the shifter/throttle, and also to a piece of the operator's clothing.
- Step 4: Operate the blower switch for several minutes with the engine compartment open and the boat in the water.
- Step 5: Insert the ignition key into the ignition slot.
- Step 6: Turn the key first to ON. Check that power to the electrical system appears by way of the gauge sweep and beginning a check of the system.
- Step 7: If the electrical system has responded, turn the key to Start. Hold the key in the Start position for approximately one (1) second and then release the hold on the key. It will automatically return to the ON position. The engine starter should engage and begin the process that will allow the engine to run. If for some reason, the engine does not start, repeat Steps 6 and 7. Never hold the key in the Start position for a longer period. If the engine does not start as it should, refer to the **Troubleshooting** section at the conclusion of this Owner's Manual for assistance in determining the cause. If any alarms sound or warning lights appear, turn OFF the engine and troubleshoot.
- Step 8: Allow the engine to run for several minutes with the engine compartment open! It is extremely important for any accumulated fumes to be vented in this way. It also assures that any new issues arising involving the engine, fuel system and ventilation system are noted. Accumulation of fumes within the engine compartment can also lead to an explosion.



To prevent a possible explosion, always operate the blower for several minutes prior to starting the engine, and continue to operate with the engine compartment open for several minutes after starting the engine. Always operate the blower when the

engine is idling or at a low running speed. Improper ventilation can lead to accumulate of gasoline or exhaust fumes in the compartment. This can lead to a fire or explosion, either of which can result in serious injury or death!

To turn OFF:

Turn the key to OFF. Note that, unlike a dry-land vehicle, turning OFF the boat does not immediately stop its momentum. The boat will continue to move. Shifting to neutral will slow progress, but allowance must be made for continued movement. See information following for suggestions regarding docking.

The ignition key is a safety measure. It allows the operator an opportunity to briefly and visually check the electrical system operation prior to starting. The key also reduces the likelihood of theft of the boat or unauthorized use. Always remove and take the key with you when the outing is done.

BREAK-IN PERIOD

The first hours of the boat operation has critical requirements for engine break-in. This information is contained in the engine owner's manual. Be sure to review this information carefully. Failure to follow the instructions will void the engine warranty!

With regard to the boat, pay close attention to the gauges, and monitor the readings. Pay particular attention to the oil pressure and engine temperature information as these are the earliest warnings if something is going wrong with the drive train. Alarms will sound if serious problems are encountered.

Also, check carefully for leaks. The break-in period is the most-likely time for leaks to appear, whether fuel, oil, water or exhaust.

SMART **OPERATIONS**

Newcomers to boating, especially the size of the Axis models, are strongly encouraged to take a U.S. Coast Guard boating class before using the boat. Reading about boating conditions and operations from websites such as the National Marine Manufacturers Association (NMMA) and the many yachting association sites can be very helpful.

Practice, practice, practice! Begin in optimum weather and water conditions, avoiding tight quarters until you are comfortable. The boat actually steers more easily when the boat is on-plane. This is achieved by speeding up briskly from idle. By throttling and increasing the speed, the boat will ride up higher on the body of water. With less friction between boat hull and water, the boat will maneuver more easily. At slower speeds, the boat is less responsive, so practice is important to achieve the kind of maneuverability that is desirable.

Remember that steering in a boat is from the rear (stern). The unseen rudder operates from the steering wheel, but the actual steering through the rudder is different from a car. Note that stern control means that the boat will push away from the direction of the turn. The bow will follow a smaller turning circle than the stern does.

Note that the propeller does not move the boat directly forward. Due to the rotation (generally, counterclockwise), the boat's natural progress will have a slight port tracking (when in forward gear) and to starboard when in reverse. At slower speeds, this phenomenon is more pronounced. Depending also on the body of water depth and width, it may be necessary for the operator to compensate for this natural movement.

STOPPING

The lack of brakes requires the operator to think more quickly and react accordingly to avoid damaging contact with other boats, docks and the shore. When stopping the boat, it is acceptable to use reverse gear (much as airplanes use reverse thrust). This is a technique that takes time and practice to master. Slamming from forward to reverse gear can damage the system. Allow sufficient time to move the shifter from forward to neutral, briefly pausing, and then ease into reverse. Always slow to a no-wake speed before attempting these shifts and do not shift into reverse if the boat is moving faster than 2 mph (3.2 km/h).

Do not disconnect the emergency safety switch as a method to stop the boat. Doing so impairs the ability to restart the engine quickly or it may create a hazardous swamping condition.



HIGH SPEED MANEUVERS

Competitions may showcase the driving skills of professional operators. Tempting as it may be to try the same kind of extraordinary maneuvers, the vast majority of operators should avoid boating at top speed. Professionals are trained to plan and prepare in the event something goes wrong.

The engines are built and tuned to run at the optimum speed range for waterskiing, wakeboarding, wake surfing and similar activities. Higher speeds are achievable but the intent is for only brief bursts of speed in those instances where the Axis operator needs to move quickly to get out of a potentially dangerous situation.



Attempting to replicate the high-speed maneuvers of professional boat driver can lead to loss of control, damage to the boat and serious injury or death to the operator and passengers.

Weather conditions and altitude can affect the best operating range for the engine. If you feel that you

are not getting the expected performance from your boat, contact your authorized Axis dealer to discuss changing or adjusting the propeller to compensate. Do not attempt to do this without assistance as it may void the boat and/or engine warranty.



Boating regularly on the same body of water will assist the operator in anticipating conditions under normal circumstances. But for boaters who try different locations or even in instances where conditions are abnormal at a known location, operators should seek advice from local sources. Do not launch when threatening weather is in the area. If there has been recent flooding, there may be additional floating debris. If a drought is occurring, a lowered water level may result in submerged

hazards becoming exposed.

Avoid brackish or weedy areas, too. The flora can become entangled in the propeller and cause problems. Smaller material can become lodged in the water intake for the engine and transmission. Fouling from

natural materials can result in damage to the drive train that is not covered under warranty!



TOWING AND INTERACTION

Activities behind the boat require interaction between the driver, an observer and the sport participant. See the **Safety** section of this Owner's Manual for information about hand signals and the safe pick-up of a downed skier/boarder/swimmer. The driver is responsible for the well-being of all aboard, plus any outside the boat who are engaged in sports that are a result of operating the boat.

Under normal circumstances, Axis boats should not be used to tow other boats. Towing other boats should be undertaken only as a last resort, when other, more appropriate, towing is unavailable. The stress caused by towing lines, along with the difficulty in controlling the disabled boat, could cause damage to the

towing boat as well. Always attempt to secure assistance from shore and rescue organizations such as the U.S. Coast Guard. Never tow a boat that is the same size or larger. A tow line should attach only from the stern eyes to the bow eye, with sufficient line to avoid contact between the two boats. Do not use three-strand twisted nylon rope as it has too much elasticity. Lines need to stay free of propellers on both boats. Never hold on to the rope after it is taut.

Only boat operators with knowledge of correct technique should undertake to tow. Move slowly to prevent strain on the line, and be ready to cast loose or cut the line if conditions become hazardous.

ANCHORING

Consult with your authorized Axis dealer regarding the best selection for an anchor and how to properly attach it to your boat. Always anchor from the bow of the boat as it has less chance to breaking free if a heavy wind or sea conditions arise.



DOCKINGAND TIE-UP

Docking a boat requires considerable practice to be effective and avoid damage to the boat. Docking must always be done at slow speed.

Before attempting to dock, practice in an open body of water. Slow the throttle to no-wake speed. Shift into neutral and drift slowly toward the dock. If necessary, shift the boat into reverse to further slow or stop the boat.

Never insert a hand, arm or other body part between the dock and the



boat, or attempt to keep the boat from hitting the dock. The boat could push against the dock, pinning the appendage and causing severe injury.

The following are recommended guidelines for docking:

- Approach the dock with the starboard side of the boat, if possible. You will be able to see the edges of the dock and boat better.
- Come to a stop at a short distance from the dock, and then proceed slowly (no-wake).
- Have fenders, mooring lines and crew ready.
- Observe how the wind and current are moving the boat. Approach the dock with the boat pointed into the wind, if possible. If the wind or current is pushing you away from the dock, use a sharper angle of approach. If you must approach the dock downwind or down current, use a slow speed and shallow angle. Be ready to reverse to stop and maintain position.
- If there is no wind or current, approach the dock at a 10-to-20 degree angle.
- If possible, throw a line to a person on the dock and have that person secure a bow line.
- With the bow secure, swing the stern in with a slight throttle and turning the steering wheel, or pull it in with a boat hook.



Before tying up the boat, be sure to use enough fenders (an additional, optional purchase) to protect the boat from damage. It is necessary to tie up with some slack in the line, as tying tightly will cause the boat's finish to rub repeatedly against the dock due to wave or tidal action, but if there is too much slack the boat side may hit (and damage) the finish.

Tie up with the bow toward the waves, if possible, with a good-quality, double-braided nylon line. Tie up only to the lifting eye (under the forward bow point) or tie-down eyes (each side of the transom), or optional cleats. Never use the handrails or windshield frame, or any other component of the boat. If the boat will be moored for an extended period of time, use chafing protectors (fenders) on the lines to protect the gel coat finish.

When leaving the dock, until the lines and return them to the boat deck to avoid snagging on any object on the dock. (Also, stow the lines so that the operator and any passengers will

not trip on the lines or become entangled.) Move very slowly away from the dock, unless the wind/current are naturally pushing the boat away from the dock, where it is possible to drift until safely free of the dock.

Always be certain to visually check that the center and transom drain plugs are installed and SECURED prior to deploying the boat in any body of water. The visual indicator drain plug sensors reporting to the tachometer gauge is an indicator only. The boat operator still must physically check that the drain plugs are installed and properly secure.



CARE AND

ON-GOING CARE

The key to long-term appeal for your boat is in maintaining the pristine finishes of the components and performing maintenance on working components. To assist boat owners in keeping the unspoiled appearance, instructions for cleaning and maintenance are outlined in this section. Unexpected issues can arise, but such matters can be kept to a minimum if not totally avoided by following the guidance provided in this Owner's Manual.

GENERAL CLEANING

Axis recommends keeping the boat clean at all times. Immediately after an outing, the boat's exterior and interior should get a thorough rinsing with clear, fresh water, and then should be allowed to air dry prior to covering with canvas. If this is not possible, the boat's cover should be removed as soon as you arrive at your destination and allowed to dry.

NOTICE

Boats must be thoroughly rinsed inside and out with clear, fresh water following all outings and then allowed to completely dry prior to storage or parking. Failure to do so could result in damage to the finishes

and the development of mold or mildew, or permanent stains. Such damage is not covered under warranty.

