



# ALUMINUM DOCK

## Model QPF-500

(#19501 & 19531)

This manual will guide you through the steps to complete this dock project.  
Please read the instructions carefully to ensure that the assembly  
is carried out correctly and safely.  
The load capacity of this structure is limited to 4 people or 800 lbs (363 kg).



Should you encounter any difficulties with this product,  
do not hesitate to contact our customer service at

**1-800-585-1237**

or by email at [info@multinautic.com](mailto:info@multinautic.com)

Assembly and  
Installation  
Guide



ASSEMBLE - ENJOY - SHARE











# MATERIAL

## Box Content (product # 19507, 5 ft. x 10 ft. QPF-500 Dock Section)

PARTS TO ASSEMBLE				BOLT KITS			
							
Decking lip	Side beam	Central Joist	End piece	Hexagonal bolt kit	Self-drilling screw	Leg holder set screw	Screwing template
	2x	1x	2x	3/8" x 2 1/2" 2x	#14 x 3/4" 26x (2 extra)	1/2" x 5/8" 8x	1x
			Decking support 2x				

### Ensembles # 19501 Stationary dock section

### # 19531 Floating dock section

							
The 2 ensembles include a pair of noiseless hinges		8 ft. post	2x		Anchor chain hook kit	2 1/2" "T" head bolt w/ large flat washer for float installation	Foam filled dock float
		Base plate	2x		# 22043 (1 pair)	12x	24" x 60" x 8"
		PVC caps	4x				3x

### Required Tools for Frame Assembly and Accessories

Cordless drill with 3/16", 1/4", 5/16", 9/16" drill bits  
Wrench and ratchet with 3/4" & 9/16" socket  
1/4" Allen Key

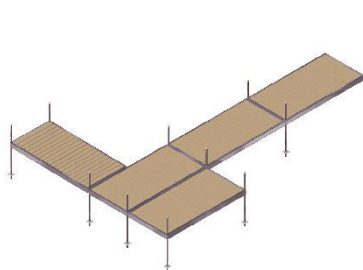
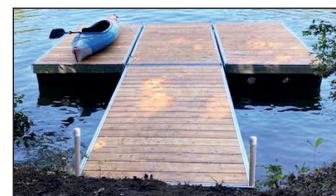
### Required Tools to create the Decking and to install

Tape Measure  
Marker  
Wood saw

Cordless drill with 9/16", 1/4", 11/64" and square bit #2  
Hammer  
Sledgehammer

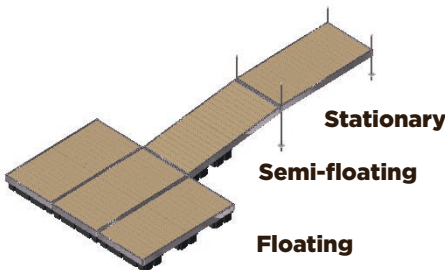
## LAYOUT TYPES

The QPF-500 is the "Classic" dock among the Multinautic dock series that has been appreciated for over 15 years. It is an aluminum dock that combines the most popular features. It is very sturdy due to its double wall structure, it is modular and easy to assemble. Combine fixed and floating sections to create the configuration that meets your needs. The layout you create can also evolve as it can be easily modified or expanded over time. If you haven't yet decided what type of setup will suit your shoreline and activities, here are some suggestions to help you decide.



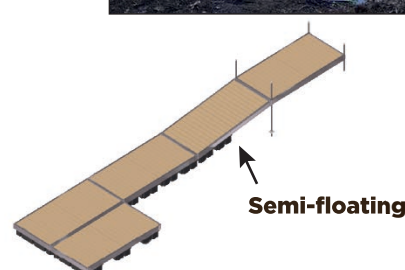
### STATIONARY DOCK

- 1 This is the ideal option for shallow water. You can install a stationary dock in a maximum of about 4 feet of water otherwise installation will be difficult.
- 2 A stationary dock is recommended if bad weather causes waves of up to 3 feet. If this is the case, you will have to moor the boat away from the dock or use a boat lift.
- 3 A post (or stationary) dock is not recommended in a body of water that often fluctuates more than 2 feet in a short period of time. A floating dock would be more appropriate in this case, otherwise you may have to adjust the height of the dock several times during the season.
- 4 The stationary dock is usually installed without anchoring and you should not rely on it to keep your boat afloat during a storm, or to protect it from large waves created by other boats.



### FLOATING DOCK

- 1 A floating dock is recommended in bodies of water deeper than 4 feet.
- 2 A floating dock is ideal for lakes and rivers where the water level fluctuates periodically. Because the dock floats, it will always be at the same level above the water.
- 3 A floating dock is not recommended in a body of water that produces waves of more than 3 feet because it could be damaged and, at the same time, damage the boat moored to it.



