Welcome to SCUBAPRO and thank you for purchasing one of our dry suits. This manual provides you with easy access to the key features and functions of our SCUBAPRO dry suits, along with recommendations on how best to service and care for your suit. Should you wish to know more about SCUBAPRO UWATEC diving equipment, please visit our website www.scubapro-uwatec.com.

This dry suit manual is published in accordance to the requirements of EN 14225-2.2005. The products described in this manual are manufactured to the specifications prescribed by SCUBAPRO UWATEC, Les Terriers Nord, 175 Allée Belle Vue, 06600 ANTIBES, France.

TABLE OF CONTENTS
1. Introduction 2
2. Dry Suit Key Specifications 2
   2.1 Neoprene 2
   2.2 Tri-laminate 3
3. Waterproof Zipper 3
   3.1 Maintenance of the Zipper 3
4. Latex Wrist & Neck Seals 4
   4.1 Trimming the Seals to Fit 4
   4.2 Storage & Maintenance 4
   4.3 Possible Allergy Risk 4
   4.4 What is a Latex Allergy? 4
5. Fitting of a Dry Suit 5
   5.1 Donning the Dry Suit 5
6. Applications for Use 6
   6.1 Pre-Dive Suit Checks 6
   6.2 Post-Dive Suit Checks 6
   6.3 Inspection Intervals 7
7. Risk Assessment 7
   7.1 Hyper/hypothermia 7
   7.2 Change of Buoyancy with Depth 7
   7.3 Loss of Thermal Insulation at Depth 7
   7.4 Fitting the Suit 8
   7.5 Inflation Gases 8
   7.6 Proper Maintenance 8
   7.7 Allergies 8
8. Troubleshooting 8
   8.1 Leaks 8
   8.2 Leak Testing Your Suit 9
9. Maintenance, Repair & Modification 9
   9.1 Cleaning, Disinfection & Decontamination 10
   9.2 Storage & Transport 10
10. Accessories 10
    10.1 Hood 10
    10.2 Bag 11
    10.3 Valves 11
11. Safe Disposal 11
1. INTRODUCTION

Congratulations on the purchase of a high quality SCUBAPRO dry suit. Whether you selected our neoprene or tri-laminate model, these products will open a new world of comfort and security in your diving adventures.

Dry suit diving demands specific techniques and training beyond those required for wetsuit diving. If you have not dived in a dry suit before, we strongly recommend you contact a local instructor for education and practice using your new dry suit under controlled conditions. Both inexperienced and experienced users should thoroughly read and understand this manual before diving in the dry suit.

If for any reason you have questions that are not covered by this manual or your instructor, do not hesitate to contact your SCUBAPRO UWATEC Authorized dealer.

WARNING

SCUBAPRO STRONGLY RECOMMENDS ALL DIVERS UNDERGO TRAINING AND FAMILIARIZATION WITH A CERTIFIED INSTRUCTOR BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

The following are important safety guidelines every diver should adopt before diving in a dry suit:

- Follow a complete dry suit diving course with a certified instructor and from an officially recognized approved training agency.
- Always dive with a buoyancy compensator.
- Become familiar with all your equipment before diving.
- Practice dry suit diving skills in safe conditions until confident of your ability.
- Ensure your buddy is completely familiar with and understands all your dry suit diving systems.
- Weight should be set to achieve neutral buoyancy with an empty tank. Do not add more weight than this. You should be able to achieve a 5 minute safety stop at 3 meters (10 feet), neutrally buoyant with a tank containing around 30 bar (500 psi) or less.
- Inspect the zipper, seals and valves for damage before each dive.
- Perform regular preventative maintenance on the suit, valves, zipper and seals.
- Only allow qualified individuals or Authorized Dealers to perform service on the suit.
- Understand your personal diving limitations. Do not exceed them.

