

PEDESTAL STEERING MAINTENANCE

To properly maintain the moving parts in the top of the pedestal, it is necessary to remove the compass and its cylinder. For proper alignment when re-installing the compass, we recommend placing three or four lengths of tape on the pedestal and compass as shown below. Slit the tape when removing compass, align the strips of tape when re-installing the compass for visual realignment. Your compass MUST then be checked out for accuracy. Lubrication of needle bearings should be done by squeezing Edson Fig 827 Teflon Lubricant into the holes located on top of the bearing housings inside the pedestal bowl. Spin the wheel when squeezing the lubricant in to make sure the entire bearing is serviced. Winch grease or water pump grease can be used as an alternative, but don't let the bearings run dry. Do not over grease as it will run onto the brake pads. Oil the chain with #30 weight motor oil. Do NOT grease chain as it does not penetrate the links.

Inspect the condition of the wire, tension of the wire and lightly oil. Edson recommends placing about five layers of "Kleenex" on the palm of your hand, squirt oil on the tissues and lightly oil the wire. This will lubricate the strands but will also "flag" a broken or hooked strand by tearing off a small section of tissue. If you do have a wire break, replace the wire immediately. See Edson Fig 775 Wire and Chain Replacement Kits. (Caution: Wire splinters can cause painful cuts.) Replace the wire after 5 years. If still good, keep the old wire on board as a spare.

STEERING WIRE TENSION

A top quality roller chain to wire steering system can be kept in "as new" sensitivity by keeping the wire at a correct tension. To check for proper wire tension, lock the wheel in position by using the pedestal brake, or by tying off the wheel. Cable tension is best when you cannot

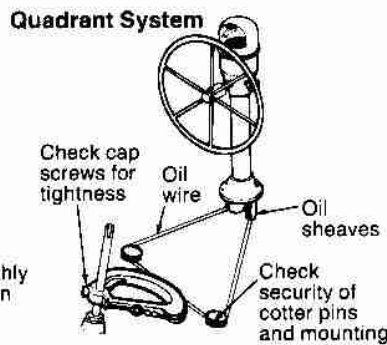
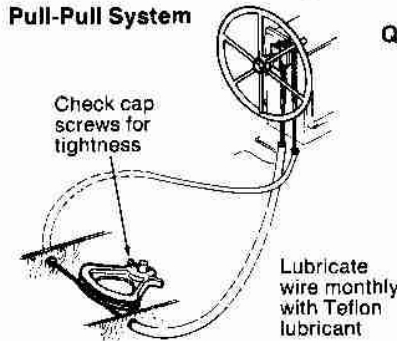
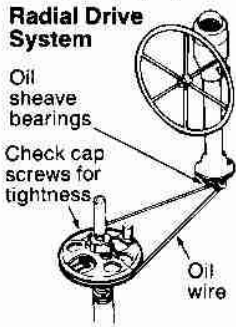
move the quadrant or drive wheel by hand with the wheel locked in place. Over tightening will greatly reduce the sensitivity of the system.

It must be emphasized that all on board must be familiar with the care and operation of the Steering System and engine controls. One person must be assigned the job of maintenance and must be thoroughly familiar with the operation and intent of all the equipment. If at any time your Steering System makes strange noises or reacts differently than it has previously, you must find the causes immediately and correct the problem.

Screws, nuts, bolts, as well as clevis and cotter pins that are part of the steering system, engine controls or pedestal accessories, must be checked regularly for tightness and wear. Failure to inspect all steering parts, engine controls and pedestal accessories may cause loss of control or failure of the engine or steering system. *All boats must have an emergency tiller or its equivalent and all on board must be familiar with its location and operation. An emergency tiller drill is just as important as a man-overboard drill and must be regularly conducted.*

On a new boat and at least once a year, inspect the system when under a strong load. On a calm day and under power, go away from the other boats and with the person who is assigned the maintenance watching from below, put the wheel hard over at full throttle. The maintenance man should watch carefully for all parts of the system bending, distorting, creaking, or giving any indication of failing if placed under a heavy load for a period of time. If, for any reason something did fail or needs adjusting, the day is early and you will have plenty of time.

When leaving your boat at her mooring or slip, make sure that your wheel is properly tied off. **DO NOT LEAVE THE STEERING SYSTEM TO FREE WHEEL.**



CLEANING STAINLESS STEEL

Pedestal guards, steering wheels and shafts are all made from top quality stainless steel. The implication of its name "stainless steel" does not mean it is totally rustproof. All stainless steel will rust to a certain degree due to chemical reaction to air and saltwater. This is mainly cosmetic and will require an occasional polishing with an abrasive type cleaner such as "Brasso" or equivalent.

