

DRYSUIT OWNER'S MANUAL

IMPORTANT NOTICE: PRIOR to diving with your new Mobby's Drysuit, you **MUST** read and fully comprehend this manual in its entirety. If there is **ANY** portion of this manual that is unclear to you as to its meaning, contact your Authorized Mobby's Dive Retailer for clarification.

Follow all safety precautions in this manual. Improper use or misuse of Drysuit can result in serious injury or death.

Do not use any Drysuit in open water until you have completed a course of instruction in Drysuit diving from a qualified Drysuit diving Instructor of a nationally recognized training agency.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

Read this manual completely before using this Drysuit, even if you have experience using other Drysuits. Keep this manual for your future reference. If you resell your suit, be sure that this manual accompanies the suit. Be sure that anyone who uses your suit has read this manual and understands it before they use your suit. If you fail to follow all the warnings and instructions in this manual, you could be seriously injured or die.



“Feel The Difference”

Thank you for purchasing a Mobby's Drysuit. In the last few years, Drysuit diving has gained wide popularity among the recreational diving community worldwide. Mobby's innovative design has played major role. We extend our congratulations to you on your purchase of your new Drysuit.

We are proud to have been the pioneer in this market providing professional diving apparel since 1963. From our patented Twin Shell design to our self-donning Armor Shell and with the new neoprene dry suit construction concept, you will "Feel The Difference" that these years of experience bring.

We know that our Drysuit will help you make a warm and comfortable dive.

Throughout this manual you will encounter terms used to point out **practices or techniques that can directly affect your safety**. It is extremely important that you pay close attention to these terms.

DANGER!: Indicate an **IMMINENTLY HAZARDOUS SITUATION** that, if not avoided, will cause **DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY**.

WARNING!: Indicate a **POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS SITUATION** that, if not avoided, could result in **DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY**.

CAUTION!: Indicate a **POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS SITUATION** that, if not avoided, could result in **MINOR OR MODERATE INJURY** or material damage. This term is also be used to alert you to unsafe diving practices.

DANGER! PRIOR to diving with your new Mobby's Drysuit, you MUST have successfully completed a nationally recognized Specialty Course in Drysuit Diving.

DO NOT USE this or any Drysuit until you have practiced and mastered practical Drysuit diving skills, including all emergency procedures.

WARNING!

1. Do not use this Drysuit without a buoyancy compensation device. This Drysuit **is not a safety flotation device**. ALWAYS use a buoyancy compensation device (BCD). Without a buoyancy compensation device (BCD), you may not be able to achieve positive buoyancy in an emergency situation. Drowning and death could result.
2. Diving in environments that are chemically, biologically, or radioactively contaminated is extremely hazardous. This type of diving requires special training, equipment, and procedures. Do not dive in contaminated environments unless you have been specially trained and equipped.
3. Ice diving and diving in water colder than 40 degrees Fahrenheit (5 degrees Centigrade) is extremely hazardous. Special training and equipment are required for ice diving. Do not attempt to ice dive unless you have been trained in this specialty and are properly equipped for it.

4. Improper use of any Drysuit can result in serious injury

or death. Be sure to follow all safety instructions for proper Drysuit diving as learned in your Drysuit Specialty Course.

5. Improper use or misuse of this Drysuit can result in a loss of buoyancy control. This can include uncontrolled descents and uncontrolled rapid ascents. This loss of control can lead to drowning, decompression sickness(DCS), or air embolism (AGE).
6. Improper use or misuse of this Drysuit can result in overheating which can lead to heat-stroke, seizures or death.
7. Do not use the buoyancy of your Drysuit to lift objects under water. A lift bag should be used to raise heavy objects. If you use the buoyancy of your suit for lifting and you lose your grip on the object, you may become excessively buoyant and suffer an uncontrolled rapid ascent.
8. Rapid ascents are dangerous and can cause air embolism or decompression sickness.