If the boat will be left in water, the exposed areas should be wiped down with clear, fresh water and allowed to dry before boat covers are installed.

NOTICE

Consumers should never add aftermarket waterproofing to canvas. The canvas must "breathe" in order to avoid mold and mildew. If any spray-on waterproofing has been added after delivery, it will void the warranty.

CANVAS

Breathability of Fabrics –Air Permeability: Air permeability is an important factor in the performance of outerwear where the wind resistance helps keep the user warm. Fabrics that have high air permeability usually have low water repellency, the latter being an important feature for mooring covers. When in a slip, mooring or parked on a trailer, the cover is not experiencing any pressure that would force air through the fabric so breathing or air permeating will not occur.

In all cases, vents that are often placed on covers provide more ability for air to move out from under the cover than the fabric's ability to breathe. It is important to note that in this "static" condition air under the cover is stagnant.

Where air permeability is most important is when towing. This is a dynamic condition and high air permeability will cause the cover to billow and buffet, lowering its life and potentially causing damage to the surfaces it touches.

Mold & Mildew Cause and Prevention: Mold and mildew spores are ever-present in air and soil, and most will germinate when exposed to temperatures above 75°F and relative humidity (RH) of 50%, with rapid spread occurring at 80%; however some can grow in significantly lower temperature and RH levels.

All fabrics will support growth but natural fibers like cotton, due to their cellulose component, are more susceptible than



MAINTENANCE



synthetics. Some synthetics are treated with an anti-microbial agent which adds to their growth resistance. Anti-microbial treatments protect the base surface itself, so that alone won't support spore growth. However, organic soiling on top of those surfaces will. Once a population is established on the cover, vinyl seating or gel-coat, an irregular stain will appear which ranges in color from gray to black; however, yellow, orange & red stains are possible. Sometimes UV exposure can fade them but most often they remain permanent stains.

Treatment: (Canvas manufacturers acknowledge this is difficult and very time-consuming, with limited expectations of success. Therefore, it is desirable to avoid the necessity of mold and mildew treatment.)

- If growth is established, vacuuming with a HEPA filter unit would be the first step followed by cleaning.
- For fabric and vinyl surfaces, shampoo lightly with an upholstery shampoo.

Focus on Prevention: The key in eliminating mold growth is controlling moisture. Remove it as a factor and growth simply will not occur, so maintaining a cool and dry condition with clean surfaces is paramount. Using a dehumidifier isn't practical for boat storage, but a simple remedy can be using desiccant bags. They must be monitored as they will absorb moisture and become ineffective but they can be replaced and this is a relatively inexpensive method. They are available in packs for a normal-sized boat and called "Boat Dry," purchasable from Sun Solutions www.sunsolutionproducts.com.

When the boat is ready to store, the best practices are:

- Clean and dry the boat thoroughly.
- Place a "Boat Dry" set of desiccant bags throughout the boat.
- Put the mooring cover on and tightly ratchet (seal will be created at the rub-rail).
 Drying out a boat is difficult but the extra care you take will keep your boat looking new for a long time.



Condensation Cause and Protection: Water vapor in the atmosphere will condense onto another surface only when that surface is cooler than the dew point temperature, or when the water vapor equilibrium in the air has been exceeded. The dew point temperature is based on the air temperature and relative humidity. A typical example is with 90°F air temperature and 50% RH, the dew point temperature is about 73°F.

Many times, through the evening dew will condense onto all outdoor surfaces like grass, cars, patio furniture, toys, bikes and the like as the air temperature and surfaces cool below the "dew point." Once the morning sun heats the air temperature or those surfaces heat up enough, the dew will evaporate back into "humidity" and this cycle will continue as long as the weather conditions permit.

When you cover your boat, you are sealing the outside air in its present condition under the cover. Also, if the boat wasn't dried out, that additional moisture will add to the wetness of the trapped environment. As the air and surface temperatures cool

below the dew point the water vapor in that air will condense onto all surfaces inside the boat. In the morning it will take longer to heat the air and surfaces under the cover as it affords protection thereby lengthening the time it takes to have the condensation evaporate. It's very possible if weather conditions change that the condensation may not return to vapor for quite some time.

This condition is often misunderstood as the cover "leaking" water through the fabric, but because of the fabric's high hydrostatic water resistance (160 cm) this is not possible. It's understandable to think that having the cover wet underneath is somehow due to it allowing water through, but it is just condensation forming on its surface. It's like camping in a synthetic tent; if you've ever done it you'll remember water beads form on the tent surface and bumping the tent would cause them to "rain" on you!

Pooling Water: Water can pool on a cover for various reasons. However, the Axis cover is designed to combat this by having the overall features and characteristics work in concert to maximize its resistance. The fabric choice requires it to be lightweight, high-strength, coated, water-repellent treated and "dimensionally" stable. This minimizes the fabric adding weight, and its strength and stability allows for the necessary tight fit.

The "face" surface is treated with a water repellency, lowering the surface tension so water beads up and runs off. The "back" surface is urethane-coated, providing additional defense against water penetrating the cover. The new water repellent lowered the surface tension further over traditional treatments where the water beads move sooner joining with others making them run off the cover sooner & faster (very visible). It also increased hydrostatic water resistance (the ability of fabric to resist water penetration) from about 100 cm to 170 cm.

All "face" water repellent treatments wear off and the "water beading" will lessen eventually, allowing water to be absorbed by the fabric fibers, but the "back side" urethane coating will provide the second defense of penetration.

A traditional "face" treatment lasts about six (6) to nine (9) months, and tests on the enhanced treatment (BW+) show it will last three to four times longer.

In all cases durability of the treatment is very dependent on the environment and use the cover experiences. Providing the enhanced water repellent as a re-apply alternative isn't possible because it requires a controlled bonding process to properly attach it to the fabric surface. There are various aftermarket repellents available, but because they are mechanically attached they usually only last about one month or so-like waxing your car!



- Lubricate zippers periodically using a clear silicone spray. Spray silicone on to the zipper and work the zipper back and forth.
- Lubricate fasteners periodically using a clear silicone spray to keep corrosion to a minimum. Replace any missing fasteners or fasteners that show signs of corrosion.
- Do not use petroleum-based products; i.e. petroleum jelly.

Maintenance Tips: The real key to canvas longevity is like all things in life: maintenance. Keep the canvas clean of dust, dirt and environmental residue on a regular basis.

- Top fabrics should be cleaned of any dirt buildup at regular intervals.
- We recommend applying a mild, lukewarm soap solution, such as a liquid dishwashing soap, with a soft brush or sponge. Water temperature is not to exceed 100°F. **DO NOT** allow the soap to dry. The fabric must then be carefully rinsed with

clear water in order to remove any remaining soap residue. Allow canvas to dry thoroughly. **DO NOT USE DETERGENTS!**

- The use of abrasive detergents and/or substrates containing solvents or gasoline will damage the fabric. If using high-pressure or steam-cleaning devices, use caution as improper use could damage the vinyl coating and/or fabric.
- Using harsh chemicals could void the fabric warranty on your top if not recommended by the manufacturer.
- DO NOT PUT MARINE CANVAS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD DRYER. DO NOT DRY CLEAN BOAT CANVAS.



UPHOLSTERY

Even if you do not have or use canvas covers, read the previous material about canvas care as there is information that is applicable to upholstery use as well.

NOTE: Topical cleaners must be wiped off with clean water and dried with a clean cloth after application. If not rinsed after direct contact, the cleaner residue on the surface can cause a slight color change.

The performance results shown in this information are not guaranteed for all upholstery products. The evaluations are indicators after laboratory tests and may not be indicative of field performance.



Mold and Mildew: As noted in the *Canvas* information above, mold and mildew problems in the marine upholstery industry have been well-documented. The objective of this overview is to review the causes and cures of the unsightly and odoriferous problems, and to suggest actions to reduce their impact on the quality of goods as perceived by the consumers.

The Cause–Micro-organisms: The two principal causes of offensive odors and unsightly stains and growths are bacteria and fungi, commonly called micro-organisms. Bacteria are simple, single-celled organisms. Fungi, referred to as mold and mildew, are significantly more complex.

A subset of fungal organisms is a type that produces colored by-products as part of its digestive process. These by-products are recognized as stains and are typically pink, yellow, purple or black.

All micro-organisms require a source of energy, carbon for cell structure, nitrogen for amino acid synthesis, essential minerals and water.

Organisms causing problems in the marine, industrial, health care, hospitality and home environments are frequently very self-sufficient in synthesizing required bio-chemicals from the most basic molecules. Micro-organisms are ubiquitous. They are everywhere, and thus, microbial contamination is the rule. The total absence of microbes–sterility–is the exception.

Current Reality: To have a mildew problem, four elements are required. In order for mildew to proliferate, spores, food, warmth and moisture are necessary. Elimination of one of these elements would break the cycle, and the mildew problem would be eliminated.

The most likely element to control is moisture. Keep surfaces dry and the ambient air dry, and you can break the link. In actuality, this is very difficult. Marine upholstery may be dry when one sits on it, but it is constantly exposed to rain, splashes and wet bathing suits.

Dirt carried by the wind or sudden shower will carry the spores or seeds to begin the process, inoculating the surface. Surface debris can easily be washed off, but what happens to the contamination that gets into a seam or stitch holes?

A closer examination reveals that a marine seat is a very complex construction. The vinyl that you look at or sit on is a minute part of the total construction. The vinyl is usually attached to a fabric to give it dimensional stability and physical strength. Urethane foam of various thicknesses provides a cushion, and the whole seat is usually built on a piece of plastic.

If contaminated dirt carried by rain water gets inside the cushion, the biological growth cycle can begin. It is quite common for soil organisms growing in the foam cushion to produce colored by-products, the most notable of which is a pink compound.

This dye is soluble in plasticizer (an ingredient in flexible PVC) and will diffuse and migrate to the vinyl surface. Even though the vinyl compound is adequately protected against mildew growth, pink staining can occur if contact is made with components of a seat which support mildew growth. This stain cannot be removed by washing. In any case, the owner's perception of the boat's quality has been seriously affected.

The Solutions: As in most complex problems, there are a variety of actions once can take to prevent microbial problems. These actions must be directed to the components of the product and the total construction. Working together, they will assure the highest probability of success in eliminating quality problems associated with mildew contamination.

The solution consists of four components:

- 1. Keep seats clean.
- 2. Remove or kill any surface growth.
- 3. Use materials that are treated to inhibit fungal growths.
- 4. Keep surfaces covered, if possible, when not in use.