### SEMI-FLOATING DOCK

- 1 A semi-floating dock is required in a floating dock configuration. It has floats at one end only to allow for a smooth transition from land (or a fixed dock) to the floating dock.
- 2 If the bottom of the lake or river drops off quickly, start your configuration with a semi-floating dock. This will adjust with the water level.
- 3 If the lake or river bottom does not drop quickly, use fixed docks near the shore and then transition to the floating dock in deeper water. You will need a semi-floating dock section to make the transition between them.



A good way to help you make the right choice of installation is to look at your neighbours' docks. If they have been installed for a few years and are still in good condition, a similar choice could be good for you.



# **QPF-500™ «THE CLASSIC DOCK»**



## «T» HEAD BOLTS

The Multinautic® QPF-500 Dock gets its versatility from the "TwinTrack" system. With this feature, floats, dock hinges and accessories can be installed on the entire aluminum structure and moved as needed using the "T" head bolts.

- > The 2 ½" bolts are for installing the floats in the bottom track (with large flat washers);
- > 1 ½" bolts are for installing the dock hinges;
- > all other accessories (chain hooks, mooring cleats, vertical bumpers...) use the 1" bolts.

The line at the end of the bolt rod indicates the position of the "T" head so that you can position them properly, at 90° to the track, before tightening them with a 3/4" wrench (Image 1).

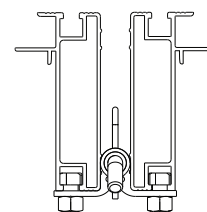
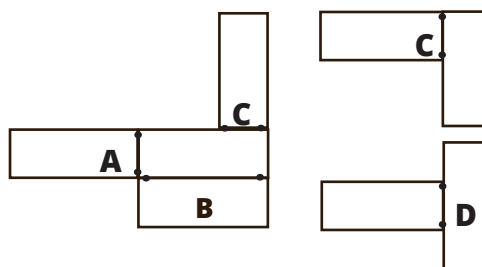


Image 1

## DOCK HINGES

Plan the installation of your Dock Hinges by considering the diagrams opposite. There are many possible combinations. Whether end-to-end (A), parallel (B), "L" (C) or "T" (D), the Dock Hinges are installed in the lower track unless it is too steep (15° angle or more). In this case, this hinges will use the upper track (Image 2). Be careful when walking on a angled wet dock section as it will be slippery.

You will place a half dock hinge (2 sleeves) at each extremity of a beam or end piece. On the dock that will connect to it, install the other sleeves but only bolt them lightly to allow for adjustment when you will need to interlock them. Note that the safety pin will be installed toward the inside of the dock.



## SCREWING TEMPLATE

When assembling the structure you will need the self-drilling screw positioning template that is included in this box.

If you misplace it, you can make one following the measurements shown in Image 3. Note that this image is not the actual size.

Indicate with an arrow the direction for positioning the cardboard (DOCK CORNER).

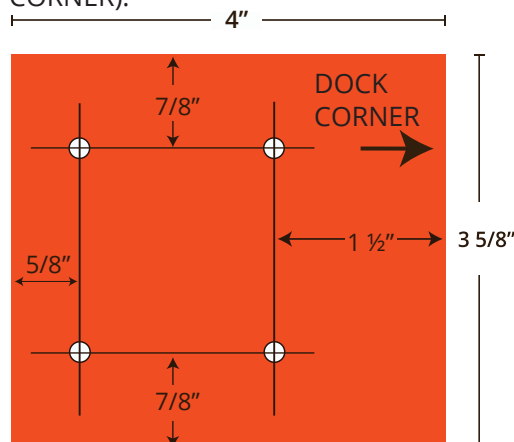
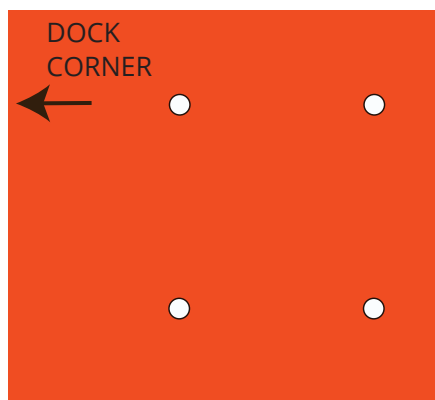