Important Safety Precautions

The following DRYsuit DIVING GUIDELINES have been adopted and endorsed by MOBBY'S and several other manufacturers of Drysuits, including MOBBY'S.

1. Complete a Drysuit diving course from an instructor certified for Drysuit instruction by a nationally recognized training agency and stay current in your Drysuit diving skills.
2. Use a buoyancy compensation device (BCD) for surface flotation and backup.
3. Know your equipment and emergency procedures for Drysuit diving.
4. Practice your Drysuit diving skills under controlled conditions until they become second nature.
5. Dive with a buddy who is familiar with your Drysuit system.
6. Select the appropriate undergarments for your diving environment and anticipated workload.
7. Do not weight yourself heavier than neutral buoyancy on the surface with an empty tank. Your weighting should allow you to make a safety stop at 3 meters upon completion of your dive with a tank containing 35 bar of air or less.
8. Check the valves, zippers, and seals on your Drysuit before each dive.
9. Know your diving limitations and dive within them.
10. Water or air temperatures below 70 degrees Fahrenheit (20 degrees C) constitutes cold water diving.
11. Water or air temperatures below 40 degrees Fahrenheit (5 degrees C) should be considered as ice diving. Ice diving can be extremely dangerous and requires special equipment, training, preparation, and procedures.

Why Dive A Drysuit?

When wearing a Wetsuit, your body is enveloped by water. The water that enters the suit is warmed by your own body temperature, and kept warm by the insulating properties of the suit material.

When wearing a Drysuit, your body is surrounded by air instead of water. Since air is one of the best thermal insulators, not only will a Drysuit keep you warmer, it will also minimize the effect of changes in water temperature on your body, thereby increasing your comfort level and lowering your level of exertion.

Another benefit of wearing a Drysuit in comparison to a Wetsuit is epidermal respiration, where your skin is allowed to "breathe". Also, since no water enters the suit a Drysuit will keep you isolated from the environments. Diving in polluted or contaminated water is no longer a concern with a Drysuit as long as the diver is fully isolated.

In short, a Drysuit will not only extend your diving season, but also reduce your potential for exhaustion, adding new comfort to your dives.

PART 2: WHY MOBBY'S ?

Mobby's policy is to provide "FUNCTIONAL FASHION For Divers." Not only are our suits designed for added safety and functionality, but we strive to have the best in design and fashion as well. Whether you are a professional, technical or recreational diver, Mobby's offers a suit tailored for your diving style.

Fabric Drysuit "Shell":

1. Your suit is made of a cordura nylon combined with a PVC tarpaulin.
2. This material is waterproof and durable against chemicals, and usually has a longer life than a neoprene Drysuit.
3. Made of a waterproof, durable nylon, this material does not stretch, and allows you to dive "dry" longer by simply changing your undergarments.
4. A shell suit is less buoyant, and requires less weight than a neoprene Drysuit.
5. A shell suit is light weight, easy to swim in and very convenient to carry when traveling.

Mobby's Drysuit Basic Features

A Drysuit has one main purpose underwater; to keep you warm and dry. To insure you remain waterproof, your Mobby's Drysuit features the following:

1. *Entry* : The standard horizontal waterproof zipper on the back (Neoprene drys suit Only) allows you to enter the suit. In our Single Shell, Tech Shell, Armor Shell series, we feature a front-zipper, self-donning zipper.
2. *Wrist and Neck Seals* : Provide a waterproof barrier to seal the wrist and neck. Produced in neoprene Available in Super Latex a special blend of latex and synthetic rubbers. This innovative material provides extreme elasticity and comfort as well as an incredibly long lasting seal.
3. *Inflator Valve* : Allows you to add air to the suit under water. The air helps to prevent suit squeeze and allows you to adjust your buoyancy. Mounted on the center of the chest, the inflator hose can come from either right or left side.
4. *Exhaust Valve* : Allows you to vent air from the suit as you return to the surface or if you are too buoyant. Mounted on the left sleeve, it works automatically when you lift your left elbow. It can be manually activated, or adjusted to achieve a uniform ascent rate with your left arm raised and held in a fixed position.
5. *Boots* : Connected directly to the suit. They are made of neoprene, coated with rubber for less squeeze and vulcanized.