CLEANING PEDESTAL AND ACCESSORIES

Clean them with soap and water; don't use chemicals such as MEK or acetone as they break down the super finish on your Edson pedestal

system, compasses and instruments. Most manufacturers of compasses and electronic instruments suggest that they all be removed during winter storage and kept in a warm dry area. Compasses are normally held in place by two or three slotted-head screws, placed near the top of the compass. A Fig 672 Rubber Connector will assist in removing the compass. Instruments can be removed by the screws in the Edson faceplate. Just unplug the instrument and you are all set.

CAUTION: When the equipment is in the tropics or in charter service, the maintenance schedule must be speeded up. Or, to put it in a few words: clean it up, oil it, inspect it, cover it. The effects of sun, saltwater and inexperienced operators can be severe.

LUBRICATION RECORD

component	lubricant	schedule	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year	7th year
			19____	19____	19____	20____	20____	20____	20____
sheave bearings	#30 oil*	check and oil monthly							
pull-pull cables	Teflon Fig 827	check and grease monthly							
wire rope	#30 oil*	check and oil annually							
roller chain	#30 oil*	check and oil annually							
pedestal shaft bearings	Teflon Fig 827	check and grease annually							

*Any light oil is suitable. We recommend #30 weight motor oil since most boat owners have it aboard.

CAUTION: 1.) On extended voyages your steering system should be inspected each day and lubricated weekly. Carefully inspect your steering system at least one week before a vacation cruise to avoid last minute maintenance.
2.) When the boat is unattended secure the wheel with the brake or a line. In rough weather the rudder can swing violently from stop to stop causing damage.

Edson
INTERNATIONAL

146 DUCHAINE BLVD, NEW BEDFORD, MA 02745-1292 • TEL (508) 995-9711 • FAX (508) 995-5021

As a further service to our customers we have an illustrated parts breakdown showing the design and construction of your Edson Pedestal Steerer. These parts drawings will assist you in the proper maintenance of your steering system.

If disassembly should become necessary, the following instructions will provide a simple but precise method of removing and replacing the steering shaft and its components.

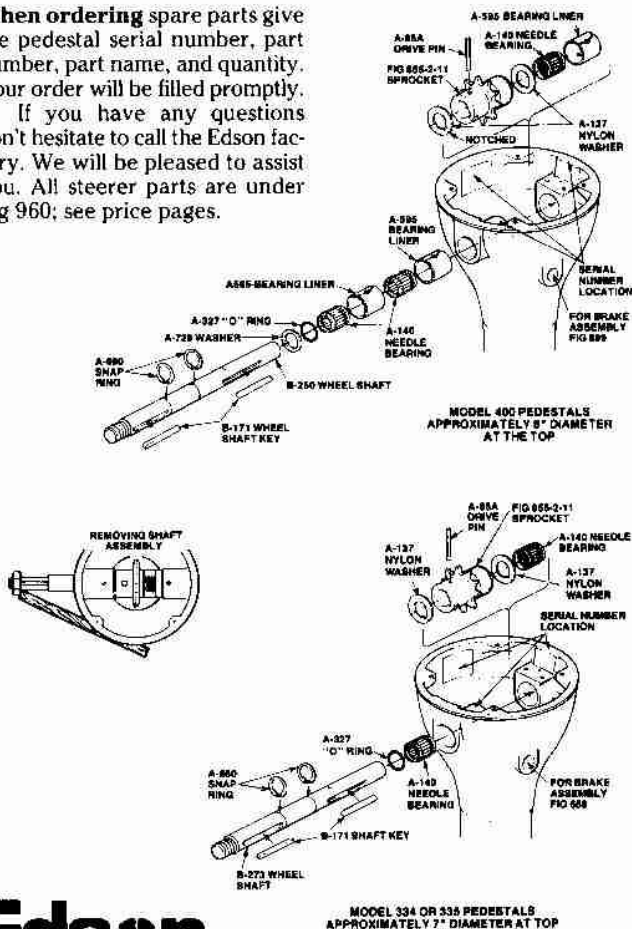
DISASSEMBLY

1. With the wheel and brake assembly removed, replace the wheel nut with any standard thread $\frac{3}{4}$ " or 1" hex nut.
 2. Loosen the steering cables and chain by backing off the take-up eyes at the Quadrant or Radial Driver, lift the chain off the sprocket and tie to the forward part of the bowl.
 3. Put a cloth just under the sprocket so no parts drop down.
 4. Align the notch in the aft nylon washer with the "V" stamped on the sprocket.
 5. Carefully drive the pin out of the sprocket (drive from the round end toward the grooved end).
 6. With a piece of wood against the $\frac{3}{4}$ " or 1" hex nut, gently tape the wheel shaft from the housing (see illustration); be careful not to drop the shaft components into the pedestal.
 7. Remove the sprocket, two nylon washers and forward needle bearing.
 8. Remove aft needle bearing and washers.
 9. Wipe out any dirt or old grease before reassembly.
- To reassemble, reverse the above procedure; do not grease the bearings until reassembly is completed.