APPROVED **CLEANERS** FOR AXIS **UPHOLSTERY**

303 Fabric/Vinyl Cleaner
All Purpose Vinyl Cleaner
Babe's Boat Care Wash
Coverage Plus Germicidal Wipes
Fantastik Antibacterial All Purpose Cleaner-Heavy Duty
Formula 409 Antibacterial All-Purpose Cleaner

losso Marine Products Mold & Mildew Stain Remover (in dilution of 1 scoop [1/2 oz] per quart of water)

Above are all recommended for use, ONLY if diluted per the manufacturer's instructions. <u>DO NOT USE ANY PRODUCT NOT LISTED HEREIN.</u>

Common stains and steps to treat:

Type of Stain	Step #1	Step #2	Step #3
General care	Α	В	
Dirt buildup	Α	В	
Ballpoint ink*	В	Α	
Chewing gum	В	Α	
Coffee, tea, chocolate	В	Α	
Grease	C	В	Α
Household soil	Α	В	
Ketchup	Α	В	
Latex paint	Α	В	
Lipstick	C	Α	В
Mildew or wet leaves*	В	Α	
Motor oil	C	В	Α
Oil-based paint	C	В	Α
Permanent marker*	В	Α	
Spray paint	В	Α	
Sun tan lotion*	Α	В	
Tar/asphalt	С	В	Α
Yellow mustard	Α	В	

- A. Medium-soft brush, warm, soapy water, rinse/dry
- B. 303 Fabric and Vinyl Cleaner rinse/dry
- C. Wipe or scrape off excess (chill gum with ice)

After all cleaning methods, rinse well with clear, warm water.

*Sun tan lotion, tree pollen, wet leaves and some other materials, including waxes, can contain dyes that stain permanently.

No warranties or claims are hereby made that the cleaning methods will completely remove the stains and return the material to its original state.



Attempting to clean Axis upholstery with any unapproved product may void the warranty and permanently damage the material. Failure to properly clean and maintain the upholstery will also void the warranty.





The carpets and mats available through Axis are constructed of durable, marine-grade material. Occasionally washing with a mild detergent (such as Dawn dishwashing soap) and warm water is required. Commercial carpet cleaners (such as Woolite Spray Carpet Cleaner) are also acceptable.

After cleaning, thoroughly rinse the detergent or cleaner out of the carpet or mat and into the bilge.

Allow the boat to remain uncovered for several days to air dry and avoid mold and mildew. See the *Canvas* and *Upholstery* sections for more information on mold and mildew development and how critical it is to avoid.

SWIM PLATFORM

Axis uses high quality fiberglass and rubber composites to construct swim platforms. These durable platforms should also periodically receive a thorough cleaning. Use only mild detergents and warm water or marine-industry based cleaners that are approved for use on fiberglass and rubber.



Avoid using ArmorAll or similar types of rubber-

shine products. These will actually accelerate deterioration of the product, rather than protecting it. Such damage is not covered under warranty.

The majority of the finish surface of the hull and deck is a fiberglass-reinforced resin. While the boat material is sturdy, to ensure an enjoyable experience while boating, the fiberglass-and-resin layers and gel coat finish (where the paint is embedded) is very thin—only a few millimeters in depth. To keep it looking like new, it is important to keep it clean and waxed.

Only a mild detergent and warm water should be used to clean these surfaces. Avoid all harsh cleaners as they will quickly erode the finish.

HULL AND DECK FINISHES

NOTICE

Use only a mild detergent, such as dishwashing soap, and warm water to wash the fiberglass-and-resin and gel coat finishes on the boat. Harsh detergents and cleaners will quickly damage the finish, and this is not covered under warranty.

If you choose to wash the boat at a car wash, do so with care. Stay back from the boat surface to avoid potential damage from the high-pressure sprayer, and do not use the soap setting as most car-wash soaps are intended to deal with highway-type debris such as salt, road tar and similar environmental hazards. Wash the boat by hand with mild detergent as noted above, and then rinse carefully.



STAILESS STEEL, CHROME AND ALUMINUM COMPONENTS The boat has been constructed with various metal components, all of which require special attention during routine care. Decomposition occurs, resulting in rust, and it is accelerated when the boat is operated in salt water.

NOTICE

Damage that occurs to the boat as result of corrosion is not covered under the warranty!



While Axis uses quality metal components chosen for their durability as well as attractive appearance, all metal eventually reacts to exposure to water. Therefore, part of the care and maintenance of metal requirement is to ensure that it is kept clean and dry. After an outing, rinse the metal pieces as well as the rest of the boat, allowing, at minimum, a thorough air drying. To avoid spotting and discoloring, drying with a soft rag or towel will keep the new-boat look for many seasons to come. It is also wise to wash all metal components when you wash your boat as this will help prevent moisture from affecting the surface.

When boating in brackish or salt water, the post-outing cleaning is highly critical for the protection of the finishes. Corrosion potential means that boats operating in this type of condition must be equipped with self-sacrificing zinc anodes. These anodes are attached in several locations, including the transom, driveshaft and rudder. (Check with your authorized Axis dealer to be certain that you are aware of all locations of these anodes as they will require periodic replacement.) The anodes serve to significantly reduce the potential for corrosive damage to the permanent metal components on the boat.

Boats operated routinely in salt water should also be equipped with a closed cooling system to protect and extend the life of the engine. See the engine owner's manual for more information regarding this important topic.

If the boat owner begins to notice rust or deterioration of metal components, even when operated regularly in fresh water, this should be brought to the attention of the authorized Axis dealer. In some instances, it is necessary to attach self-sacrificing zinc anodes, even when operated in fresh water. Be safe, rather than sorry!

NOTICE

Axis uses only marine-rated and marine-grade fasteners on all models. If, at any time, it is necessary to replace any fasteners, seek guidance from an authorized Axis dealer to ensure that such replacements meet the requirements for operation in a marine environment.

ROUTINE **MAINTENANCE**

Attention to the mechanical components of the boat are as critical as any matter in ensuring a long, enjoyable ownership. Some boat maintenance is required prior to and following every outing, some must be done on a regular schedule, and some has to be done in accordance with proper storage and winterization. Because of the complexity of some components, such as the fuel system, you will need to seek assistance from an authorized Axis dealer's service department. Other issues can be easily accomplished by the boat operator.

Note that the engine and drive train have maintenance schedules that must be followed also. These important details are contained in the engine owner's manual. Be sure to read and follow instructions that appear there.

Read and follow the guidelines that appear in the Owner's Manual to keep the warranty in effect, and to ensure that the boat operates properly long afterwards.

(Details follow about each.)

- Inspect the sea strainer.
- Check the battery holders and the connections.
- Check for odors, particularly fuel odors.

(Details follow about each.)

- Check for odors, particularly from exhaust emissions.
- Be certain that the battery registers as fully charged and that there is sufficient fuel for the outing.

(Details follow about each.)

- Give the engine compartment a general inspection.
- Check the other components.
- Note how much fuel was used and the state of charge on the batteries.
- Give the boat a good general cleaning as outlined in the *On-Going Care* information that precedes this section.

(Details follow.)

- · Check the safety equipment.
- Have the oil changed by your authorized Axis dealer.

WHICHEVER COMES FIRST

(Details follow.)

There are certain maintenance routines that must be performed. Due to the complexity of this maintenance, Axis recommends it be completed by your authorized Axis dealer.

(Details follow.)

This is critical to the life of the boat. These steps include ensuring that all water has been evacuated from the boat, the battery is properly stored, and the boat finishes are protected. Information is also provided regarding the proper lifting of the boat from the water if it will be stored at any time by that method instead of resting on a custom-built Axis trailer.

Failure to follow the maintenance instructions provided in this Owner's Manual will result in the voiding of the Limited Warranty explained in its own section of this Owner's Manual.

NOTICE

BEFORE STARTING THE ENGINE

AFTER STARTING THE ENGINE

> AFTER THE OUTING

AFTER 50 HOURS ON THE HOURMETER

AFTER 100 HOURS OR ANNUALLY

STORAGE AND WIN-TERIZATION

BEFORE STARTING THE ENGINE

INSPECT THE SEA STRAINER Raw water from the lake/river/sea is drawn into the boat to cool the engine and drive train. Even in closed cooling systems, it is necessary to circulate water in part of the system. To protect the system, a sea strainer is installed near the raw water intake and serves the purpose of keeping debris from entering the cooling system and causing eventual engine failure. As with any kind of strainer, it is necessary to regularly clean it so that water can flow unimpeded.

When operating the boat in "dirty" water that is brackish or has a noticeable degree of weeds and other flora, it may be necessary to clean out the strainer in boats equipped with sea strainers even during an outing. Pay close attention to the engine temperature, which appears on a gauge. (See the **Instrument Panel and Gauges** section of this Owner's Manual for more information.) An overheating engine is probably due to inadequate water flow.



Continuing to operate a boat that is overheating the engine and drive train will result in engine failure

eventually. Boat operators should routinely review the engine temperature information provided on the gauge on the instrument panel. Ignoring or failing to take proper steps to reduce the engine temperature, resulting in damage, is not covered under the warranty.





Leave the engine OFF.

To inspect the sea strainer, open the engine compartment. Note the sea strainer's appearance as shown in the accompanying photo. The sea strainer will be located in different places, depending on the boat model. (If you cannot locate the sea strainer, ask for assistance from your authorized Axis dealer. This step is critical and cannot be overlooked.)

Open and lift the cover to expose the filter.

Remove the filter and examine for any debris that has accumulated within it. When necessary, clean out the filter and then reinstall it in the housing. Hand tighten the lid so that water will not leak out and into the engine compartment.

If it is necessary to check the sea strainer during an outing, turn OFF the engine first and then close the valve on the water pickup feeding the sea strainer. Make sure you open the valve prior to running the engine; otherwise, it will overheat. Whenever the engine is running, water is being drawn in and you will not be able to inspect the sea strainer.

CHECK THE
BATTERY
HOLDERS
AND THE
CONNECTIONS

Because batteries contain fluid that is caustic and potentially dangerous to skin and body parts, boat operators need to ensure that the batteries are securely in place. Also, if the connections are loose, erroneous readings may be sent to the boat system, which can cause running and functionality problems. To avoid becoming stranded during an outing, it is important to have accurate voltage readings throughout the period of time the boat is in use.

To check the batteries, be sure the engine is OFF.

Locate the batteries. While they will be in different places depending on the boat model, usually they are found under the observer seat. Check your **Quick Reference Guide** in this Owner's Manual to determine the location.

If the posts show signs of corrosion or other debris, remove the battery and clean carefully. To do so, follow these steps:

Turn the engine OFF, as well as any systems that are operating on the boat. Make sure the battery switch is in the OFF position.

Loosen and remove the negative (-) black terminal connection first. If you are using a wrench for this process, be careful to avoid touching the positive (+) red terminal connection as you may receive an electrical shock as a result.