Image 3



Back

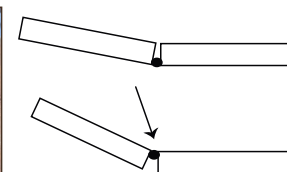


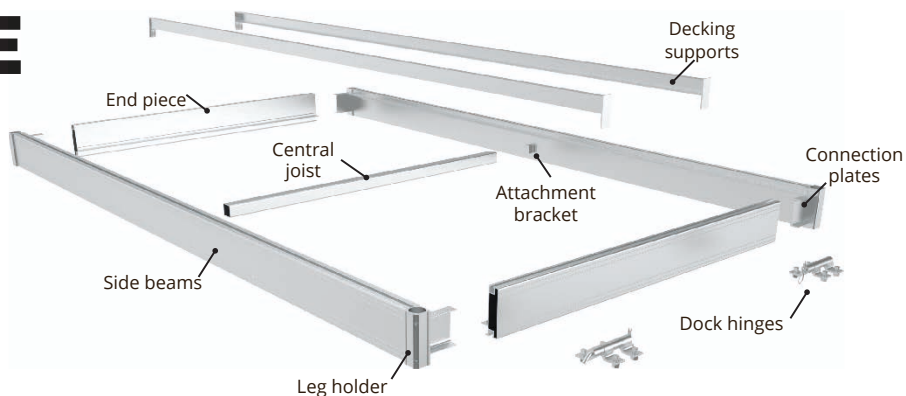
Image 2



# STRUCTURE

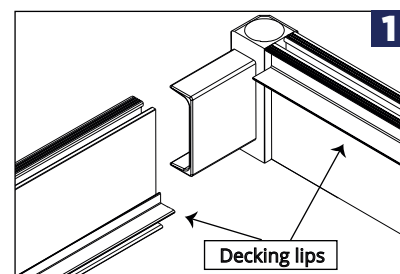
Lay out the parts to be assembled on the floor on a flat surface (ideally on a canvas to protect the aluminum finish). Place the side beams with the support lip facing up and the end cap support lip facing down.

Combine the aluminum parts according to the steps below.



## 1 FIRST SIDE BEAM

Slide the side beams connection plates in the end caps completely seated with no gap. Reverse the parts so that the decking lips will not cross each other in the corner.

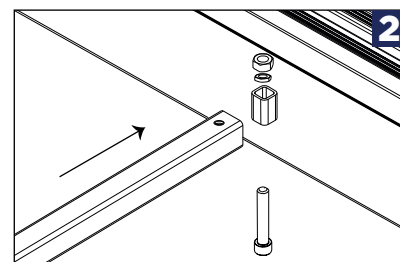


## 2 CENTRAL JOIST

Slide the center joist over the attachment bracket in the middle of the side beam and bolt it in place with a 2 1/2" bolt without tightening it too much for now.

## 3 SECOND SIDE BEAM

This step is easier to do with 2 people. Insert the second side beam into the 2 end caps, alternating from one connection plate to the other, while aligning the center joist in its attachment while doing so, until it is well seated. You can also use a plastic mallet (protect the aluminum with a block of wood) to drive the connection plates in (again alternating). Now bolt on the center joist with the ratchet wrench.



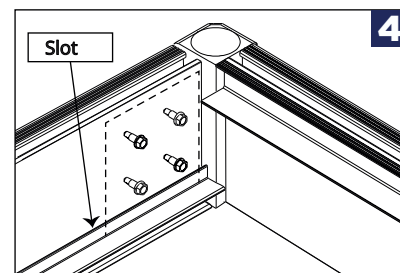
## 4 SELF-TAPPING SCREWS

This step allows you to have a dock without visible bolts, thus nicer and safer for the boat hull.

> Place the cardboard screwing template in the slot of an end cap, leaning against the leg holder and mark the 4 holes with a felt pen. Do the same for the other 3 corners.

> Install the self-drilling screws on the marks. Note that it is as easy to screw into aluminum as it is into hardwood. If you prefer to pre-drill, use a 1/8" drill bit. Install the screws using a ratchet wrench with a 3/8" socket. Do not tighten more than about 1/6 of a turn (or +/-60°) once the screw is pressed against the surface.

> If you screw in a screw and it breaks or the thread dulls, repeat the operation by moving the screw to the inside of the 4 marks (this will not affect the strength of the dock and note that you have 2 spare screws).



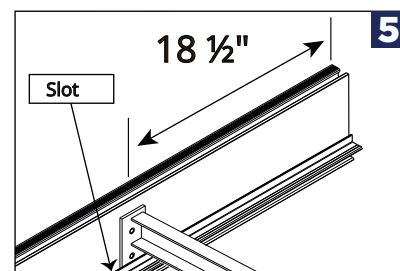
## 5 DECKING SUPPORTS

Make 4 marks 18 1/2" from the extremities of the end caps. Insert the plates of the decking supports into the slots.

> If the bracket is difficult to insert, you can use a chisel to enlarge the slot opening a little at that point.

> Using your mallet, make sure the plates are at the bottom of the slot.

> Screw the plates with 2 self-drilling screws at each end.



# **DECKING**

Multinautic® offers a package of cedar decking. This pre-cut, kiln-dried and sanded decking kit is available for purchase online (product #21182).

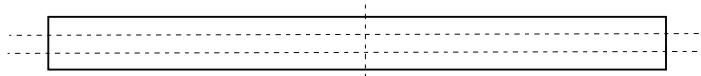
If you prefer to purchase the wood from a local store, here are the elements needed to build it and the steps to follow:

- > 130 wood screws #10 (or #8) x 1 3/4".
- > 11 cedar planks of 10 ft (3.05 m), 5/4" x 6" (usual name, actual size 1" x 5.5")

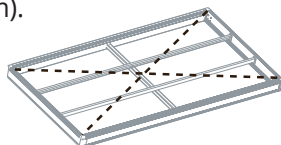
For easier manipulations, you will assemble the 5' x 10' decking in 2 panels of 5' x 5'.