PART 3: DRYSUIT UNDERGARMENTS

The warmth inside the suit differs depending on the type of suit and your undergarments. Wearing an efficient undergarment provides the suit with maximum warmth. A good undergarment is necessary for comfortable and safe diving.

If you expect to be very active while diving, it is better to be dressed with a thinner in order to prevent overheating. Have your Authorized Mobby's Dealer recommend the undergarment which provides you with appropriate warmth.

WARNING! The thickness of the undergarment you wear under your Drysuit will directly affect the amount of weight required in order to obtain neutral buoyancy. In most situations, the more insulation you wear, the more weight you will need to carry.

WARNING! Overheating in a Drysuit is extremely dangerous. It can lead to exhaustion, blackout or even death. Adjust your Drysuit undergarments according to the demands of the dive. Do not use the same Drysuit undergarments for all diving conditions.

DANGER! If you begin to feel cold during your dive, immediately begin your ascent, exit the water, and seek warmth.



PART 4: FINAL ADJUSTMENTS

It is essential to adjust your Drysuit for your personal use before you use it for the first time. This is a critical step to ensure a safe and comfortable fit.

Adjusting Latex Seals

1. All Moby's fabric Drysuits are supplied with Super Latex seals on the wrists and neck. These seals must be properly trimmed. This is an extremely simple process, but extreme care must be used. **If you cut too much material off, there is no way to reattach it and a new seal must be installed.** Turn the suit inside out and measure the opening of the neck seal before you start cutting. Determine where you need to make your cut by measuring the neck seal with a tape measure.
2. Use large and sharp scissors to make your cut. Dull scissors or small scissors will result in a jagged cut that can cause the neck seal to tear while in use. Have your dive buddy hold the neck seal so that it lies flat with the "edges" of the neck seal parallel to each other. The seal must be held under a slight tension, to eliminate any folds in the material, but not stretched too tightly.
3. Use the cutting guides on the seal and remove one ring of material at a time. Try to make as few cuts as possible when removing each ring. Your goal should be to make each cut on a single pass.
1. Turn the Drysuit right side out and try it on as you approach the desired size. You do not need to put the whole suit on to test the neck seal, just pull the seal over your head. The seal must be adjusted so that it fits as low on your chest as possible. When it is

correctly adjusted, the neck seal must be snug, but not tight. New Drysuit divers may feel as though a properly adjusted neck seal is still a bit snug however, you will find that once you are in the water the neck seal will feel quite comfortable.

WARNING!: Neck seals that are too tight will restrict the flow of blood to the brain and can lead to unconsciousness, resulting in injury or death.

2. You may also want to adjust the wrist seals on your suit. Again, the seals should be snug, but not tight. Remove one ring of material at a time, as described above, then try the seal on to see how it fits.

Neoprene wrists and neck seals.

3. This material doesn't absolutely ask any clipping operation. This is a soft material that perfectly suits to the body realizing a good water isolation

Connecting Your Drysuit Inflator Hose

1. The low pressure inflator hose supplied with your Drysuit must be installed on the first stage of your regulator.
2. To install the hose, remove the plug from the low pressure port where you intend to install the hose. Carefully screw the hose into the opening in the port. Tighten the connection with a wrench until it is snug. Do not over tighten.
3. Before diving, hook the regulator up to a scuba cylinder and submerge the regulator to inspect for any leaks. In addition, you should be sure that the low pressure hose easily reaches the inflator valve of your Drysuit.

WARNING!: Never connect your Drysuit inflator hose to a high pressure port on your regulator. The hose will rupture and cause serious injury.