2. DRY SUITS KEY SPECIFICATIONS

This manual describes both types of SCUBAPRO dry suit styles, neoprene and tri-laminate. All suits share several basic features, including the main waterproof zipper, inflation and exhaust valves, low pressure inflator hose, vulcanized neoprene boots, neoprene hood, and bag. Some models are equipped with a specific repair kit.

2.1 Neoprene

Neoprene suits are constructed of 4mm compressed foam neoprene, laminated with nylon jersey on both sides. The exterior side is a heavier weave to better withstand wear and abrasion, while the inside is designed for comfort. The compressed foam neoprene is very dense, resisting compression at depth. This means the suit loses a smaller percentage of its surface buoyancy, requiring less air added to remain neutral, and also retains more thermal efficiency at depth. Unlike the tri-laminate, the neoprene has inherent thermal protection and buoyancy right in the material and generally requires less added insulation worn under the suit than the tri-laminate, for any given conditions. Every seam receives an application of three
coats of neoprene adhesive. The outside is sewn with a two thread locking blindstitch, while
the inside is reinforced with a proprietary liquid polymer that penetrates the interior nylon layer
and fuses to the neoprene itself. This creates a tough and long lasting waterproof seam.

2.2 Tri-laminate
The tri-laminate suits are constructed of a three-layer fabric (hence the name tri-laminate) consisting
of a middle waterproof barrier of butyl rubber sandwiched between a tough nylon exterior and
special polyester blend interior. The suit is sewn together with a purpose-modified sewing machine
that provides a stitch that stretches. Then the inside surface of the seam is treated with a special
heat reactive polymer, and sealed with a waterproof tape applied with a computer-controlled
hot air welding machine. This provides an extremely dry and reliable seam. The tri-laminate suit
operates on a slightly different principle than the neoprene, as the tri-laminate material has neither
inherent buoyancy nor thermal protection. This style, known as a “membrane” suit, simply provides
a waterproof shell under which the diver can wear the correct choice of undergarments to suit the
conditions. The suit is more flexible than neoprene, and allows the diver a broader comfort range
(especially in the warmer temperatures) than neoprene.

⚠️ WARNING
NEVER DEPEND ON ANY DRY SUIT AS YOUR SOLE SOURCE OF FLOTATION AND
BUOYANCY CONTROL. ALWAYS DIVE WITH A SUITABLE BUOYANCY CONTROL
DEVICE EQUIPPED WITH A SEPARATE INFLATION SYSTEM.

3. WATERPROOF ZIPPER
SCUBAPRO dry suits use a waterproof zipper situated horizontally across the shoulders for
entry into the dry suit, or diagonal on the front section of the torso. It is positioned so that it
closes from left to right. This is because most people are right handed and will be less likely
to damage the zipper, or catch clothes or foreign objects in the zipper while closing it. Advise
your buddy to place one finger directly in front of the slider as it is closed, helping to guide
the undergarment or foreign objects away from the zipper teeth. Also make sure that your
buddy fully tucks in the interior zipper flap before closing the zipper.

⚠️ WARNING
CLOTHING OR FOREIGN OBJECTS CAUGHT BETWEEN THE ZIPPER TEETH WILL
CAUSE THEM TO SEPARATE, DESTROYING THE WATERPROOF INTEGRITY OF THE
ZIPPER. THIS DAMAGE IS PERMANENT AND IS NOT REPAIRABLE. HAVE YOUR
BUDDY EXERCISE CARE WHEN CLOSING AND OPENING THE ZIPPER.

To close the zipper with the least chance of damage, extend your arms level in front of you.
Advise your buddy to draw the zipper closed from left to right, keeping one finger in front of
the slider to prevent clothing and foreign object damage to the teeth. Make sure the slider is
drawn tight up against the rubber stop on the right hand side. If the slider is not tight against
the stop, the zipper will leak.
In the model with a front-diagonal zipper, the closing-opening operation can be done without
the help of your buddy. However, it is suggested to use the same precautions described for
the shoulder-to-shoulder zipper configuration.

