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INDEPENDENT

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Before You Throw In The Towel, Give It A Go!

OK, so you're done fishing and you turn to the engine and give the key a turn. Ominously, you don't hear a thing. Or, she turns over, but as soon as you give it forward propulsion, she stalls. No one is going home soon. Before you call for a tow, here are some tips.

Calling For Help v Self-Help

Any good tower only wants to help where help is needed. We're graced with real pros out on our bays and creeks and they will go out of their way to ensure they are providing help when and where it is needed.

Gone are the days of smacking the old two-stroke with a hammer and she starts up with a cough and puff. These new engines are nearly as complex as car engines have become – and those are plenty complex!

Fuel: Out Of

I would be willing to wager that the largest source of boats not getting underway is lack of fuel. This is really not something you should let happen. Use the "1/3rd-1/3rd-1/3rd" Rule.

Plan on using a third of your fuel to get there, a third to get home and third in reserve for the unpredictable events plus the predictable headwinds.

How do you know how much fuel that is? The least predictable device on your boat, in my measured opinion, is your fuel gauge. This is why I have been constantly recommending to skippers that they keep records of their fuel consumption – engine time when you started, engine time when you refueled, calculate gallons/hour consumed. And write it in a log. I have been since day one on every boat.

It is also a good indication if there is something that needs addressing when fuel consumption stops being predictable, i.e., you're using more than you should be by historical standards (see *The Independent*, "We All Get Heavier with Age – And so do our Boats!", 5/23/07).

I really don't recommend storing fuel in cans aboard as a back-up. It just seems so much smarter and so much safer to keep and use your log.

Fuel Issues

If the engine stalls or you feel a real "drag" when you get underway, stop and do some quick checking. You might have picked up some fishing line which is now wrapped around your prop's base.

This can be a serious problem as it can compromise the shaft seal and allow water to enter the lower unit. If it does, it will push out the oil. If that happens, you have a real problem.

You may have plenty of gas, but if the primer bulb is contracted, there is a blockage somewhere causing a vacuum – which can be as simple as the fuel vent being covered, blocked or actually manually shut. Check that. If the bulb is easy to squeeze but doesn't get hard when doing so, this also can be a real problem.

It may be as simple as a leak somewhere that is allowing air into the system or as serious as a pinhole in the line and gas is leaking into your boat. Use your nose – ASAP!

Electrical Things

Something that you should keep aboard is a volt meter and that is what I reach for when the engine won't turn over. If the battery isn't charged correctly, the engine won't start by turning the key. If the engine is light enough, you can start the engine by spinning the flywheel with a pull cord. Or, if you have jumper cables aboard like you probably do with your car, a kindly mariner can give you a jump-start.

If the battery is charged but the engine won't turn over, check the connections. Remove the wires, clean the posts and try again.

Also, some manufacturers are using butterfly nuts as connectors to make it easy to service the batteries. It also makes it easy to shake loose under the stresses of a boat pounding into head seas. Another culprit is that the kill-switch lanyard has come loose and you just didn't notice. This isn't all that it could be, but, often enough, it is.

Cooling/Oil

If the overheating alarm goes on, stop the boat, turn off the engine and get the cover off. Wait for the engine to cool down. If you can turn the key and the alarm hasn't started, the engine has cooled – and now the detective work begins. First, start the engine and see if the telltale water stream is still spritzing out. If not, or only partially, stop the engine. See if you can get something sturdy (60-pound monofilament?) into the telltale and clear it out.

Even better, often the telltale is integrated into the water plug that you remove to give the engine a water flushing. Take the plug out and then ream that monofilament into the telltale so you just don't push the blocking material back into the engine.

If no water is still coming out of the telltale, tilt the engine up and check the intakes. They could

easily be blocked with seaweed. If the intakes are clear and the telltale is also clear, it is one of two problems.

One, the impeller is compromised and that isn't likely to get fixed at sea. The other is that the sensor itself is faulty. This happened to me once when I was delivering a two-engine vessel. We were 10 miles out and the overheating warning came on for one of the engines.

I had to respect the over-heating signal so I proceeded on one screw until we were within hailing distance of the dock. I fired up the second engine, which still registered as over-heating after 30 minutes of cooling down (which made me think that it WAS the sensor) and laid her up against the dock. Repairs, which meant just replacing the sensor, were quickly affected.

BTW, if you are interested in being part of USCG Forces, email me at JoinUSCGAux@aol.com or go direct to the DISR Human Resources department, who are in charge of new members matters, at [DSO-HR](#) and we will help you “get in this thing...”