WARNING!: Never substitute a short low pressure hose for the hose supplied by Mobby's for use with your Drysuit. Short hoses may kink or restrict the flow of air to your Drysuit, and can also hinder your mobility when you are diving.

Adjusting Suspenders

These suspenders help to hold the suit up in your crotch area and make it more comfortable to wear. They also allow you to partially remove your Drysuit in order to prevent overheating. Adjust the length of the suspenders before your dive.

PART 5: DONNING YOUR DRYSUIT

Inspecting Your Drysuit Prior To Diving

Always inspect the following on your Drysuit:

1. *Neck seal, wrist seals:* Seals that are cracked, worn, or sticky must be replaced.
2. *Waterproof Zipper:* You must be able to close the zipper using a single finger to pull the slider. If you are unable to do this, the Zipper needs lubrication. Close the zipper and lubricate the outside of the zipper only. Look at the elements and inspect the teeth for damage or if they are out of alignment. These conditions indicate a zipper that is in need replacement. Your Authorized Mobby's Dealer can assist you in obtaining a zipper replacement.

CAUTION!: Do not use silicone spray on your Drysuit zipper. Silicone spray will cause severe damage to the zipper and the tape it is mounted on.

3. *Value:* Before every dive, test the inflator valve and the exhaust valve. You can test these valves without getting into your suit. Close the seals on your suit with rubber bands and inflate the suit from your scuba tank until the suit fills completely and the exhaust valve opens. Open the exhaust valve completely to test its ability to vent at low pressures.

Dressing Into Your Drysuit Inner Wear

When the weather is warm you will be more comfortable if you first set up all of your other diving equipment before getting into your Drysuit, otherwise you may become overheated.

Getting Into Your Drysuit

1. Be sure to remove all jewelry and watches before getting into your Drysuit.
2. If your suit is equipped with suspenders, make sure the suspenders are not twisted. Pull the suspenders towards the back of the suit, making sure the right suspender is on the right side and left suspender is on the left side.
3. Hold the suit by the front-zipper and sit down.
4. Insert your feet into the suit and pull it up and onto your legs.

5. Stand up and pull the bottom part of the suit over your hips.
6. If your suit is equipped with suspenders, insert your arms through the suspenders and lift them onto your shoulders. Adjust the suspenders until they are snug and support the lower portion of the suit.
7. Insert your left arm into the left sleeve of the suit.
8. Cup the fingers on your left hand and carefully insert your fingers into the wrist seal. Do not force your hand through the seal. Take your right hand and insert your index and middle fingers under the wrist seal on your left hand against your left wrist. Push down against the seal with your right hand until it slides over your left hand.
9. Insert your right arm into the right sleeve of the suit. Cup the fingers on your right hand and carefully insert your fingers into the wrist seal. Do not force your hand through the seal. Take your left hand and insert your index and middle fingers under the wrist seal on your right hand, with the fingernails on your left hand against your right wrist. Push down against the seal with your right hand until it slides over your left hand.
10. Adjust the wrist seals so they lie flat against your wrists. They should be as far up your wrist as possible towards your elbow. There must be no inner wear trapped under the seal or this will create a leak. There must be no folds or twists in the wrist seals. If you have prominent tendons in your wrists these can create channels for water leakage into your suit when you work with your hands. To help avoid this, be sure the wrist seals are as far up your wrists as possible.

CAUTION!: Do not try to don both sleeves of your Drysuit at the same time. This action places stress on both the seals and the zipper of your Drysuit and could damage both.

Donning A Latex Seal

1. A diver with long hair should bundle the hair before donning the suit to avoid it get stuck in the zipper.
2. Grab the neck seal, placing the fingers of both hands inside the seal with your thumbs on the outside.
3. Spread the neck seal by pulling against the palms of both hands. Do not dig your fingernails into the neck seal or you can tear it.
4. Pull the neck seal over your head while spreading the neck seal as wide as possible.
5. The neck seal must be adjusted so that it is as low as possible on your neck and lies flat.
6. The neck seal must be at an even height all the way around your neck.
7. There must be no hair or inner wear interfering with the neck seal, or it will leak.