3.1 Maintenance of the Zipper
The larger teeth visible on the outside of the zipper are actually just clamps that secure the smaller
teeth visible in the inside surface of the zipper in place. It is these smaller teeth that
interlock and create firm even pressure on the polymer zipper tape, creating the seal. These
teeth, the zipper tape and the outer clamps must be kept clean and lubricated to operate
properly and give long product life.
4. **LATEX WRIST & NECK SEALS**

Some models of SCUBAPRO dry suits are fitted with flexible latex neck and wrist seals for watertight integrity.

4.1 **Trimming the Seals to Fit**

The latex seals have concentric raised ridges functioning as cutting guides to assist you to accurately trim the seals to fit. The seals are slightly tapered so they get larger when trimmed. Using a sharp pair of scissors, trim one ring off at a time until the seal is comfortable but still snug on your neck and wrists. Use care and precision with sharp scissors when trimming ridges. Leave a smooth surface, as ragged edges can allow tears to form, which will require replacement of the seal.

| CAUTION |
| Do not trim too much, or the seals become too loose and may leak. Make sure you cut the seals cleanly and leave no nicks that can develop into a tear. |

| WARNING |
| BLOOD FLOW CAN BE RESTRICTED BY SEALS THAT ARE TOO TIGHT, WHICH CAN ULTIMATELY LEAD TO INJURY OR DEATH. DO NOT WEAR THE SEALS TOO TIGHT. |

4.2 **Storage & Maintenance**

Store the dry suit so the seals are dry, cool (below 25 degrees C) and out of direct sunlight. Ultra-Violet light will degrade the latex over time. If the seals have been exposed to cold temperatures, they will become stiff and lose their flexibility. This condition is not permanent and can be resolved by a brief immersion in warm water. Before storing the suit for any length of time, dust the seals inside and out with pure talc (supplied in the repair kit) as a preservative. Do not use perfumed cosmetic talc, as it contains oils which can damage the latex. Do not use oils or lotion on the seals. Avoid contact with copper.

4.3 **Possible Allergy Risk**

A small percentage of people have an allergic reaction to natural latex, the material from which the neck & wrist seals of some models are manufactured. This allergy can range from mild to severe skin rash and itching. It is the responsibility of the user to pre-determine if he or she has Latex allergy, or to recognize it during use, and discontinue use of the suit until the problem can be rectified. This usually means removing the latex seals, and installing new seals made of alternative materials.

4.4 **What is Latex Allergy?**

Latex allergy is a reaction to certain proteins in latex rubber. The amount of latex exposure needed to produce sensitization or an allergic reaction is unknown. Increasing the exposure to latex proteins increases the risk of developing allergic symptoms. In sensitized persons, symptoms usually begin within minutes of exposure; but they can occur hours later and can be quite varied. Mild reactions to latex involve skin redness, rash, hives, or itching. More severe reactions may involve respiratory symptoms such as runny nose, sneezing, itchy eyes, scratchy throat and asthma (difficult breathing, coughing spells, and wheezing). Rarely, shock may occur; however, a life-threatening reaction is seldom the first sign of latex allergy.

| WARNING |
| DETERMINE IF YOU HAVE LATEX ALLERGY, AND TO WHAT EXTENT BEFORE PURCHASING OR USING A DRY SUIT WITH LATEX SEALS. |
5. FITTING OF A DRY SUIT

- Dry suits in general and tri-laminate models in particular are designed to fit less snugly than neoprene wetsuits. However, a good fit is still required. You should be able to reach both hands over your head, and be able to squat on your knees without restriction, while wearing the dry suit and the heaviest undergarments you intend to wear.
- The suit should not be tight in the crotch, or too long.
- If the legs are too long, air volume in the suit can dislodge the boots off your feet.

**To ensure a good fit:**

- Wear the bulkiest undergarment you are likely to wear under the suit.
- Make sure the suit is not restrictive in any area.
- Make sure you can raise both hands above your head, touch your toes, and squat to your knees without restriction.
- Make sure the crotch (with suspenders properly adjusted) is not more than 10 cm (10 inches) below your crotch.
- Make sure you can easily reach both valves.