Next, loosen and remove the positive (+) red terminal connection.

Disconnect the hold-downs that are holding the battery in place.

Remove the battery.

Using a battery terminal cleaner, carefully clean the corrosion/debris from the battery posts.

Using a baking-soda-and-water mix, clean the battery case, taking care to avoid splashing any of the solution inside the battery vents. Rinse with clear water, again, avoiding the vents.

Inside the battery is an electrolyte fluid that allows the chemical reaction to provide power. The fluid is comprised of several components, one of which is sulfuric acid. As with most acids, this is caustic and corrosive. If it comes in contact with skin, immediately flush the area with copious amounts of fresh, clean water. Follow up with medical assistance.





A battery terminal brush may be necessary to remove corrosion from the inside of the battery terminals. Use the same type of baking-soda-and-water mix and rinse with fresh water. Dry with a clean rag.

Check the box in which the battery is held to be certain that is not showing signs of corrosion or dirt. Clean, if necessary, as with the above instructions for cleaning the battery. Be sure that the holding box is dry prior to reinstalling the battery.

Repeat with the steps with the second battery.

After placing the battery back in the holding box, reconnect the hold-down. Then reconnect the positive (+) red battery cable connection first. Follow with the negative (-) black battery cable connection.

Tighten both terminals and then coat with a thin covering of marine dielectric grease. Be sure that the positive terminal rubber boot completely covers the terminal.

If it becomes necessary to re-charge a battery from an external source, DO NOT attempt to charge using automotive battery cables or use another boat battery as the source for charging. Some amounts of hydrogen gas are emitted



during the charging process. This can be very dangerous. It is critical to keep all sparks, including smoking cigarettes, lighters or any type of flame, well away from a charging battery. Use the optional battery charger sold by authorized Axis dealers, or a similar aftermarket battery charger. Using the wrong type of charging procedure or improperly charging a battery can result in an explosion and/or fire that could lead to serious injury or death.

An unexpected or strong odor can be the first sign of leakage. Both exhaust and fuel leaks have distinctive odors and should never be ignored. If either is present, do not start the engine until the source of the odor has been determined and corrected.

CHECK FOR ODORS

Because gasoline is highly flammable and vapors are more dangerous than the actual liquid fuel, never introduce flame, spark or electrical ignition into an unknown source of a fuel emission or leak. Always verify the source of and correct any leakages prior to use of the boat.



AFTER STARTING THE ENGINE

CHECK FOR ODORS, PARTICU-LARLY FROM EXHAUST EMISSIONS As before starting, an unexpected or strong odor can be the first sign of leakage. Both exhaust and fuel leaks have distinctive odors and should never be ignored. If either is present, do not start the engine until the source of the odor has been determined and corrected.



Because gasoline is highly flammable and vapors are more dangerous than the actual liquid fuel, never introduce flame, spark or electrical ignition into an unknown source of a fuel emission or leak. Always verify the source of and correct any leakages prior to use of the boat.

BE
CERTAIN
THE
BATTERY
REGISTERS
AS FULLY
CHARGED
AND THERE
IS SUFFICIENT FUEL
FOR THE
OUTING

Battery voltage and fuel levels are registered on a gauge. (See **Instrument Panel and Gauges** information elsewhere in this Owner's Manual for details.)

In verifying the battery charge, look for a reading around 13 volts, but no lower than 10.5 volts or higher than 14.5 volts. Erratic readings are usually a sign of low voltage or loose connection(s). Even if the reading appears correct, if there were any symptoms of voltage insufficiency or error during a previous outing, check with an authorized Axis dealer before undertaking another outing. You do not want to become stranded with a dead battery away from the dock.

The current boat models are equipped with a low-voltage alarm. Even with a fully charged battery on-board, it is possible to discharge so much that the boat becomes disabled. If running the stereo components with the engine OFF, periodically check the voltage reading to ascertain how much has been discharged. To avoid difficulties in re-starting the engine, the system will shut off the stereo and sound an alarm if the voltage level falls below 10.5 volts. The alarm will continue for approximately two (2) minutes to allow everyone out of the water around the transom, and the boat operator to restart the engine to allow the engine alternator to recharge the battery.

As noted above, do not attempt to jump-start a dead battery. This is not only dangerous but puts undue stress on the boat engine's alternator, which may cause it to fail. This is not covered under warranty.

NOTICE

Attaching the wrong battery cable or using jumper cables can result in damage to electrical components on the boat. Such damage is not covered under warranty.

Fuel levels should be noted prior to an outing. Axis recommends starting all outings with a full tank and returning to shore to refuel whenever the fuel readings drop into the one-quarter (1/4) range as falling lower can result in engine issues. (See *Fueling* information in the **Get Ready** section of this Owner's Manual.) Failure to pay attention to the fuel level can result in the boat running out of fuel and leaving the boat stranded. Axis does not pay for towing in instances of fuel miscalculation.

GIVE THE
ENGINE
COMPARTMENT A
GENERAL
INSPECTION

AFTER THE OUTING

Look for signs of leaks or anything abnormal. It's a simple thing, but often the simplest, quick look can pinpoint an issue before it becomes a problem.

This is a common sense approach. If you've been boating in dirty water, cleaning out the sea strainer now instead of waiting until the debris inside it has dried (and therefore become more difficult to remove) makes sense. You want to check the paddlewheel, rudder, propeller, and propeller shaft to make sure they appear intact, too, especially if you suspect that you may have struck something submerged during the outing. These are easy checks after the boat has been loaded on the trailer and removed from the water.

CHECK THE OTHER COM-PONENTS

Check anything else on the boat that did not function as expected during the outing and seek assistance from your authorized Axis dealer about any concerns and issues prior to the next outing.

Axis recommends keeping a chart or binder with information from your outing. If you note the conditions during the outing, the length of time, and the final readings, you'll have a much better idea of normal operations. That gives you the clues you need when readings are different or you are anticipating an outing that will be different and you need to prepare for those conditions.

NOTE HOW
MUCH
FUEL AND
BATTERY
CHARGE
WERE USED

Give the boat a good general cleaning as outlined in the *On-Going Care* information that precedes this section.

As noted earlier, *On-Going Care* is important. Read that section to determine the normal expectations regarding routine care.

CLEAN THE BOAT

AFTER 50 HOURS ON THE HOURMETER

If you have not done so previously, check the fire extinguishers and personal flotation devices. Check the condition of (and replace as necessary) drain plugs, bilge pumps, and exhaust flaps. Repair or replace anything that appears damaged or incapable of performing its function.

Have the oil changed by your authorized Axis dealer. Due to the environmental concerns and the confined areas in which to work, Axis strongly encourages boat owners to have oil changes performed by an authorized Axis dealer.

CHECK THE SAFETY EQUIPMENT

OIL CHANGE

AFTER 100 HOURS ON THE HOURMETER OR ANNUALLY

(WHICHEVER COMES FIRST)

There are certain maintenance routines that must be performed. Due to the complexity of this maintenance, Axis recommends it be completed by your authorized Axis dealer.

Your dealer will verify many functions of the boat for you, some of which, should never be tested or checked by the consumer, such as the pressurized fuel systems that require unique tools.

Even when the authorized Axis dealer performs the annual maintenance work, consumers are well-advised to pay attention to several components on the boat. These include:

ENGINE MOUNTS

Your engine is held firmly in place by special marine-grade engine mounts that are built and installed to withstand the kinds of stresses unique to a boating environment.

In checking the engine mounts, be sure to do this before starting the engine. Components on the engine can become hot enough to burn skin. Avoid burns by checking before starting.

Any time you suspect an engine mount is loose, it must be tightened. If the engine is allowed to shake or move during operation, it adversely affects the entire drive-train and could cause damage that would not be covered under warranty.



EXHAUST FLAP



Some flaps and components of the exhaust system are composed of highgrade rubber and synthetics. These may deteriorate over time. Check to ensure that the flap fits securely over the exhaust port and that it opens with ease, which is what must occur when the boat engine is running.

STEERING SYSTEM

There is little the consumer can do to correct issues with the steering system, but it is critical to the safety of those on-board that steering problems are immediately corrected. Often, difficulty in steering is a matter of lubrication that an authorized Axis dealer can perform. Never ignore any steering issues, regardless of timing for the annual maintenance check-up.

SHIFT AND THROTTLE SYSTEM

As with the steering, never ignore suspicious issues with the shifter/throttle. Anytime the lever does not move smoothly or the boat does not shift/accelerate/decelerate with ease and smoothness, it is a matter to be resolved by an authorized Axis dealer. Do not wait for the annual maintenance period to verify safe operations.

BATTERY

Your authorized Axis dealer can check to see that a battery(ies) appears to be holding charge properly. Unless a battery has fully expended its life cycle, it's impossible to guarantee that the battery will continue to serve, but experience helps the dealer to anticipate whether there is still service to be expected from the battery.

When it is necessary to replace a battery, be certain to select a marine-grade battery with at least seven-hundred-fifty (750) cold cranking amps (cca) at zero degrees (0°) Fahrenheit. Spiral cell batteries are superior in holding charges and extending the period of available usage.

PUMPS



The authorized Axis dealer can inspect and repair/replace ballast and bilge pumps that are not functioning properly. This is both a safety matter and adds to the life of the boat's systems. All pumps will lose functionality over time as the internal components are designed to be self-sacrificing during use, rather than allowing debris to foul and damage more expensive and complex components of these systems. Insist upon pump evaluations during annual maintenance.

FUEL SYSTEM

An authorized Axis dealer will replace the fuel filter when performing annual maintenance. This is important. Debris and water may enter the fuel system, even with the careful protection of the system. Periodic replacement of the fuel filter is required to protect the fuel pump and provide the proper fuel pressure to the engine.



Replacing the oil filter and oil is an important part of the annual maintenance. Be certain your authorized Axis dealer completes this step.

OIL SYSTEM

If you have not done so previously, check the fire extinguishers and personal flotation devices. Check the condition of (and replace as necessary) drain plugs, bilge pumps, and the exhaust flap. Repair or replace anything that appears damaged or incapable of performing its function.

CHECK THE SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Boats that are operated in salt water should be checked at least annually for signs of deterioration to components. Salt water is especially hard on metal, but can damage almost any material. Pay close attention to hardware. Axis recommends that you thoroughly clean all metal hardware after any outing in salt water to keep it looking and performing well. A coating of wax on the hardware will also help preserve the finish for years to come.

SALT WATER BOATS

Hardware on boats that are exposed to salt water can deteriorate at a more rapid rate than hardware on boats that operate in fresh water. Hardware that fails can cause other components to fail, resulting in significant damage to the boat, which can cause serious injury or death.