Closing Your Drysuit Zipper

If you have a back zipper suit, you will need help from your dive buddy to close the zipper.

1. Lift and bend your arms to shoulder level and extend them in front of you at a slight angle from the side of your body.
2. Instruct your buddy to place one finger in the zipper pull on your suit and close the zipper with a steady, even pull.
3. There must be no undergarment or hair trapped in the zipper. Not only will these cause the zipper to leak, but could break the zipper as well.
4. The zipper carries no warranty against accidental damage. It must be handled carefully and is easily damaged if you force the zipper closed. It must close smoothly and easily.
5. If the zipper jams, carefully back it off and try to re-close it again.

Venting Your Drysuit

Your suit will be more comfortable on deck if you have vented any excess air from it. In addition, you will want as much air out of the suit as possible before you enter the water. To vent the excess air out of the suit:

1. Squat down and push down on the top of the exhaust valve (or pull neck seal open with your finger), with your arms crossed over your chest.

2. Pull the suit up into your crotch after you have vented the excess air out of it. This will make it easier to walk on deck and to swim after you have entered the water.

Donning Your SCUBA Cylinder

Have your dive buddy assist you in donning your scuba cylinder to help to prevent any damage to the seals of your suit.

WARNING!: Always wear a buoyancy compensation device(BCD) for Drysuit diving. This is essential for surface flotation and for back up. The Drysuit is not designed to carry out the functions of the buoyancy compensation device.(BCD)

Connecting The Inflator Hose

1. The inflator hose for your Drysuit **must be routed under your arm.**
2. Hold the hose in your hand and pull the outer sleeve back on the connector using your thumb and forefinger.
3. Push the hose onto the coupling on the inflator valve as far as it will go and slide the sleeve lock over it.
4. When this is properly done the hose will be locked in place.
5. To disconnect the hose, grab the hose and push it toward the inflator as you pull the sleeve lock back between your thumb and forefinger. The hose should come off easily.

6. Practice connecting and disconnecting the low pressure inflator hose until you feel comfortable with its operation.

It is possible to connect and disconnect the hose with the air on or off. No air will leak from the hose when it is disconnected. Test the inflator valve and exhaust valve after you have donned your suit as part of your pre-dive equipment check.

PART 6: USING YOUR DRYSUIT

WARNING! This owner's manual is not a substitute for Drysuit instruction from a qualified diving instructor. **YOU MUST NOT use a Drysuit in open water until you are competent in all Drysuit diving skills, including emergency skills. These skills must be mastered in a controlled environment under the direct supervision of a qualified Drysuit diving instructor.**

Entering The Water

Before entering the water you should vent all the excess air from your Drysuit. If you are entering from a boat or a beach where there is no surf, your BCD should have enough air in it to make you just slightly positively buoyant at the surface. **Do not dive into the water from the height over three feet (1 meter) above the water, as it could cause damage to your suit.**

Checking Your Buoyancy Prior To Diving

1. If you are not an advanced diver, your buoyancy should be checked under the supervision of a qualified Drysuit diving instructor.
2. You must not dive with your suit until you have adjusted your weights so that you can complete a stop at the end of your dive at a depth of 4.5 meters with 35.15kg/cm² of air in your tank, or less. The only reliable way to test your weighting is to take all your dive gear to a controlled, shallow water location, dress in and, test your buoyancy in the water. Your instructor will estimate how much weight you need initially. This will be based upon your body size, the type of Mobby's Drysuit you are using, the undergarments you are wearing, and the type of scuba tank you are using.
3. After you have dressed into your gear, enter the water at a location where you can stand up or use a ladder. Do not jump into water over your head. Then, move into water that is just over your head.
4. If you are floating on the surface, start by venting all the air from your BCD.
5. If you immediately start to submerge when there is still air in your BCD and Drysuit you are too heavy and must remove some of the weight from your belt before you proceed any further.
6. When you do not submerge with all the air vented from your BCD, you can continue to the next step which is to vent all the air from your Drysuit. Make sure the valve on your suit is tuned to **open** slot place.