**NOTE:** You will be considerably more bulky in a dry suit than with a wetsuit and the boots are bigger. If you already own a BC, make sure that it will properly fit over the dry suit. Also make sure that your feet in the dry suit boots fit all the way into your fins, or else purchase larger fins. Having fins that are too small to wear properly will result in foot cramps and lost fins, both potentially dangerous situations.

5.1 Donning the Dry Suit

- Lay the suit out flat and do a quick overall inspection to insure it is in good order.
- Dust the inside of the latex seals with talc.
- Lubricate the zipper with the wax stick provided in the repair kit.
- Remove all jewelry – sharp edges can destroy the seals.
- Fold the torso of the suit inside out over the legs to about waist level, so the suspenders are exposed.
- Make sure the suspenders are correctly attached, and are not tangled or twisted.
- Sit down if possible and insert foot first into the suit, making sure you do not tangle foot in suspender.
- Grasp suit material at calf level and gently ease foot into boot. Pull up on leg.
- Repeat with other leg.
- Grasp torso and ease suit up so that the crotch of the suit is correctly positioned.
- Raise suspenders over shoulders and adjust so they support the weight of the suit.
- When present, fold the neoprene outer cuffs back away from the seals.
- Insert first arm all the way, taking care with the seal when pushing hand through.
- Repeat with second arm. Try to make sure the inside zipper flap is not curled under during this process. Make sure that if the dry suit undergarment is equipped with thump loops, they are fully retracted, and not caught between the seal and your wrist. This will cause a leak.
- Grasp the top edge of the neck seal with both hands, fingers on the inner surface, thumbs on the outside. Make sure your fingernails do not tear the latex or smooth skin neoprene. Spread the opening wide enough to draw the neck seal over your head, and adjust so it is comfortable. *(Note: some divers prefer to don the neck seal first, inserting the arms after. This is a matter of personal preference).*
- Have your buddy make sure the dry suit undergarment is correctly positioned under the latex seal so that there will be no cold spots.
- Instruct your buddy to draw the zipper closed from left to right, keeping one finger in front of the slider to prevent clothing and foreign object damage to the teeth. Make sure
the slider is drawn tight up against the rubber stop on the right hand side. If the slider is not tight against the stop, the zipper will leak.

- Attach the low pressure hose with quick disconnect fitting to the inflate valve by pulling back on the fitting and inserting it over the valve stem. Depress the side inflate button briefly to ensure the valve is working properly. Air will enter the suit, partially inflating it. Disconnect the low pressure inflate hose.

- To check the proper function of the exhaust valve, turn it to the “OPEN” or “-” position and crouch to your knees. The suit should deflate and you should hear the air escaping from the valve.

- **Hood**
  Pull the hood over your head and position comfortably. Tuck the neck of the hood under the neoprene neck cuff for a more watertight seal and better insulation.

- **Gloves**
  Pull on each glove and fold the neoprene outer cuff over the glove for a more watertight seal and better insulation.

**NOTE:** Latex is an excellent watertight seal material but has virtually no insulation value. It is important to adjust the neoprene wrist and neck over cuffs properly so that they help insulate the latex seal against the cold water. This feature is an important advantage over dry suits that use unprotected latex seals. The outer cuffs also protect the latex seals from abrasion and UV degradation.

**6. APPLICATIONS FOR USE**

Both the Neoprene and Tri-laminate dry suits are made of the finest materials and to extremely high standards of workmanship. However, they must be used within reasonable limits.

**WARNING - DO NOT:**
- Exceed the maximum depth to which you are currently certified.
- Use the dry suits in toxic or hydrocarbon – rich environments.
- Use the dry suit as a buoyancy lifting device.
- Use the dry suit without a separate buoyancy control device.
- Use inflation gases other than air except argon.
- Use the suit with any weight harness or other weight system that is not equipped with a quick-release system.