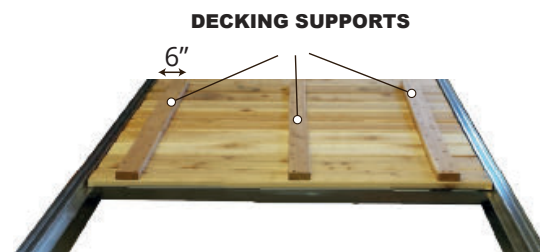
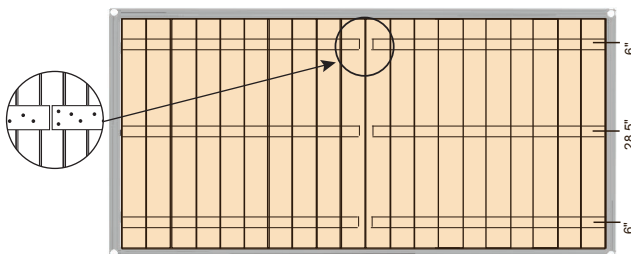
- 1** To save on wood, choose the least beautiful of the boards to make the decking supports and you will cut it in 2 and split it into 3 lengths. These lengths will be used to assemble the panels. Cut the remaining 10 boards into 56 3/8" (171.83 cm) lengths.



- 2** If you have posts, install the structure at table height to facilitate the assembly of the decking. Check the squareness of the frame by measuring it in an X pattern from one corner to the other. The 2 dimensions should be equal to +/- 1/8" (4 mm).

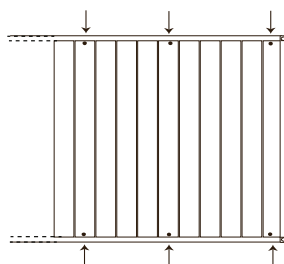
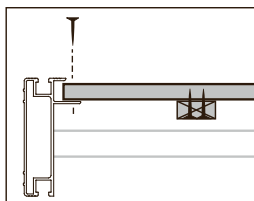


- 3** Lay the decking boards on the aluminum frame with their good side down and all butted up on the same side. You will assemble the boards upside down and then turn them over. This way, you won't see the screw heads on the finished product. Place the decking supports 6" from the sides and on center.



- 4** Before screwing these decking supports into the boards (6 screws per board), make sure that the spaces between the boards are equal (+/- 3/8" or 9 mm) and that the decking supports are positioned parallel. Pre-drill these supports at the ends with a 9/64" bit to prevent cracking. When screwing, make sure that the support is well supported on the board and that no gap is created between the two pieces.

- 5** Once assembled, turn your panels over to attach them to the structure. You can also add the panels to your dock once it is in the water. Drill an 11/64" hole in the corner of one panel, through the wood and aluminum support lip and insert a screw. Do the same at the other end of the board and repeat the operation in the other 2 corners and in the center of the board. Repeat with the other panel.



**MAINTENANCE** Important: your aluminum structures must not come into contact with wood treated with ACQ (green). We strongly recommend choosing cedar: it is light, maintenance-free and can be installed as is, without any primer. Refer to your wood dealer if you wish to apply a protector.





# STATIONARY DOCK

The QPF-500 dock model can be installed in a stationary or floating configuration. But, even if you are starting out as a semi-floating dock, your dock system will need to have posts to secure the first section to the shore or in the water. Here's how to install them.

## POSTS AND BASE PLATES

- > For a post dock configuration, the first section does not need to be secured to the shore. The first two posts will be installed in the water. However, if strong waves are likely to constantly hit under the decking of this first section, it is recommended to raise it a little to prevent damage to the planks. Since Multinautic® posts can be cut with a metal saw, you can create short lengths that will allow you to level your installation from the start if necessary.
- > To facilitate installation, the posts can be inserted into the corner leg holders beforehand; once in the water, you will adjust them to the right height.
- > Install the base plates through the posts leaving about 6" (15 cm) underneath (a little more if the lake bottom is muddy or a little less if it is a very hard bottom).
- > Drive the posts by pressing on the base plate with your foot or by hitting the post with a sledgehammer and a piece of board (to protect the post) if necessary.
- > Adjust the height of the dock and tighten the leg holders' set screws. Connect the second section to the first and so on.
- > You can adjust the length you wish to leave above the dock. Allow at least 16" for possible adjustments during the season.
- > Then install the protective caps.



## DOCK WHEEL KIT

You can add one or more sets of wheels (product #22000, sold separately) to make it easier to get in and out of the water or to move the dock forward or backward as the water level changes.

We recommend anchoring a wheeled dock with blocks and chain since the posts will not be driven into the ground (see the pair of chain hooks, product #22043, on page 5).