Zinc anodes are affixed to the boat in several different areas. As noted in the **How It Works** section of this Owner's Manual, the anodes are self-sacrificing to preserve the boat. Although the anodes should be regularly checked for deterioration, during annual maintenance, it may be necessary to replace one or all of the anodes.



STORAGE AND WINTERIZATION

Because the process of preparing a boat for long-term storage (more than 30 days) and/or winterization is extremely important and takes some time to accomplish, this is often paired with the annual maintenance preparations. Regardless of timing, however, storage and winterization must never be overlooked, especially in climates where the temperature will fall below freezing.

If the boat will not be used for an extended period, regardless of season, or if the boat will be left in water fulltime during boating season, there are precautions which should be taken.

HULL PAINT

If a boat will be left in the water all the time during boating season, Axis recommends using a bottom paint to protect it. Even with the highest-grade of gel coat, continuous exposure to water, even fresh water, will eventually result in damage to the finish. Therefore, in these circumstances, boat owners must protect the finish with an approved hull paint. Your authorized Axis dealer can direct you to the correct paint, and can actually do the preparation for you.

NOTICE

Failure to protect the hull from excessive exposure to water or foul water can result in damage to the hull paint and gel coat is that is not covered under warranty.

EXTENDED NON-USE

If a boat is not used for an extended period of time, and depending on weather conditions, location, and other factors, from two (2) weeks to one (1) month—or beyond—owners should remove the boat from the water if possible. Perform the expected storage preparations, including removal of all ballast water, water from the bilge area, and periodically check the battery status as certain automatic functions are performed even when the boat is out of the water and the battery switch is in the OFF position. It may be necessary to occasionally charge the battery. (See above information regarding battery maintenance and the proper way to ensure batteries remain charged.)

LIFTING THE BOAT

Many boat owners remove the boat from water by way of a trailer, which allows for transport as well as an excellent way to store the boat as long as the trailer was designed and built for that boat model. (Incorrect fit means that there will be undue stress on the boat's structural unit. Over time, these components could potentially fail, which would not be covered under warranty.)

However, some boaters, especially those who are privileged to live on a shoreline or due to the methods of extracting boats from specific bodies of water, must lift the boat to suspend the boat or use a boat cradle.

When the boat must be lifted, use the correct sling system or the lifting eyes only. Never allow a lifting device to wrap around the underwater gear as the weight of the boat could cause the sling to damage the gear. The boat may not be able to withstand the gravitational forces if the boat is not properly supported.

NOTICE

Never use the ski pylon or tower as part of the lifting process. These components are not designed to be utilized at any time or any point in the lifting process. Never use the cleats for lifting either. Never lift the boat with any water in the ballast or

bilge systems of the boat. The additional weight could cause failure also.

When using the lifting eyes on the boat, an overhead hoist should be used to lift the boat, coupled with appropriately rated capacity straps. Each strap has to be rated for the boat weight or higher. (See the **Quick Reference Guide** in this Owner's Manual to determine the boat's base weight, without any added gear.) When lifting the boat, keep the bow slightly higher than the stern to avoid having any water run into the engine exhaust system.

When using slings, an appropriately rated capacity overhead hoist is required. Multiple slings at least six (6) inches by twenty (20) feet should be used. As with the lifting eye straps above, check the **Quick Reference Guide** in this Owner's Manual to determine the boat's base weight, without any added gear. An eight-foot spreader bar on each sling will prevent side pressure to the deck or gunwale molding that can cause damage. Such damage is not covered under warranty.

A storage cradle has to provide proper support to the boat, meaning the boat cannot be supported by resting the hull on the keel. There can be no gaps between the hull and the cradle supports. Support of at least 500 square inches is required on boats of less than twenty-five (25) feet, and at least 600 square inches on boats greater than twenty-five (25) feet.

Protect all underwater gear protruding from the boat hull from damage. None of these components is rated to support any of the boat's weight.

For extended storage of one (1) month or more and for winterization:

There are multiple steps required to prevent damage to the boat when it will not be used for an extended period, especially during colder-weather months. Axis recommends having an authorized Axis dealer execute the storage/winterization process, followed by recommissioning when ready to begin use.

It is important to ensure that all required drive train precautions are taken; for these, see the engine owner's manual. Axis reminds you that you will need to use a gasoline stabilizer for any fuel that is in the system. *Reminder: stabilizers work in fresh gasoline only.* Adding a stabilizer after storage during the recommissioning period will not eliminate the gumming or water-separation that may have occurred. Stabilizers are preventatives, not curatives.

Gasoline should never be stored for a period to exceed one (1) year. If it is necessary to remove gasoline from the tank and dispose of it, be certain to do so in compliance with local, state and federal environmental laws/rules/ordinances.

All water than can be removed from the boat must be. This includes water in the engine, ballast and bilge areas. Water that is not removed may freeze. Expansion and contraction that takes place as a result will damage affected areas of the boat. Such damage is not covered under warranty. This damage can be extensive and very expensive to repair.

If the batteries are removed for storage, they should be fully charged prior to removal. Batteries should be stored in cool (but not cold), dry locations. Never store batteries near heat devices or anything that causes a spark or electrical charge. Fully recharge the battery prior to reinstallation.

(NOTE: If the battery is removed from the boat, the automatic bilge system will not operate and water will not be discharged from the bilge.)

Additional steps to complete for storage:

- Thoroughly wash and clean the boat, inside and out, as instructed in the On-Going Care section of this Owner's Manual.
- Leave the bow slightly elevated so that any further draining of water from the bilge system will run out and not accumulate inside the bilge system.
- Remove the drain plug(s) and place them in see-through plastic sacks or containers. Place them inside the boat so that they can be immediately located for recommission.
- Disconnect hoses to heaters and/or showers-wash down tanks. Drain, if necessary.
- Using low-tack tape, tape around the exhaust flap so that vermin cannot chew their way into and nest inside the exhaust system.
- Apply wax to the entire exterior surface to protect the hull and deck finishes, particularly from dampness and condensation that may occur.
- Disconnect the heater hoses (where equipped) and blow out all water using compressed air.
- Remove the propeller and store in a safe place.
- Remove the seat cushions and store in cool, dry location. Open all storage compartments and areas to allow air circulation. (Without it, mold and mildew may invade the compartments.)
- Prop the engine compartment lid open several inches to allow for air circulation.
- If the boat will be outdoors, use an optional Axis canvas cover that has been sewn to fit the boat deck snugly and not allow intrusions of rain and/or snow.
- Chock the trailer wheels if the boat is stored on a trailer.

When recommissioning the boat for the following boating season, reverse the above steps, plus add the following:

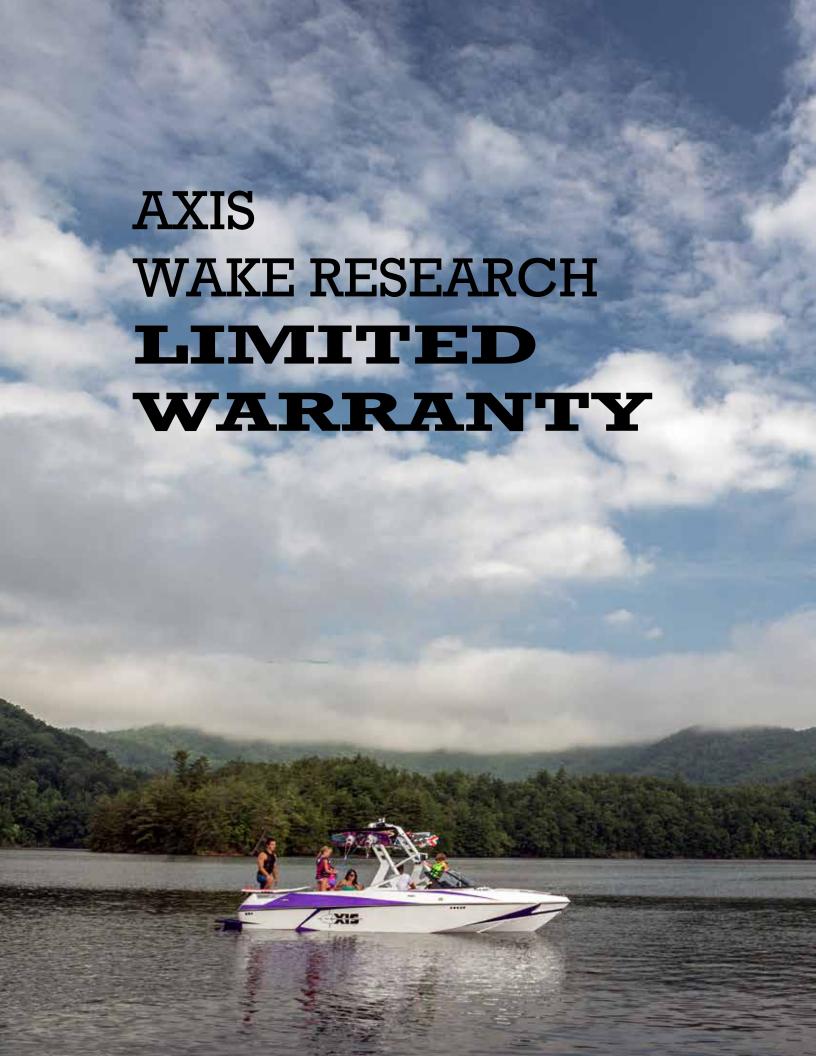
- Check all fluids, oil and coolant (where used). Add, replace or change as necessary.
- Check the engine for cracks and leaks that may have been caused by freezing temperatures and/or water.
- Check all hose clamps to be certain they are secure and that the rubber hoses have not deteriorated over the period.
- Reinstall the propeller if it was removed. Grease the shaft taper prior to reinstalling the propeller.
- · Have the alignment between the output flange on the transmission and the propeller shaft flange

EXTENDED STORAGE

- checked. An authorized Axis dealer has the measurement detail for correct alignment.
- Prior to starting the engine in the water, key it ON and OFF two or three times, allowing several
 seconds between key-on cycles, prior to cranking the engine to fully start. The purpose of this is to
 prime the fuel system. If the engine appears reluctant to start, allow a couple minutes of cool-down
 for each attempt to crank and start the engine. Watch the gauges for readings and listen for abnormal
 sounds. Keep speeds low until the engine temperature rises to the normal operating temperature.

NOTICE

Failure to properly perform annual maintenance, plus storage/ winterization procedures as described in this Owner's Manual is likely to result in damage to the boat, components, drive train and features. Such damage is not covered under warranty!



