



HUBBELL SHORE POWER CABLE SETS

INSTRUCTION

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

To minimize shock and fire hazards:

- a) Turn off the boat's shore connection switch before connecting or disconnecting shore cable.
- b) Connect shore power cable at the boat first.
- c) If polarity warning indicator is activated, immediately disconnect cable.
- d) Disconnect shore power cable at shore outlet first.
- e) Close shore power inlet cover tightly.
- f) **DO NOT ALTER SHORE POWER CABLE CONNECTORS**

2. STORAGE

This cable set is intended for use outdoors. To prolong the life of the cable set, store under cover where not exposed to sunlight or weather when not in use.

3. PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

Most boat owners are faithful in the care and maintenance required to insure their boat's beauty and sea-worthiness. However, they often overlook the maintenance of its "dockside life support system" -- the AC shore power system.

The boat's shore power inlet, cable set and adapters, and the dockside receptacle require a minimal amount of time and effort to inspect and maintain. Doing so can prevent power interruptions to the conveniences supplied as original equipment or those added later. There are a few basic checks, but before performing any maintenance on these items, make sure you turn off the boat's main shore power switch and disconnect the cable set from the dockside power source.

The metallic parts of marine wiring devices are made to resist corrosion. In a salt water environment, the life span of the devices can be increased by periodically rinsing the exposed parts in clean water, drying them completely and spraying them with a moisture repellent before using the devices again. This process should especially be followed if either the boatside or dockside connector is ever accidentally immersed in salt water. It is imperative that all salt water or brackish water be cleaned from a device before reusing it. A common cause of failure is the result of contamination on a device in one of two forms. The first is contamination of the device's contacts (with corrosion, dirt, etc.) which impedes the flow of electricity, leading to overheating and possible failure. The other type is contamination (salt, water, etc.) of the face of the device which allows current to flow across an insulating surface causing a short circuit.

This brings up a common but often misunderstood problem — the "bad plug/bad receptacle syndrome". The basis of the problem is that if a bad device is mated to a good one, then the good device can be rendered inoperative.

A high-resistance connection can be made between the contaminated contacts on the bad device and its mating contacts on the good device.

Many people think a problem like this occurs because the connected devices cannot carry their rated current load. This is not true. The overheating results from the current passing through a poor connection. This high-resistance connection gradually degrades as arcing occurs and "pits" the contacts which adds to the problem. This type of connection can heat up to a point where the metal contacts melt away and the insulating body burns. If you ever experience this problem to any degree, make sure both devices are replaced. If only one device is replaced, the other bad device will cause the process to be repeated.

The key to the situation is inspection. Periodically check all device exposed contacts for "pitting", burn or "flash" marks, or signs of deterioration/discoloring of the plastic. If any of these conditions exist, there is an indication of poor contact or high resistance connections and the devices should be replaced. When docking at a marina other than your home berth, it is a good idea to check for a bad receptacle by feeling the plug after 15 minutes and again after an hour. If the plug feels uncomfortably warm to the touch, a bad connection is indicated. Contact the dockmaster immediately.

The third common cause of failure in dockside power devices is the result of the mechanical abuse of devices. If the exposed contacts of the plug are misaligned due to abuse (such as being bent when dropped, stepped on, or run over) and are not realigned before connecting to the mating device, the contacts on the mating device can be distorted and possibly fail. Making sure that exposed male contacts are in the same position as they were when new will prolong the life of mating devices.

One final area of concern is the appearance of the yellow vinyl jacketed cable on dockside power cable sets and adapters. A soiled cable can be cleaned with a grease cutting household detergent or a good vinyl cleaner. A periodic application of a vinyl protector will help the cable keep its original appearance.

WARNING: This product contains chemicals, including lead, known to the state of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.
Wash hands after handling.

NOTE - We recommend this be made a part of your Boat service Manual

When it comes to quality marine shore power, Hubbell is the brand you can depend on.