Vinnie's Advisory Tips - Waterproof Dry Suits D9 and D9X

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.

D9 Socks.

When wearing dry suits with socks, always use suitable footwear. Never walk or dive in socks alone.

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. Do not dive in this case.

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.

Ensure the zipper docking end is properly lubricated. The zipper needs to be lubricated at the docking end from time to time. Carefully apply over the docking end surfaces on the front, back and inside where they connect to the zipper chain. Lubricating the zipper chain is not required, just the docking area.

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.

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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.

When not in use, keep the zipper dry and out of the sun.

Opening and closing the zipper requires moderate pulling force on the slider. Please allow a slightly higher pulling force at the docking end. Some lubrication can help to reduce the pulling force required at the docking end. The zipper chain does not require lubrication, just the docking end.

Sharp bending or twisting should be avoided. When closed the TZIP has a cross braking strength of minimum 200N/cm.

For storage and during transportation it is recommend to leave the zipper closed. The closed chain protects the sealing lips from dirt or damage.

High humidity and high temperature must be avoided!

Lubricate docking end before long term storage leaving the slider closed and store dry suit dry inside and outside. The zipper is highly resistant to damage caused by dirt or sand. However, if dirt or sand are present the zipper should be cleaned with soap and water. Dirt particles can affect the sealing function if they get caught between the chain profiles.

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Seals.

Rinse seals with fresh water and let them dry before storage. Always dust dry latex seals with unscented talc before storage. This ensured that the sleeves do not stick together. Please note, scented varieties of talc contain oils that will damage the seals.

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.

Except latex seals which have a shorter lifetime.

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://wwww.cpslive.co.uk/Download?name=drysuitman.pdf

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