AXIS
WAKE
RESEARCH
LIMITED
WARRANTY

Axis Wake Research Limited Warranty

(hereafter the "Limited Warranty")

Section 1. Certain Limitations and Disclaimer of Implied Warranties

THE LIMITED WARRANTY SET FORTH HEREIN IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES AND REPRESENTATIONS, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AND TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, MALIBU BOATS, LLC DISCLAIMS, AND THE PURCHASER HEREBY EXPRESSLY WAIVES, ANY AND ALL OTHER WARRANTIES OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND OR NATURE, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OTHER THAN THOSE WARRANTIES WHICH ARE IMPLIED BY, AND ARE INCAPABLE OF EXCLUSION, RESTRICTION OR MODIFICATION UNDER APPLICABLE LAW. THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES WHICH EXTEND BEYOND THE DESCRIPTION OF THE FACE HEREOF. ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY THAT IS FOUND TO ARISE BY STATE OR FEDERAL LAW, INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS, IS LIMITED IN DURATION TO THE DURATION SET FORTH IN THIS LIMITED WARRANTY OR THE DURATION SET FORTH BY APPLICABLE STATE OR FEDERAL LAW, WHICHEVER IS SHORTER.

PERFORMANCE OF REPAIRS AND NEEDED ADJUSTMENTS IS THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY UNDER THIS LIMITED WARRANTY, WITHOUT EXCLUSION, MODIFICATION OR RESTRICTION, OTHER THAN UNDER APPLICABLE LAW. MALIBU BOATS, LLC SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, SUCH AS, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, LOST WAGES, SLIP FEES, TRANSPORTATION TO OR FROM REPAIR, OR RENTAL EXPENSES, RESULTING FROM BREACH OF THIS WRITTEN WARRANTY OR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY, OR OTHERWISE, EVEN IF MALIBU BOATS, LLC HAS BEEN ADVISED OF OR SHOULD HAVE FORESEEN THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES, AND EVEN IF ANY AXIS WAKE RESEARCH BOAT OR COMPONENT PART THEREOF FAILS OF ITS ESSENTIAL PURPOSE. THIS EXCLUSIVE REMEDY SHALL NOT BE DEEMED TO HAVE FAILED OF ITS ESSENTIAL PURPOSE AS LONG AS MALIBU BOATS, LLC IS WILLING AND ABLE TO REPAIR OR REPLACE ANY DEFECTIVE GOODS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS PROVIDED HEREIN. UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCE, THE ENTIRE LIABILITY OF MALIBU BOATS, LLC IS LIMITED TO THE LESSER OF THE REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF ANY DEFECTIVE COMPONENT OR AFFECTED PORTION OF THE AXIS BOAT, OR THE ACTUAL PRICE PAID FOR THE AXIS BOAT.

SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW LIMITATIONS ON TIME LIMITS OR EXCLUSIONS OF INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, SO THE ABOVE LIMITATIONS MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU. THIS LIMITED WARRANTY GIVES YOU SPECIFIC LEGAL RIGHTS WHICH MAY VARY FROM STATE TO STATE, BY JURISDICTION, AND COUNTRY. TO THE EXTENT THAT YOUR STATE DOES NOT ALLOW ANY EXCLUSION OR LIMITATION EXPRESSED HEREIN, SUCH EXCLUSION OR LIMITATION WILL NOT APPLY TO YOU. ALL OTHER ALLOWABLE LIMITATIONS OR EXCLUSIONS SHALL APPLY TO YOU.

Section 2. The Limited Warranty Application and Terms

Malibu Boats, LLC ("Malibu Boats"), warrants to the original user or purchaser, whoever comes first (hereafter the "Purchaser"), that each new and unused Axis Wake Research boat ("Axis Boat") shall under normal authorized use remain free from defects in craftsmanship and materials during the applicable warranty periods, in accordance with and subject to the terms, conditions and limitations as described in this Limited Warranty.

Subject to all other terms, conditions, and limitations, 1) original Purchaser(s) of the boat and, 2) second owners of the boat who purchase the boat within thirty-six (36) months of the earlier of (a) the date the boat was purchased by the first retail purchaser through an authorized Malibu Boats Sales facility, or (b) the date the boat was first put into service as a demonstrator or otherwise, and qualify for and complete a warranty transfer as explained below, are provided coverage under the Malibu Boats Limited Warranty.

Note: This Limited Warranty is expressly conditioned upon the timely completion and return of the warranty registration



card to Malibu Boats. Although not obligated to and without creating such an obligation, this will enable Malibu Boats to notify you of any necessary performance or safety modifications to your Axis Boat and to verify ownership in case a warranty claim is filed on your Axis Boat.

The Limited Warranty is expressly subject to the following terms, conditions and limitations.

All warranty applications are dependent upon the Purchaser following the guidelines established for appropriate and reasonable care and maintenance of the Axis Boat, and operating his or her Axis Boat reasonably and as directed in this Owner's Manual, and as directed in any additional directions and/or owner's manuals relating to any specific component part or parts of the Axis Boat (the "Guidelines and Directions"). Purchaser's failure to follow such Guidelines and Directions shall void this Limited Warranty.

All repairs performed by Malibu Boats, or its authorized service facilities, will be performed using either new or re-manufactured parts. Malibu Boats may, at its option, install parts which have substantially similar or greater performance characteristics if an identical replacement part is no longer available.

No person or entity is authorized to make any additional or revised statement or warranty, express or implied, on behalf of Malibu Boats or any component supplier beyond what appears within this Limited Warranty.

Limited Warranty Summary:

Coverage Type	Coverage Period (from date of original retail
	purchase or initial use of the Axis Boat, whichever
	first occurs)
Structural Limited Warranty	Lifetime
Base Limited Warranty–Fresh Water Boats	Sixty (60) Months
Base Limited Warranty–Salt Water Boats	Thirty-six (36) Months
Gel Coat & Powder Coat Limited Warranty	Twelve (12) Months

Section 2.1. Structural Limited Warranty.

For the life of the boat, Malibu Boats will repair structural materials or structural workmanship supplied by it during the construction of the hull, deck, floor liner, or stringer, which are determined by Malibu Boats to contain substantial manufacturing defects. This Structural Limited Warranty does not apply to the Axis Boat's gel coat and powder coat (see below for Gel Coat & Powder Coat Limited Warranty) or any cosmetic aspects of the hull, deck, liner, or stringer. The entirety of the structural warranty is limited to the specific laminates or bonding of laminates for the hull, deck, floor liner, or stringer only.



Section 2.2. Base Limited Warranty.

For a period of sixty (60) months for fresh water boats and thirty-six (36) months for salt water boats, beginning on the date of the original retail purchase or the initial use of the Axis Boat, whichever occurs first, Malibu Boats will repair or replace materials or workmanship supplied by it during construction of the Axis Boat, including parts and labor, which are determined by Malibu Boats to contain substantial manufacturing defects.

This Limited Warranty does not provide coverage for any component part that is at any time covered by any warranty provided by any third party, other than Malibu, including, but not limited to the manufacturer of the component part. Component parts shall include, but are not necessarily limited to, any items that are fastened to the boat through either mechanical means (screws/bolts) or chemical means (adhesives), which may or not be manufactured by Malibu Boats. Some examples of component parts include gauges, carpet, floor panels, upholstery substrates and bases, etc. In the event that any warranty coverage for any component part



is rendered or deemed void due to actions of the Purchaser or any third party other than Malibu Boats, this Limited Warranty will not provide warranty coverage for the component part.

Towers are configured by Malibu Boats for factory-installed components. The installation of any components onto the tower of any Axis Boat after it leaves Malibu Boats' factory ("Non-Factory Tower Components") may require adjustments to the tower. Further, certain Non-Factory Tower Components may not be suitable to be installed on any Axis Boat's tower. If Malibu Boats determines that any Non-Factory Tower Components have caused or contributed to the need for any repairs to the tower of an Axis Boat, or to any other aspect of an Axis Boat, Malibu Boats, in its sole discretion, may deny coverage for such repairs. It is the sole and exclusive obligation of the Purchaser to verify and ensure that all Non-Factory Tower Components are suitable to be installed on any Axis Boat's tower, and that all Non-Factory Tower Components are properly installed on any Axis Boat's tower.

Section 2.3. Gel Coat & Powder Coat Limited Warranty.

Note: Minor distortions or imperfections resulting from the handcrafted application of the gel coat on an Axis Boat are considered normal and unavoidable. Gel coat and powder coat maintenance is the Purchaser's responsibility. Conditioned on the Purchaser having provided and performed all gel coat and powder coat maintenance and care described in this Owner's Manual, for a period of twelve (12) months, beginning on the date of the original retail purchase or the initial use of the Axis Boat, whichever occurs first, Malibu Boats will repair materials, or workmanship supplied by it, in applying the gel coat finish to the boat, which are determined by Malibu Boats to contain substantial manufacturing defects. This Gel Coat & Powder Coat Limited Warranty shall not include or provide coverage for gel coat finish, blistering, discoloration, scratching, cracks caused by negligence, impact or collision, stress crazing, fading or osmosis, or damage caused by in-water storage.

Section 3. Limited Warranty Exclusions and Limitations

In addition to any prior limitations and exclusions, the following are NOT covered under this Limited Warranty:

- normal maintenance of boat, or any component thereof;
- normal wear-and-tear of boat, or any component thereof;
- damages caused by defects in materials, components or parts not supplied by Malibu Boats;
- damages or needed adjustments caused by items that are added, altered or changed after the Axis Boat leaves the possession of Malibu Boats, including but not limited to installation of aftermarket towers, tower accessories, ballast systems, barefoot booms, canvas accessories, and hull bottom painting.
- modification, alteration, unauthorized repair or replacement of components on the Axis Boat;
- damages caused by accident (including impacts and collisions with any object), abuse, misuse, neglect, negligence, mishandling or alteration, including any damages caused by or during trailering or towing;
- damages caused by heat, fire, explosion or freezing (including the failure to perform proper winterization or preparations for storage or lack of use for periods in excess of thirty [30] days);
- damages caused by the installation of materials, components or parts not supplied and/or purchased from Malibu Boats;
- damages caused by atmospheric fallout, chemical treatments, tree sap, salt, ocean spray, mold, or animal droppings, lightning, hail, rain, flooding, wind, sand, floods or other environmental or natural conditions or Acts of God;
- damages caused by vandalism or theft;
- corrosion or damage, including oxidation, electrolysis including that which occurs to chrome plated, stainless, anodized or aluminum finish or the colorfastness of finish. Failure to follow the instructions within this Owner's Manual regarding corrosion prevention and operation in salt or brackish water may result in or contribute to these types of damage and are not covered under the Limited Warranty;
- damages caused by aftermarket cleaning products or additives not specifically approved by Malibu

Boats:

- damages due to insufficient or improper maintenance, lack of maintenance, or delay of repair (unless specifically and directly authorized by Malibu Boats warranty department in writing);
- damage or contamination resulting from leaking or spilled fluids including, but not limited to, fuel or drive train fluids;
- conditions resulting from use of the boat for anything other than recreational purposes (note: commercial use as described in this owner's manual will affect the length of warranty coverage, please refer to Section 6: Commercial Use Exclusions / Restrictions for specific details);
- manufacturing variations or imperfections in cosmetic, convenience or aesthetic components or features of the boat, including the gel coat finish, which have no effect on use or safety;
- damages caused by the use of any trailer purchased through any entity other than Malibu Boats;
- damages caused by improper support of the boat on davits, hoist system or boat lift of any kind;
- damages caused by improper weight distribution or excessive weight combinations of persons aboard, ballast or simulated ballast and gear;
- any material, component or part of the boat that has a warranty period and/or conditions as specified by the producing entity which differs from this Limited Warranty;
- damages caused by water intrusion into any part of the boat (including, but not limited to, the glove box and various storage compartments);
- performance characteristics, such as speed, acceleration, fuel or oil consumption, etc., as they are estimated and can vary as dictated by individual conditions;
- any and all consequential damages including, but not limited to, costs incurred for haul-out, launching, towing, storage charges, telephone, expedited shipping of replacement parts, or rental charges of any type (including slip fees), inconveniences, or loss of time or income;
- components such as Surf Gate[™], fins and wedges not installed at the time of manufacture. Post-manufacture installation of any of these items, as well as any other component not installed at the time of manufacture, will void the warranty and other components of the boat that have their own warranty(ies) due to potential damage to the boat and possible danger to occupants;
- damage or injury resulting from failure to comply with recall notices or requests from Malibu Boats to repair the boat or its components;
- damage or injury resulting from speeding, demonstration or any type of racing;
- damages resulting from the failure to properly maintain and care for the boat and its components in accordance with the instructions found within this Owner's Manual; and
- damages resulting from the use of any non-Malibu Boats supplied boat cover. (The sole and exclusive approved color for boat covers offered by Malibu Boats is grey);
- the use, even temporarily, of a non-Axis Boat Trailer will void the Gel Coat & Powder Coat Limited Warranty.



Section 4: Trailer

Malibu Boats specifically disavows any and all responsibilities

for any trailer not manufactured by Malibu Boats. There is a separate Trailer Owner's Manual provided for each Malibu Boats manufactured trailer. The Trailer Owner's Manual sets forth the terms of the Trailer Limited Warranty applicable to all Malibu Boats manufactured trailers, and Malibu Boats expressly disavows any warranty coverage for any Malibu Boats manufactured trailer, which is not expressly set forth in the Trailer Limited Warranty.

<u>Section 5: International Exclusions/Requirements</u>

Importing or exporting any Axis Boat manufactured in the United States by Malibu Boats ("US Axis Boat") into Australia or New Zealand (the act of importing or exporting any US Axis Boat into Australia or New Zealand immediately and completely voids any and all coverage provided under this Limited Warranty and any and all obligations owed by Malibu Boats relative to the US Axis Boat). This Limited

Warranty does not provide coverage to any Axis Boat purchased from a dealer in another country where the primary use of the Axis Boat will require the Axis Boat to cross an international border. The Limited Warranty will not be honored by Malibu Boats for any Axis Boat that is acquired by the Purchaser through an international cross-border purchase. All repairs that are covered under this Limited Warranty must be performed in the country where the Axis Boat was originally purchased.

Section 6: Commercial Use Exclusions/Restrictions

The use of any Axis Boat for commercial purposes, including but not limited to as a demonstrator, or in connection with any promotional program, ski, wakeboard, or surf school or show ("Commercial Purposes") shall alter the Limited Warranty as set forth herein. The Limited Warranty coverage periods for any Axis Boat that has been used for Commercial Purposes are as follows:

Coverage Type

Structural Limited Warranty
Base Limited Warranty
Gel Coat & Powder Coat Limited Warranty

<u>Coverage Period</u> (from date of original retail purchase or initial use of the Axis Boat, whichever first occurs)

Five (5) years Twelve (12) months Six (6) months



Section 7: Warranty Voiding Events

The following events will automatically void and discharge Malibu Boats from its obligations under this Limited Warranty and discharge Malibu Boats from any obligations herein:

- the unauthorized disconnection, tampering with, or altering of the Axis Boat's hour meter;
- the unauthorized disabling of any warning device or system installed in any Axis Boat;
- the unauthorized disconnection, disturbance or compromise of any wires, hoses, tubes, cables, looms or other components of the Axis Boat's electrical or fuel systems;
- the use of the Axis Boat in any criminal enterprise or to perform any criminal acts; and
- the determination by any state or federal entity or private insurance carrier that the Axis Boat is a total loss or fit only for salvage.

Section 8: Other Matters Related to the Limited Warranty

In addition to the Limited Warranty terms and exclusions noted above, the following are additional important considerations regarding the Limited Warranty:

Section 8.1. Pre-Delivery.

Defects and/or damage to the finish surfaces, trim, upholstery or other observable cosmetic components of your Axis Boat may occur during production. These items are usually detected and corrected prior to shipment to the dealership or by the retail dealer prior to delivery to the retail customer. Nonetheless, consumers are encouraged to inspect the boat for this type of damage prior to taking delivery, and all such defects or damage must be reported to the retail Axis Boat dealer at the time of delivery to have any items covered by this Limited Warranty addressed, and to have any covered defects repaired at no cost to the Purchaser.

Section 8.2. Boat Operation, Care and Maintenance.

To ensure the maximum benefit from ownership of this boat, Malibu Boats requires that you follow all of the instructions in this Owner's Manual, including all accompanying maintenance or service schedules and support material. Because questions may sometimes arise relating to the cause of a particular failure, Malibu Boats strongly recommends keeping detailed records of any and all maintenance or

service performed on the boat to assist, if necessary, in the determination of whether a failure is covered under this Limited Warranty. Damages to an Axis Boat caused by improper operation, care and maintenance are not covered by this Limited Warranty.

Section 8.3. Design and/or Manufacturing Changes.

Malibu Boats reserves the right to implement changes in the construction or components of any Axis Boat at any time, without incurring any obligation to make the same or similar changes on Axis Boats previously built and/or sold.

Section 8.4. Other Warranties.

Some manufacturers of component parts included in an Axis Boat may provide limited warranties. Please refer to component part manufacturer's limited warranty disclosures, if any, for details, including their terms, conditions and limitations, of which Malibu Boats makes no representations or warranties.



Among other warranties, note that certain items including, but not limited to, power train systems, Bimini's and boat covers are among those components covered by individual, separate warranties, which are explained and set forth in materials supplied by the component part manufacturer. Any and all claims or defects should be submitted directly to the manufacturers of those particular component parts.

Section 8.5. No Other Warranties.

No oral or written information, advice or communication of any nature by or from Malibu Boats or its representatives, employees, dealers, agents, distributors or suppliers shall create a warranty or in any manner increase or modify the scope of this Limited Warranty.

Section 9. Customer Satisfaction Procedure

Section 9.1. Warranty Claim Procedure.

To obtain warranty service and/or repairs, the following steps are required:

- (a) Notify a service facility or dealership authorized by Malibu Boats to perform service or repairs to Axis Boats ("Authorized Service Dealer") or Malibu Boats of the substantial defect in materials or workmanship attributable to Malibu Boats, within thirty (30) days of discovery of the defect (which must be in the applicable Coverage Period);
- (b) Promptly schedule an appointment with and deliver the Axis Boat to an Authorized Service Facility for repairs. Warranty service must be performed by Malibu Boats or an Authorized Service Dealer. For assistance in locating an Authorized Service Dealer, please visit www.Axiswake.com, select the "Find a Dealer" tab, and utilize Malibu Boats' Dealer Locator or call Malibu Boats at (865) 458-7110; and
- * Malibu Boats reserves the right to require further evaluation and/or information regarding a warranty claim against an Axis Boat prior to its repair as well as designate the place of repair.

Subject to the terms of this Limited Warranty, any covered Axis Boat or component part with a substantial defect in materials or workmanship that is returned to an Authorized Service Dealer during the appropriate Limited Warranty period will be repaired or replaced, in Malibu Boats' sole discretion, without charge to the Purchaser for parts and labor. This provision is subject to the following terms and conditions:

- (a) Malibu Boats shall be obligated only to repair or replace those items that prove defective, in Malibu Boats' sole discretion, upon examination by a qualified representative of an Authorized Service Dealer or Malibu Boats' own personnel, as applicable;
- (b) Malibu Boats warrants authorized repairs or replacements made by or on behalf of Malibu Boats only for the remainder of the applicable Coverage Period;

(c) The Purchaser shall be responsible for all costs associated with the transportation of the Axis Boat, towing bills, trailer or component part(s) to Malibu Boats' facility and/or to the Authorized Service Dealer, as well as for any return transportation.

Note that Authorized Service Dealers, generally, are independently owned and operated businesses. Malibu Boats does not control the scheduling of service work. However, if you encounter any material delays in obtaining service at one of Malibu Boats' Authorized Service Dealers, please call Malibu to ask for assistance at (865) 458-7110.

Section 9.2. Direct Contact Information for Warranty Issues.

Boats built in the US: Malibu Boats 5075 Kimberly Way Loudon, TN 37774 (865) 458-5478

Malibu Boats Internet Site: www.malibuboats.com

Boats built in Australia: Malibu Boats Australia 813 Hope Crt ALBURY, NSW 2640 (02) 6040 1174

Malibu Boats Australia Internet Site: www.malibuboats.com.au

Section 9.3. Procedure Regarding Concerns with Covered Warranty Repairs.

Concerns related to an Axis Boat can normally be addressed by an Authorized Service Dealer. If concerns are not satisfied, the following steps should be followed:

- (a) Ask to discuss concerns with a member of the Authorized Service Dealer's management. Ordinarily this will be the Authorized Service Dealer's service manager or service foreman. If resolution of the issue is not achieved, request to speak with the Authorized Service Dealer's general manager or owner.
- (b) If concerns are not resolved by the representatives of the Authorized Service Dealer, contact Malibu Boats' Customer Service Department at the address noted below. Be prepared to provide the customer service representative with your name, address and phone number, your boat's hull identification number, the Authorized Service Dealer(s) at which the boat has been serviced, and the nature of the concerns with the boat or the service. Malibu Boats will thereafter provide assistance to the boat owner and the Authorized Service Dealer, as necessary, to attempt to resolve the matter.