NOTE: Check your compass for possible readjustment.

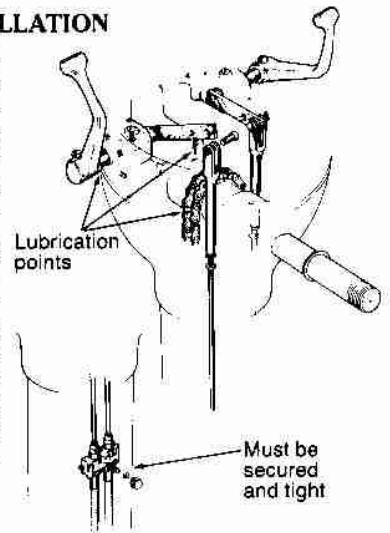
When ordering spare parts give the pedestal serial number, part number, part name, and quantity. Your order will be filled promptly.

If you have any questions don't hesitate to call the Edson factory. We will be pleased to assist you. All steerer parts are under Fig 960; see price pages.



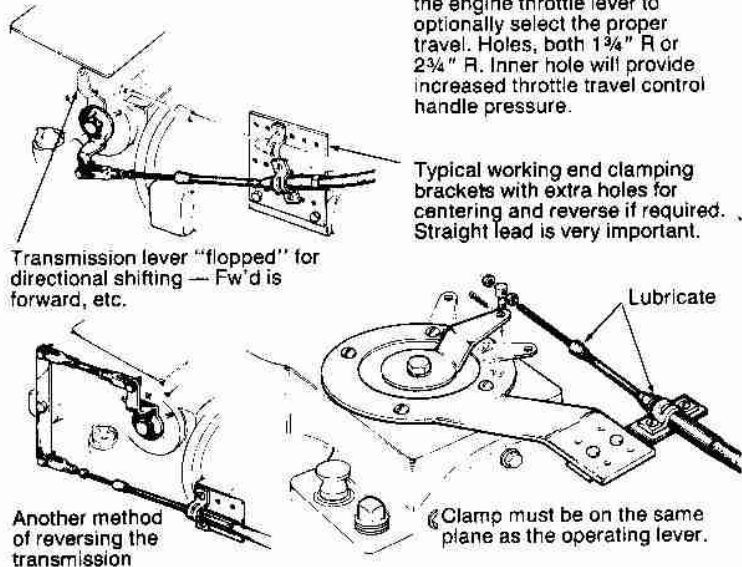
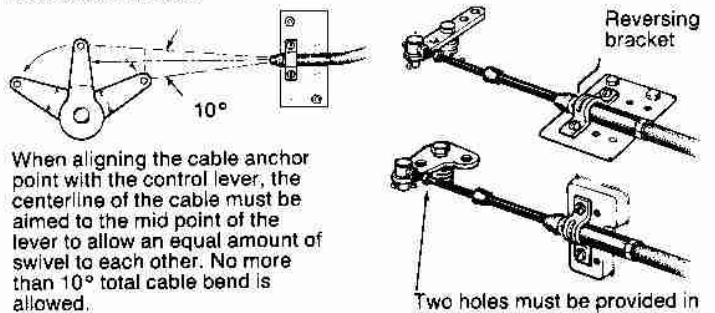
ENGINE CONTROLS INSTALLATION

Great care must be taken to assure ease and safety of engine controls operation. Components must be installed and adjusted so the engine goes into gear smoothly and completely, and the throttle operates easily. Cables must be installed straight or in broad curves. Refer to the Engine Connections illustrations (opposite) for installation procedures. Don't force engine controls when operating above idle. Force-shifting can result in broken cables and loss of boat control. Familiarize yourself with the operation of the engine controls. Caution and train all those on board.



ENGINE CONNECTIONS

NOTE: Use the information below as a guideline. Most engine and control cable manufacturers furnish instructions for installing their products. Use their instructions if there is any variance with the instructions shown below.



ENGINE CONTROLS MAINTENANCE

Oil the control handle shaft bearings with #30 motor oil. Use a good grade of Teflon spray with an extender nozzle for the pedestal end of the engine control push/pull cables.

At the engine, clean off the control cable metal ends and spray with Teflon grease. This will increase cable life and make operation easier. Engine cables are subject to high heat from the transmission, and salty bilge water, both very hard on moving parts. If stiff, replace.