7. As you rest vertically in the water, lift your shoulder. The water pressure on the lower part of your body will force the air up through the exhaust valve. **With your lungs full of air, you should be floating at eye level.**
8. If you sink while you are holding your breath, you are too heavily weighted.
9. When you exhale completely, you should slowly begin to sink. If you sink rapidly you are weighted too heavily. If you do not sink after exhaling all your air, you are not weighted heavily enough.
10. To complete a safety stop at the end of your dive, you will probably need to add enough additional weight to compensate for changes in the buoyancy of your tank. Your instructor will tell you how much additional weight you will need to add, depending upon the type of tank you plan to use.
11. Keep in mind that when you add this additional weight you will probably be somewhat negatively buoyant at the start of your dive.

CAUTION!: After you have added weight to compensate for changes in tank buoyancy during your dive you will be starting your dives slightly negatively buoyant. You will need to add air to your BCD to adjust for this negative buoyancy if you are surface swimming to the dive site.

Squeeze Pressure

Whenever you are in the water you may feel a slight "squeeze". This is normal, but to eliminate this sensation simply slowly add air to your suit.

WARNING!: Always dive with the minimum amount of weight possible when using your Drysuit. Always dive with minimum volume of air in your Drysuit. Adding too much air to your suit will make it very difficult to control your buoyancy and could lead to an uncontrolled rapid ascent. Rapid ascents are dangerous and can result in air embolism (AGE) or decompression sickness. Death may result.



Starting Your Dive

1. Before you go underwater, you must make sure that your exhaust valve is completely open. To open the valve turn the top of the valve counterclockwise all the way until it tops. Start by venting all the air from your BCD. Next lift your left elbow to allow the exhaust valve on your suit to vent. Your wrist must be lower than your elbow.
2. You may not be able to see the exhaust valve itself, but if you pay attention, you should be able to hear and "feel" the air bubbles escaping from the valve. As you descend past a depth of approximately ten feet (3m), your speed of descent will begin to increase if you do not control it. As you begin to sink faster, lower your left arm to your side, but do not close the exhaust valve on your suit. Add air to your Drysuit by pushing in on the inflator valve button in the center of your chest.
3. Add only enough air to your suit to prevent the normal squeeze of the suit from becoming painful. Adding too much air to your suit will stop your descent. To get air into the feet of your suit, you must bring your body into a horizontal position, parallel to the surface. However, if you again assume a vertical, heads-up position, the air will run out of the feet of the suit and up towards your chest.

WARNING!: Never completely close the Drysuit exhaust valve on your suit underwater. By closing the valve, you cannot vent air as rapidly from the suit as you may need to in an emergency. This can lead to a rapid ascent causing air embolism or decompression sickness. These types of accidents can cause death.

CAUTION!: Add air in short bursts rather than long, continuous blasts. This is especially important in ice diving situations to help prevent the inflator valve from freezing. In addition, adding air in short bursts will help you control your buoyancy more accurately.