**6.1 Pre-Dive Suit Checks**

Before EVERY dive, make sure the suit is in good condition by checking the following:
- No visible damage to materials or accessories anywhere on the suit.
- Check latex or smooth-skin neoprene seals for small tears or holes
- Verify inflate and exhaust valves are intact and functioning properly

Check low pressure hose and fittings are intact, undamaged, and properly connected. Inspect waterproof zipper for excess wear or any damage.

**6.2 Post-Dive Suit Checks**

After EVERY dive, complete all the pre-dive checks listed above, and inspect suit for any possible new damage. Repair any damage immediately, or take the suit to an Authorized SCUBAPRO UWATEC dealer for repair.

**6.3 Inspection Intervals**

In addition to the checks listed above to be performed before every dive, the Valves should be inspected and serviced by an Authorized SCUBAPRO UWATEC dealer on an annual basis.
7. **RISK ASSESSMENT**

Dry suit diving, as any other aspect of advanced SCUBA diving activity, carries a degree of inherent risk. These include:

7.1 **Hyper/hypothermia**

Dry suits are often used in extreme temperature conditions, where there may be combinations of cold surface conditions and cold water, or hot surface conditions and cold water. It is important to know your own personal thermal safe range, to avoid over heating, or becoming chilled. While a dry suit and warm undergarment have excellent thermal protection, they do have limits and your safe & enjoyable time in the water is variable based on water temperature and condition, workload, and your own body type. Hypothermia is the cooling of the body core to unsafe levels. Hyperthermia is the overheating of the body core to unsafe levels. Hyperthermia in dry suit use is most often experienced during surface intervals in hot weather, or during periods of excessive workload in warm, shallow water.

⚠️ **WARNING**

LEARN YOUR OWN LIMITATIONS AND LEARN TO RECOGNIZE DISCOMFORT AS A DANGER SIGNAL. AVOID HYPERThERMA & HYPOThERMA AS BOTH CAN BE HARMFUL OR FATAL. MONITOR YOUR WORK RATE DURING ALL DIVING ACTIVITIES TO AVOID EXCESSIVE AIR CONSUMPTION, FATIGUE, OVER HEATING AND OTHER SYMPTOMS.

7.2 **Change of Buoyancy with Depth**

**Neoprene**

All neoprene products used in scuba diving incorporate closed cell foam to provide thermal protection. Under increasing pressure as depth increases, these bubbles diminish in size, resulting in a loss of buoyancy as the diver descends.

*Note*: Learning to compensate for this loss of buoyancy is one of the vital skills that must be learned in the proper use of a dry suit.

**Tri-laminate**

As the Tri-laminate material is a membrane and lacks a closed cellular structure, the material itself does not change buoyancy with depth. However, the air trapped within the suit by the thermal undergarment will be compressed and the diver compensates for this by adding air during descent and venting air during ascent, to remain neutrally buoyant.

⚠️ **WARNING**

BUOYANCY CONTROL IN A DRY SUIT IS MORE COMPLEX THAN IN A WETSUIT AND IS A VITAL SKILL TO BE LEARNED DURING THE INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF A DRY SUIT.

7.3 **Loss of Thermal Insulation at Depth**

Dry suits in general provide thermal insulation by creating an air space between the diver and the cold water.

**Neoprene**

In a neoprene suit, the neoprene material becomes thinner under pressure (see above) and loses not only buoyancy at depth, but also some insulation value. Divers planning to spend
time at greater depths must account for the diminished thermal protection at depth by wearing added under suit protection.

**Tri-laminate**
As the material is a membrane only, the thermal insulation value of the material alone is minimal and does not change with depth. However, divers planning to spend time at greater depths must account for the colder temperatures normally found there by wearing added under suit protection.