Section 9.4. Dispute Resolution. EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT PROHIBITED BY ANY APPLICABLE STATE OR FEDERAL LAW, PRIOR TO INITIATING ANY LEGAL ACTION AGAINST MALIBU BOATS, (1) YOU ARE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE MALIBU BOATS WRITTEN NOTICE, AT THE ADDRESS ABOVE, OF ANY SUBSTANTIAL DEFECT IN MATERIALS OR WORKMANSHIP THAT REMAINS UNRESOLVED TO YOUR SATISFACTION UNDER THE TERMS OF THE LIMITED WARRANTY; AND (2) TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY ANY STATE OR FEDERAL LAW, YOU MUST FIRST USE AN AVAILABLE DISPUTE SETTLEMENT MECHANISM OR ARBITRATION.

Section 10. Warranty Transfer

Upon the first sale of an Axis Boat that has not been utilized for any Commercial Purpose by the original, non-commercial, retail purchaser, within the first thirty-six (36) months, beginning on the date of the original retail purchase or the initial use of the Axis Boat, whichever occurs first, any unexpired Limited Warranty coverage can be transferred to a second, non-commercial, owner and remain in effect for the unexpired period (except the Gel Coat & Powder Coat Limited Warranty, which is twelve [12] months), and the Structural Warranty, which becomes ten (10) years. The Limited Warranty on all other components is as previously identified within this Limited Warranty Statement. This provision is pursuant to the requirements set forth in the Warranty Transfer information provided within this Owner's Manual. Only one transfer of the Limited Warranty within the applicable time period(s) established will be honored. All coverage under the Limited Warranty Statement will become null and void in totality with any subsequent conveyance of ownership of the Axis Boat or transfer of the Axis Boat's title to any third party.

WARRANTY TRANSFER

INSTRUCTIONS: Please enter ALL information below.

This boat must be inspected and pass the Work Order at the bottom of this form by an authorized Malibu Boats Dealer.

Send this form and check: Malibu Boats LLC, 5075 Kimberly Way, Loudon TN 37774; (865)458-5478

All requests must be submitted within 10 days of Date of Resale.

	ORIGINAL OWNER IN	FORMATION		NEW OWNER II	NFORMATION		
NAME			NAME				
ADDRES:	S		ADDRES	s			
PHONE			_ PHO	NE			
EMAIL A	DDRESS						
			BOAT I	NFORMATION			
Boat Hu	ıll Identification Number:	Boat Model:		Engine Serial Number:		Engine Hours:	
Name o	of Dealership submitting the t	transfer:					
fee and a is require	to Section 10, from the earli applicable fees to be determined along with this transfer fo Purchaser e:	ned by an authorize rm.	d Malibu E		transfer fee of \$750) payable to Malibu	
Original	Date of Sale:			New Date of Resale:			
		ÇED	VICE MAN	AGERS WORK ORDER			
Descrip	otion:	JLN	VICE WAN	AGENS WORK ORDER		Inspected	
	inspection of exterior structurs inspection of interior structu		derwater g	gear and hardware)		<u> </u>	
COMM	ENTS:						
C	1 The above Service Manage	rs Work Order has b	een perfor	med with full satisfaction.			
Technic	cian Signature:						
			For Malibu	Dealership Use Only			
		\$750 sent to Malibu:	☐ Yes	Check Number			
			For Malib	u Factory Use Only			
	CS Supervisior Initials			AR Initials	Date of Deposit		

TROUBLESHOOTING

If any of the following issues cannot be rectified by using the suggested remedies, take your boat to an authorized Axis dealer for assistance. Do not attempt to correct problems by methods not recommended in this Troubleshooting Guide. Utilizing other attempts to correct issues could result in additional problems or damage to a system that is not covered under warranty.

GENERAL

The boat will not start.

- Be certain the Emergency Safety Stop Switch is attached to the connection point on the driver's panel and to the boat operator.
- Be certain the engine electrical system is ON. Generally, this requires turning the ignition key ON or pressing the ON button.
- It is possible the display is in a "sleep" mode. Press a key or touch the screen to see if the affected display activates.
- Verify that the battery connections are secure.
- Refer to the Engine Owner's Manual for additional suggestions.

The boat will not shift into gear.

- When engaging the transmission from neutral either forward or backward into reverse, pull up on the safety collar located directly below the throttle lever knob. The safety collar helps avoid unintentional movement into gear.
- When shifting gears, always do so smoothly and briskly. Being either too hard and slamming the gears, or too tentative is hard on the shifter/throttle system and can result in damage that is not covered under warranty.

The engine/drive train is not operating properly.

- Refer first to the Engine Owner's Manual for guidance.
- Check the fuel level in the boat to be certain that the engine is not "starving" from lack of fuel or contaminated fuel.
- Check for engine warning messages on the gauges/display. If any are present, take the boat to the closest authorized Axis dealer for evaluation and repair.

GAUGES, **SWITCHES**, AND VIDEO SCREENS

A gauge or video screen does not light up and work as expected.

- Be certain the engine electrical system is ON. Generally, this requires turning the ignition key ON or pressing the ON button.
- It is possible the display is in a "sleep" mode. Press a key or touch the screen to see if the affected display activates.
- Verify that the battery connections are secure.
- Determine if other gauges, switches and/or video screens are operational. If they are, check the circuit breaker panel to determine if the breaker has tripped. Reset. If the circuit continues to trip, the boat



- must be serviced by an authorized Axis dealer as it indicates a recurrent and potentially significant problem. Another cause could be a loose electrical connection to the non-working gauge/switch/video screen. This matter should be addressed by an authorized Axis dealer.
- If a video screen freezes, presents an unreadable or invalid screen, turn the entire system OFF, including the engine electrical system. Allow a few minutes for the system to re-set itself, and try rebooting the system. If the issue persists or another issue arises, take the boat to an authorized Axis dealer for correction.

ELECTRICAL

A boat component that is electrically operated will not operate.

- Be certain the engine electrical system is ON. Generally, this requires turning the ignition key ON or pressing the ON button.
- Verify that the battery connections are secure and that there is sufficient charge and power. See the Battery information in this Owner's Manual for additional details.
- Verify that the circuit breaker has not tripped. If it has, reset it. Recurrent trips are indicative of a problem that requires the attention of an authorized Axis dealer.
- Check for loose connections, but do not remove any kick panels to do so. If a loose connection is suspected but cannot be seen, have the system checked by an authorized Axis dealer.
- If the component is electronic, be certain the component is operational. If it requires reception from a satellite, tower or other supplier, Axis cannot guarantee that it will receive the signal. It may be necessary to move the boat to another location or body of water, or pay a subscription fee.

Accessories will not recharge in the 12-volt receptacle.

• Verify that the correct charger was used for the item(s) and that the charger plug-in was fully seated in the 12-volt receptacle.

BATTERY **FAILURE**

• Often, a battery that will not start the boat requires recharging. Use ONLY the Axis-approved battery charger. Any other can damage the electrical system, and such damage is not covered under warranty. NEVER attempt to "jump" from a vehicle or another boat as there is a potential for overload that could significantly damage the boat's electrical system, which is not covered under warranty! Read the battery information provided in the **Dash and Gauges** section of this Owner's Manual before undertaking any attempt to replace, use both batteries simultaneously, or replace the battery.

ALARMS

The low voltage alarm sounds.

Most often, this signals the need to turn OFF and leave OFF the stereo component or similar electronics that
require substantial support from the batteries. Key On the engine and allow the alternator to recharge the bat-

teries, which will require a fairly short period of time if there is no additional drain occurring during the recharging time. If this does not work, it may be possible that the battery or batteries are nearing their terminal life span.

Another alarm sounds.

• These occur when a sensor detects that the engine or transmission temperature range or oil pressure range have exceeded programmed limits. The boat's main system may begin shutting off peripheral activity to retain proper operation as long as possible. It is usually in the operational best interest to return to shore as soon as possible to avoid being stranded. Even if the ranges return to acceptable operating range, this matter should be shared with the service department of your authorized Axis dealer to determine the cause and avoid a repeat.

BILGE AND BALLAST

The bilge pumps are not operating.

• The bilge pump(s) should operate automatically. If it does not, use the manual switch. If it still does not operate, return to shore IMMEDIATELY and terminate the outing. Failure to pump water out of the bilge can result in the boat swamping and sinking. This could result in serious injury or death to those on-board.

The ballast pump is not operating.

- If the ballast pump does not pump water into the system, and having verified that the electrical system is operational, leave the pump OFF and have it serviced by an authorized Axis dealer. If the pump does not pump water out of the system, seek assistance by calling your Axis dealer. You should never attempt to trailer your boat with water in the ballast system as it could cause damage to the trailer, which can result in the driver losing control while towing. Such activity could result in serious injury or death to anyone in the area.
- Additional information on the Bilge and Ballast systems can be found in How It Works and Care and Maintenance sections of this Owner's Manual.

BLOWER SYSTEM

The blower is not working.

• Never operate the boat without the blower system operating correctly! Accumulating fumes that are not released through the blower system can result in an explosion or other serious accident that could result in death to those on-board. If the blower ceases to work properly while boating is underway, terminate the outing IMMEDIATELY and return to shore with the engine compartment covers open. If there is an odor of fuel or exhaust present, turn OFF the engine IMMEDIATELY and seek a tow to shore. See the Safety section of this Owner's Manual; additional details are also available in the How It Works and Care and Maintenance sections, as well.

STEERING SYSTEM

The boat's steering is responding poorly.

Anytime the steering does not respond crisply to turns by the steering wheel, discontinue the outing
and return to shore as soon as possible. The steering components are, generally, inaccessible to boat
operators and owners. Repairs should be completed by an authorized Axis dealer.

THE AUTO-SET WEDGE AND **SURF GATES**

The Auto-Set Wedge and/or the Surf Gates are not operating as designed.

 See the information provided in the Care and Maintenance section of this Owner's Manual for information about how to manually move these components. However, you may want to take the boat to your authorized Axis dealer for assistance and warranty issues.

LIGHTS

Any light system is not working properly.

• See the **Electrical** troubleshooting information above.

SERVICE LOG

Service Performed	Date	Date	Date	
Oil Change, Including Replace Oil Filter				
Wax Exterior				
Thoroughly Clean Interior				
Replace Battery				
Charge or Replace Fire Suppression Equipment				
Check/Repair PFDs and Other Safety Equipment				
Check/Repair Engine Mounts				
Check/Repair Exhaust Flaps				
Check/Repair Steering System				
Check/Repair Shift & Throttle System				
Inspect/Repair/Replace Ballast Pumps				
Inspect/Repair/Replace Bilge Pumps				
Replace Fuel Filter/Inspect Fuel Lines				
Check/Repair Wedge & Surf Gate Operation				
Check Hull Paint (where applied)				
Prepare for Storage/Winterization				
Recommission Boat				
Other				
Other				
Other				
	1	1	1	

| Date |
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