

## **Vinnie's Advisory Tips – Waterproof Dry Suits D1,D7 and D10**

### **Warranty.**

Waterproof warranties dry suits against defects in material and workmanship to the original purchaser for a period of two years. This warranty does not cover damage due to abuse, neglect, improper usage, lack of proper maintenance or normal wear and tear. Lack of proper maintenance will cause abnormal deterioration.

### **Checking the suit before use.**

Check the valves for damage before each dive. Ensure there is no sand, lint or foreign material in the connection.

Make sure both valves are securely screwed into the suit. Valves may loosen during the course of normal use from rotation and material compression. Ensure that the inlet and exhaust valve are well tightened and work properly by operating them before every entry into the water.

Inspect wrist and neck seal for cracks or damage. If the edges of the seals are cracked or torn, it could indicate that the seals are damaged and could fail. Replace seals as necessary.

Remove any rings, watches and jewellery with sharp points before donning your suit. Do not wear anything that could catch the seals or tear them.

### **Care Instructions.**

#### **After Diving.**

Use fresh water to rinse your dry suit. Clean the zipper of debris. Clean valves of salt and dirt residues. Rinse the valves and remove sand and foreign matter. Dry your suit well inside and outside. Do not dry your suit using any other heat source. Wash the seals occasionally with mild soap.

#### **Valves.**

The inlet and exhaust valve require little maintenance beside keeping them clean. DO NOT attempt to disassemble the valves yourself.

## **Zipper.**

The dry zipper is the heart of your dry suit and it's the most expensive component. With the correct care the zipper can last for the life of the suit. All zippers are examined and pressure tested before leaving the factory.

Please treat with care. When opening and closing the zipper be sure the teeth are in alignment and that the supporting tape is not kinked. This will normally require two hands. Take great care not to trap undergarment material in the zipper, as this is the most common way the zipper gets broken.

Keep the zipper clean to avoid particles getting caught in the seal and keeping it open. Avoid side stress on the zipper teeth when closing the slider. Move the slider in a straight line in the direction of the zipper. Do not overstress the teeth by pulling the slider in a sideways direction. Do not force to overcome a blockage or if the slider hooks up. Pull back, remove the cause of the blockage, and close carefully keeping the teeth parallel.

Lubricate the zipper with paraffin wax or beeswax.

Lubricate on the outside of the teeth only. A very small amount of wax is sufficient. Make sure the zipper is always waxed.

Avoid sticky waxes, as they tend to attract sand and grit.

DO NOT use silicone, silicone spray or petroleum based lubricants. These products can damage your zipper and suit. Check your zipper before each dive and make sure it runs smoothly.

For storage and during transportation it is recommended to leave the zipper open. When the zipper is open, it is very flexible. When closed, it can easily break during transport.

## **Seals.**

Rinse seals with fresh water and let them dry before storage.

**Storage.**

Store suit away from sources of ozone (electric motors, gas water heater, home furnaces, etc.), and away from sources of UV radiation (mainly sunlight), as both of these may degrade the materials more rapidly.

If you do not use your dry suit long term, hang it on a hanger in a cool and dry place. Extra wide hangers especially designed for dry suit storage should be used.

Do NOT leave your dry suit in a car in hot weather. Protect your dry suit from sharp objects.

**Optimal storage conditions.**

Normal room climate (as reference: 65% humidity, 21°C).

Protection from light without mechanical, chemical and physical influences.

Inspected regularly (every six months).

**Maximum operating life.**

The maximum operating life is 10 years. It begins from first use and ends after 10 years of use. The operating life may end sooner if the dry suit has defects which prohibit further use.

Mark the date of first use with waterproof pen in the dry suit itself.

If no date has been marked in suit then date of purchase will be used to compute operating life. If the purchase date is unknown, then the production date will serve.

**Recommendations for the use of PPE in the industrial sector.**

Regular or intensive use and/or extreme conditions such as sharp edges and chemical influences lead to a reduced operating life. The contractor must take this into account when making policy and risk analysis in the workplace. The contractor has to take note of the first date of use (first commissioning of the suit) by documentation in the maintenance chart in order to observe the operating life guidelines.

To download the complete Waterproof dry suit manual go to

**<https://www.cpslive.co.uk/Download?name=drysuitman.pdf>**