Two 24 in. plastic wheels with a pair of HDG hubs #22000



## DIAGONAL BRACE

Normally, it is not necessary to anchor a fixed dock. The posts driven into the ground will provide stability.

You should, however, moor your boat in such a way that it cannot rub or bang against the docks, thus protecting the structure and the boat. Since your dock will be in shallow water, it will be easy to install concrete blocks to allow for detached dock mooring or opt for the installation of a boat lift.

For more demanding conditions, in areas where high waves can hit the dock, you can add diagonal brace # 22035.



HD aluminum & stainless steel diagonal brace # 22035





# FLOATING DOCK

For a gentle slope, use fixed dock sections near the shoreline, a semi-floating section, and then floating sections. If the lake or river bottom drops quickly, start your setup with a semi-floating dock section.

## ANCHOR CHAIN HOOKS

A floating dock requires concrete blocks that must be installed with anchor chains. The pair of chain anchors included in the Floating Dock Kit includes 2 angle plates with quick links and hooks to attach and easily adjust the chains. Install with the 1" T-bolts in the bottom rail, following the anchoring recommendations on page 8.

## FUSION CONNECTORS

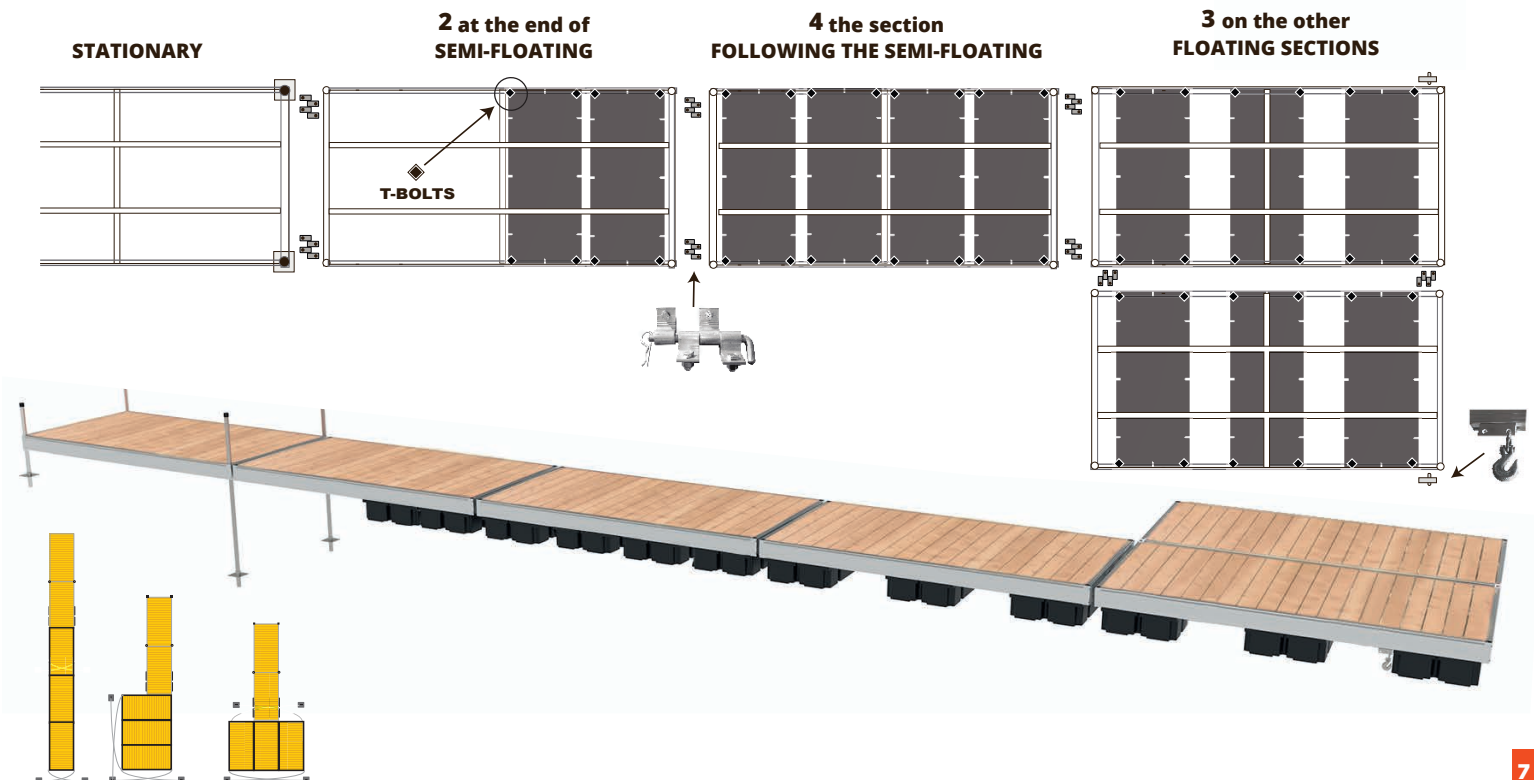
Joint Stabilizers, also known as Fusion Connectors (product #22040 sold separately) are designed to prevent the dock from opening and closing at the junction of 2 floating sections (due to wave action or people) by immobilizing the dock hinges to create a more stable platform.