### 7.4 Fitting the Suit
Proper fit in a dry suit is very important. Too loose a fit will allow such hazards as too much air moving around in the suit, difficult buoyancy control and if the legs are too long, the boots can slip off the divers' feet. Seals that are too loose will leak. Too tight a fit can result in restriction of blood flow causing loss of feeling in the extremities, or lack of oxygen to the brain. Seals that are too tight will also restrict blood flow.

### 7.5 Inflation Gases
We recommend using air for inflation. Argon can be used by properly trained divers. Do not use gas mixes with elevated oxygen levels, or with helium (Tri-Mix, etc.). Helium is an excellent heat conductor, and will significantly reduce the thermal efficiency of the suit, risking hypothermia.

### 7.6 Proper Maintenance
A dry suit is a complex piece of equipment designed to keep a diver comfortable in extreme conditions. Treat it with respect, maintain it properly, and inspect it for wear and damage BEFORE & AFTER each dive. Failure to take these precautions may be hazardous.

### 7.7 Allergies
In addition to the possible allergic reaction to latex used in the neck and wrist seals, a small percentage of the population is known to experience allergic reaction to neoprene. Although this is less of a problem with dry suits than with wetsuits, as the diver normally wears an under suit to separate the dry suit from his or her body, some exposure can still result. Be sure to determine you are free from neoprene allergy before purchasing any neoprene product.

### 8. TROUBLESHOOTING

**NOTE:** A properly functioning dry suit is a closed environment and a certain amount of condensation on the inside of the suit is natural. Divers exerting a lot of energy or spending time above water on a warm day with the suit closed will notice this more.

#### 8.1 Leaks

**Zipper**
- Slider not closed all the way. Have your buddy check for full closure.
- Zip has failed – inspect for split in closed teeth.
- Zipper material failed – can either be punctured or damaged by abrasion.
- Foreign material caught in teeth – dirt, sand, debris, or the dry suit undergarment is frequently the trouble.
- The zipper is old, worn out, or damaged in some other way – have it replaced.

**Valves**
- Installation has loosened. Check back plate screw for tightness. Neoprene suits can see this, as the neoprene may continue to compress over time. Tighten if needed.
• The exhaust valve may be improperly adjusted, or there may be debris (sand, hair, etc.) under the seal.
• Valve parts may need servicing or replacement due to use and wear.

**Seals**
• Seals leak for two reasons, damage or interference.
• Check the seals for holes or tears caused by sharp objects, wear & tear, or chemical damage.
• Check that there are no foreign objects such as hair, sections of undergarment.
• Check for over trimming.
• Check they adjusted properly and do not have folds that can create leaking channels, especially around the tendons in wrists.

**Damage to Suit Fabric**
• The suit fabric may leak due to wear, abrasion, puncture or tearing.
• Avoid sharp and abrasive objects
• Divers exposed to corrosive chemicals must take extra care cleansing & rinsing the suit after each exposure. Some chemicals can degrade or delaminate the suit materials to the point of failure.

**8.2 Leak Testing Your Suit**
Your dry suit can be tested for leaks by plugging the wrist and neck seals with objects of suitable size, closing the zipper and using the low-pressure inflation hose attached to the inflate valve to inflate the suit. Wrap an elastic band around the seal to help the plug stay in place under pressure. Start with the adjustable exhaust valve set at the lowest release pressure, and gradually increase until the suit is firm, but not hard. This way you will not stress the seals, fabric or seams of the suit.

⚠️ WARNING

DO NOT use GLASS objects to plug the neck or wrist seals. Occasionally, the internal pressure will blow the plug out of the seal. Glass can shatter, causing injury.

Once the suit is inflated, submerge it a section at a time in the bathtub, and inspect for leaks. Small bubbles will appear if a leak is present. Alternately, lay the inflated suit down outside, and slowly pour warm soapy water over the suspected areas. The soap solution will blow small bubbles, or create fine foam over the leak.

Once the leaks are located, mark the area, rinse and dry the suit thoroughly, and follow the repair kit instructions.

If you prefer, your Authorized SCUBAPRO UWATEC dealer can provide this service.