- > These stabilizers must not be installed on a semi-floating section.
- > They must be installed in combination with the dock hinges.
- > This assembly is recommended to make a safe swimming raft.

After installation, be sure to tighten the set screws already placed in the corners. Check these bolts periodically.

## DOCK FLOATS

- > To install the floats in the tracks, turn the structure upside down. Use the 2 1/2" T-head bolts and large flat washers.
- > A floating dock configuration must include a **semi-floating** dock section. For greater stability when moving on the dock, you will create this semi-floating dock by installing **2** floats on this section at the end of the dock. Then you will place the 3rd float (supplied in kit #19531) on the next dock section for a total of **4**. The other floating sections will contain **3** floats each.





# ANCHORING SUGGESTIONS

*These drawings, plans and/or technical specifications are only general information and can in no way replace, in whole or in part, certified engineering drawings. Please refer to the "Important information and disclaimer" section of our website.*

## FLOATING DOCKS

A floating dock system is required to have anchor blocks at the end of the dock, or approximately every 30 feet. When the dock is subjected to lateral pressures created by water, wind or boats, the blocks hold the dock in place. You should evaluate their positioning to avoid interfering with docking or swimming. Chain hooks must be installed at each anchorage point **(A)**.

> To launch them into the water, concrete blocks will be deposited and bundled on the floating dock section. To protect the dock surface, place a cardboard or piece of wood on the dock before placing the blocks.

> The chain will then be attached to the blocks **(B)**. Calculate the width of the dock plus the depth for each chain to create the necessary "X", but do not cut it right away.

> Once your floating dock section is over the first location you have determined, you will tilt the group of blocks into the water **(C)**. Beware of chain movements that will quickly follow the blocks as they fall!

> Then hook this chain to the attachment in the opposite corner without tension.

> Cut the chain, keeping an extra 2 ft. to allow for adjustments.

> Repeat the steps on the opposite side and this time tighten the chain as much as possible.

## ANCHORING MATERIAL

Your local concrete products dealer will probably have heavy enough weights to serve as anchors or they can make them for you from unused concrete. Be sure to comply with municipal by-laws regarding the use of concrete at the bottom of the water. You may have to choose a different material. Your hardware dealer will provide you with the necessary chain.

> Different types of lake bottoms, such as clay, can affect the stability of your anchors, so be careful. Muddy lake bottom will provide a good grip for anchoring.

> The chain used to connect the blocks to the dock should be made of galvanized steel, size 5/16" and grade 30 (regular). Choose galvanized shackles for underwater fastening. Avoid zinc-plated quick links for this use.

> Blocks should weigh about 125 lbs. each and be rather square (+/- 1' x 1' x 1') to avoid movement on the bottom of the water (filling a bucket with cement is not a good idea since it will roll on the bottom of the water). If you make your own blocks, make an attachment point by placing a piece of chain with a bolt or a knot at its end for a better grip in the concrete.

> Note that the concrete will lose about one third of its weight once underwater. This is why we recommend as much (below).

## MINIMUM ANCHORAGE EXAMPLES IN CALM WATER AREAS

It's advisable to anchor the dock at the 4 corners of the section where the boats will be moored **(D)**.

If you plan to accommodate other boats during the season, estimate your needs accordingly.

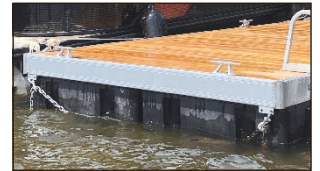
> Small boats under 15' such as canoes, kayaks, rowboats or personal watercraft, (maximum of 2 boats) at least 250 lbs. per chain, on each side;

> Pleasure craft less than 19' or approximately 2500 lbs, (maximum of 1 boat) at least 375 lbs. per chain, on each side;

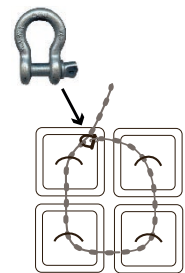
> Pleasure boat less than +/- 23' or +/- 4000 lbs. for water skiing or wakeboarding, (maximum of 1 boat) at least 500 lbs. per chain, on each side;

> Pontoon with a canvas roof, (which can catch in the wind), at least 650 lbs. per chain, on each side.

**A**



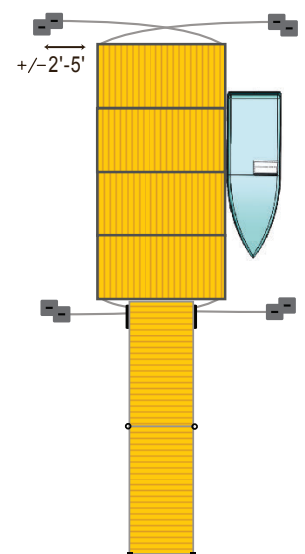
**B**



**C**



**D**



**WARNING**

8

*These examples are intended to guide you as best as possible in planning your project. But some areas may require more anchors or a different method; we cannot list them all here. We cannot be held responsible for any incidents or damage that may occur as a result of using the techniques suggested in this document or on our website.*





# SUGGESTIONS FOR INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

**Frame maintenance:** A regular visual inspection of every structural part, like the junction between frames, or corner and leg holders or other welded or bolted areas is mandatory and accurate record of such inspection must be kept and provided to Multinautic® when making a warranty claim. Check for cracks, failure or loose bolts. Immediately proceed to repairs, to avoid further damages or injuries.

**Anchoring maintenance:** Anchoring chains, shackles, quick links or any other attaching parts are subject to rust and will generally not last more than a dozen years (some areas or water types can cause rust to be more aggressive) and therefore, the whole system used at dock level and at anchoring (bottom) need a periodic inspection. Please refer to your insurance company or your municipal, state or provincial laws to know when to proceed. We believe that a periodic revision and replacement when needed is better than waiting to have a break and damages. Multinautic® assumes no liability or responsibility whatsoever regarding installation and anchoring of its products and it is the owner or purchaser's sole liability and responsibility to check his or her dock's anchoring condition and to act accordingly.

**When to inspect:** Every dock must be visually inspected at least each month and after every storm, strong winds and waves or conditions or event which may have damaged or loosened the dock system.

**Keeping proof of inspection and maintenance:** Written proofs of all inspection and maintenance of the dock, since the date of its purchase, must accompany and is a condition to asserting any warranty claims under the applicable Multinautic product limited warranty. The customer must accordingly, when performing inspection and maintenance of the dock, fill and keep current an inspection and maintenance record form listing this information.



# SUGGESTIONS FOR WINTERIZING OF DOCKS

**Stationary docks:** ALWAYS remove stationary docks from the water and store properly on the shore, in a manner so that the stationary docks may not become damaged, including but not limited to, over a rock or other object susceptible of damaging the docks. Remove all posts and stack the docks them one over the other, the one on top upside down (to avoid fading).

**Floating dock removal:** Floating docks should be removed from water, mostly from any area where the ice or other floating objects will be moving, water levels fluctuate or currents occur. Unhook anchoring chains, attach them together, tie them to a long floating rope (e.g. regular yellow rope) and let it float! Ensure rope is long enough to retrieve chain in springtime. To remove the floating dock section from the water, create a ramp from 2" x 8" boards, and slide the dock on. The "green algae" formed on the bottom of the floats should help the sliding when pulling the dock in and out of the water, but make sure to take all other measures to ensure easy sliding and that no damage occurs. You may also use a winch to facilitate your work, provided the specifications of said winch are appropriate for the size and weight of the dock and provided appropriate precautions are taken to avoid all damage to the dock, other property or persons. Make sure the floats do not scrape or hit on any rock or other object that could damage them.

**Accessories removal or disconnecting:** We do not recommend that you leave your floating docks in the ice for the winter, as probable damage can occur. If you nevertheless decide to leave your floating dock in the ice for the winter, you do it at your own risks and you must make sure to at least remove any ladders or other accessories that reach under the water level, to avoid damage from ice or other floating objects. Disconnect hinges or connector bracket systems from the shore or wall (if applicable). Loosen chains to allow for water level fluctuations, including possible melting season floods. Disconnect docks, space apart with bumpers (car tires do a great job but make sure not to lose them!) and tie with rope. This way, every dock will be able to move independently, thus preventing damage to the structures. If you are moving the docks to a protected area, be sure that the floats will not be rubbing on rocks or other object susceptible of damaging them or the dock structure.



# IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The selection, assembling, installation, anchoring, inspection, maintenance and winterizing techniques, suggestions or recommendations contained in our company's documentation and on our website or received over the phone and in store, are simply general guidelines, and are only intended to provide any person with a general and basic understanding and comprehension of the manufacturing assembling, installation and maintenance of a residential dock or mooring system. In no way is Multinautic® recommending that any of such techniques, suggestions and recommendations be followed, in whole or in part, with regard to any specific case, as many factors may affect each and every individual installation, such as but not limited to, local regulations, severity of the climatic conditions in a specific location, choice of design, preference or necessity, moorings, water depth and bottom conditions, material used or other special circumstances that may affect your specific location. Multinautic® may therefore not be held liable or responsible in any way. Any of these technical drawings, illustrations and/or plans, informations are not to be substituted, in whole or in part, for certified engineered drawings and are intended as general guidelines only. **MULTINAUTIC ASSUMES NO LIABILITY OR RESPONSIBILITY WHATSOEVER, FOR ANY COSTS, EXPENSES OR OTHER DAMAGES, DERIVED FROM OR IN RELATION WITH THE USE MADE BY ANY PERSON OF ANY SPECIFICATIONS, SUGGESTIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS RECEIVED OVER THE PHONE AND IN STORE OR CONTAINED IN OUR COMPANY'S DOCUMENTATION AND ON ITS WEBSITE, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR INTENDED USE, MERCHANTABILITY, ACCURACY OR NOT OF THE TECHNICAL DRAWINGS, ILLUSTRATIONS OR PLANS SHOWN IN MULTINAUTIC'S DOCUMENTATION AND WEBSITE, ETC. ANY PERSON MAKING USE OF ANY SUCH SPECIFICATIONS, SUGGESTIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS PROVIDED BY MULTINAUTIC, INCLUDING ANY OF ITS TECHNICAL DRAWINGS, ILLUSTRATIONS AND/OR PLANS, MUST BE AND IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE TO OBTAIN AT ITS SOLE COSTS SPECIFIC CERTIFIED ENGINEER ADVICE AND CERTIFICATION AS TO, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE PROPER SELECTION, ASSEMBLING, INSTALLATION, ANCHORING, INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE AND WINTERIZING OF ANY PARTICULAR ASSEMBLY FOR ANY PARTICULAR LOCATION. Without limiting the foregoing, Multinautic® does not warrant the quality and accuracy of its material lists or specific measurements, and verification by making your own review and obtaining advice and certification from an engineer must in all cases be made. PLEASE SEE OUR LIMITED PRODUCT WARRANTY FOR ALL SPECIFIC TERMS, CONDITIONS, LIMITATIONS AND EXCLUSIONS APPLICABLE TO OUR PRODUCTS' WARRANTY.**



Discover a large choice of Dock Accessories and Roller Ramps  
on our website [Multinautic.com](http://Multinautic.com)



### Aluminum Dock Ladder 4-step

- > 17 ¼ in. wide steps
- > 1 ½ in. tubular uprights
- > Resistance: can withstand a load of 400 lb (180 kg)
- > Stainless steel hardware included
- > Compatible with the extra step 15528 and the flip-up system 15529



15524

### 30 in. Vertical Bumpers (2x)

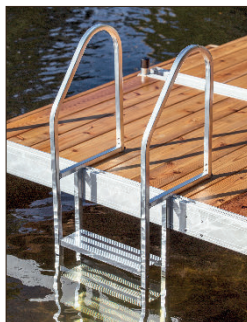
- > Aluminum body with white or black bumpers
- > Adjustable mounting brackets according to the water level or the height of the boats
- > Prevent low boats from getting damaged under the dock
- > Sturdy bumpers protect boats moored to the dock
- > Can be easily relocated in the rails according to your needs



22044 (black)  
22045 (white)

### Quick Release Aluminum Ladder with «J» hook system, straight or angled, 3, 4 or 5-step

- > 5.5 in. deep step
- > 1" square uprights perfect for children's little hands
- > Resistance: can withstand 250 lbs. (114 kg)
- > Stainless steel hardware included
- > Removes easily from the water thanks to its hook and loop system



### Large Selection of Mooring Accessories

- > Mooring cleats made of aluminum, nylon, galvanised or stainless steel
- > 100% nylon mooring ropes
- > PVC Bumpers for docksides, for corners, for posts...
- > Fenders and buoys...



**SHOULD YOU ENCOUNTER ANY DIFFICULTIES WITH THIS PRODUCT, DO NOT RETURN IT TO THE STORE.  
PLEASE CONTACT OUR CUSTOMER SERVICE AT  
1-800-585-1237 TOLL-FREE OR [INFO@MULTINAUTIC.COM](mailto:INFO@MULTINAUTIC.COM)**

### Limited Warranty

Multinautic® hereby warrants to the original consumer purchaser only that this product will be free, in normal use, of any defects in materials and workmanship for a period of one (1) year from the consumer's original date of purchase directly from Multinautic® or from a Multinautic® authorized reseller (see Multinautic web site for specific warranty on floats). At its sole option, Multinautic® will repair or replace the defective product and promptly return it to you. In order for this warranty to be valid, the consumer must, at the time the product is returned, provide proof of purchase in the form of the original purchase receipt directly from Multinautic® or from a Multinautic®-authorized reseller. If Multinautic® elects to replace the defective product, then Multinautic® reserves the right to replace the defective product with another product of the same model or a model of at least comparable quality and features in Multinautic®'s sole determination. A reimbursement cannot exceed the amount paid by customer and is limited to the replacement of the defective product.

If you believe this product is defective within the warranty period, call Multinautic® for a Return Authorisation Number (RAN), carefully repack the unit, insure it and return it with proof of purchase, postage prepaid, to Multinautic® at 2330, Jean-Adam, St-Sauveur, QC, Canada, J0R 1R2. Write the RAN on the shipping label. Any product sent without RAN will be refused and returned freight collect to sender.

This warranty is not transferable. This warranty does not apply in cases of abuse or misuse of the product, use contrary to Multinautic®'s instructions, an act of God, negligent use, purchase from a party other than a Multinautic® authorized reseller, unauthorized repair, or modification of the product.

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