**9. MAINTENANCE, REPAIR & MODIFICATION**
It is not within the scope of this basic manual to provide complete and detailed repair instructions for all the situations that may be found. Basic maintenance for the suit, the materials and individual components such as zipper, seals, and valves, etc., may be found under those individual headings.

⚠️ WARNING

UNAUTHORIZED REPAIRS AND/OR MODIFICATIONS TO THE DRY SUIT WILL VOID THE WARRANTY AND POSSIBLY CAUSE THE SUIT TO FAIL TO PERFORM PROPERLY, RESULTING IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH. ALWAYS TAKE THE SUITS TO AN AUTHORIZED SCUBAPRO UWATEC DEALER FOR THIS WORK.
9.1 Cleaning, Disinfection & Decontamination

After each use:
- Rinse outside of suit with clean fresh water.
- Wipe seals clean with clean fresh water.
- Rinse valves with clean fresh water.
- Hang suit upside down to dry.

If suit got wet inside
Clean inside with clean fresh water, or SCUBAPRO disinfectant solution (P/N 41 050 034) to prevent bacterial development.

Latex seals
Lightly dust with non perfumed talc.

Degreasing
If the suit is exposed to oil or grease, clean with a mild grease cutting detergent and a soft brush. Rinse with clean fresh water.

DO NOT ALLOW OIL OR GREASE RESIDUE TO REMAIN ON SUIT FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME – IT MAY DEGRADE THE MATERIAL.

Decontamination
Recreational divers should take care to avoid exposure to contaminated water and environments. Professional, commercial, rescue and military divers who may be forced to dive in contaminated conditions must identify the contaminant and take appropriate steps to remove the contaminant from the suit before it can be used again.

9.2 Storage & Transport

Dry suits are best stored on the SCUBAPRO dry suit hanger (P/N 51 076 000) that hangs the suit upside down by the feet with the zipper open. Keep in a cool dry place out of the sun. Keep copper away from the latex seals. Additional advice may be found in specific sections above. Transport the suit in the nylon bag provided. Try to clean excessive dirt and sand from the suit before placing it in the bag.

10. ACCESSORIES

10.1 Hood
The supplied 6.5mm hood has face seal and neck sections which are lined with super extensible fabric for flexibility and “no choke” feature. The hood strip is made of two layers, with several offset holes punched in the neoprene. The holes allow trapped air to escape and their offset placement prevents outside water from entering in.
The seams are sewn on the outside, and all seam ends are bar-tacked twice. The second bar-tack is approximately one centimeter back from the first, to allow the customer to trim the seal without the sewn stitches unraveling.

10.2 Bag
Each SCUBAPRO dry suit is supplied in a carrying bag. The flat design with perimeter zipper allows the bag to fold open for use as a dressing mat to keep your feet clean while getting in and out of the suit. Inside the bag is a permanently attached pouch where the repair kit, zipper lubricant and seal talc are conveniently stored.
10.3 Valves
SCUBAPRO dry suits feature the low profile Si-Tech valve system, the most tested, reliable and diffused worldwide.

Inflate Valve Features
- 360 degree swivel for optimal inflator hose placement.
- Universal low pressure male quick disconnect.
- Variable flow rate controlled by manual pressure.
- Side mounted actuator button more comfortable to use, and less likely to accidentally inflate from external force.
- Low profile curved back plate reduces bulk and increases comfort.
- Located at centre of chest.

Exhaust Valve Features
- Deflate pressure fully adjustable with manual override.
- High flow rate.
- Low profile with smooth contours to avoid catching valve when donning BC.
- Low profile curved back plate reduces bulk and increases comfort.
- Located on left shoulder.
- Some models also feature a second housing on the left wrist, where the valve can be easily transferred.

Low Pressure inflator hose
- Standard super flow SCUBAPRO low-pressure hose with screw on QD fitting.
- Hose protector included.

11. SAFE DISPOSAL
If you need to destroy the dry suit please make sure to follow local regulations and prescriptions.