Neutral Buoyancy At Depth

1. At depth, you should have just enough air in your Drysuit to make yourself neutrally buoyant. Use your Drysuit to adjust your personal buoyancy underwater.
2. Do not add air to both your Drysuit and your BCD underwater. It is difficult to adjust the air volumes in both at the same time.
3. Try not to add air to your BCD underwater. If you pick up additional weight while you are diving, use a lift bag to raise this weight to the surface. You can attach a small lift bag to your goody bag quite easily. If the lift bag becomes too buoyant, making it difficult to control, you can release it to ascend by itself.
4. As you breathe the air from your tank you will become more buoyant. To compensate for this you must vent air from your suit by lifting your left elbow above your shoulder level, keeping your hand below your elbow.
5. Divers who are unusually heavily weighted may need to close the exhaust valve on their suit so that the suit will hold enough air in it to maintain neutral buoyancy. ***This type of situation is not recommended for recreational diving and should be avoided.***

6. The only situation where you should use your BCD underwater is if your Drysuit is damaged and will not properly hold air. You may experience a slight leakage of water at your wrist and around your neck while you are underwater if you work actively with your hands or twist your neck to the side. The tendons in your wrists and neck can create channels on the surface of your skin that will allow small amounts of water to enter your suit. This is not unusual and should not be a cause for alarm.

DANGER!: Never add air to both your Drysuit and your BCD while underwater. It is extremely difficult to control the air volume in both pieces of equipment at the same time. In this situation, it is easy to lose control of your buoyancy. As a result, you could suffer an uncontrolled rapid ascent. This could lead to air embolism (AGE) or decompression sickness with death as the result.

DANGER!: Never lift objects underwater by using the buoyancy of your Drysuit or BCD. If you lose your grip on the object you could suffer an uncontrolled rapid ascent. Rapid ascents are dangerous and can cause air embolism (AGE) or decompression sickness (DCS). Either of these maladies can be fatal.

Trim

Unless you are engaged in some form of specialty diving such as wreck diving, cave diving, or ice diving, **the preferred trim for Drysuit diving is "neutral trim"**. Neutral trim is defined as swimming with your body in a horizontal plane, neither head up nor head down. This posture also suffers the least squeeze. However, if you have put too much weight on, your back may be curved and hurt by this position. In such case you can break up the weight by wearing some ankle weights, but remember when you need to do a hard fin kick, your ankle can be over burdened by this extra weight.

Ascending In Your Drysuit

1. You should always be aware of the adjustment of your Drysuit exhaust valve throughout your dive. Under normal conditions, the valve is turned counterclockwise until it stops before you begin your ascent. A proper ascent under normal conditions is always slow and controlled.
2. As you start toward the surface, the air inside the Drysuit will begin to expand. You need to start venting air from the suit as soon as you begin to swim up from the bottom.
3. Raise your left elbow so that it is the shallowest part of your suit. If you find yourself rising to the surface too quickly, raise your left arm higher.
4. If you are negatively buoyant and find it difficult to get off the bottom you may need to add air to your suit to start your ascent. Be sure to monitor your rate of ascent to the surface using your depth gauge and watch your dive computer.

5. It is essential to stay within the ascent rate prescribed by your dive computer or the dive tables you are using. If you find yourself ascending too quickly because the valve on your suit is not venting enough air, you can override the valve by pushing the button on the side of it. This will manually open the exhaust. You must be prepared to stop your ascent at any time.
6. It is important to be able to come to a complete stop at a depth of 10-15 feet (3-4m) to make a safety stop. Your ascent should be slowing down before you reach this depth.
7. Immediately upon reaching the surface you should inflate your BCD to swim back to the beach or boat. Use your BCD for surface flotation when using your Drysuit.
8. Do not use your Drysuit to provide positive buoyancy at the surface.
9. Some divers prefer to close the exhaust valve on their Drysuit while they are surface swimming to avoid possible leakage through the valve. This is acceptable. Just be sure to open the valve on your suit all the way before you submerge again.

WARNING!: You should make your beginning Drysuit ascents and descents next to a weighted line. This line can be used to control your upward or downward movement through the water if needed.

WARNING!: You must always control your buoyancy to avoid violating the ascent rate prescribed by the dive tables or computer that you are using. Violating the correct ascent rate can lead to decompression sickness or air embolism (AGE).

DANGER!: Do not use your Drysuit for surface flotation. Excess air in your Drysuit can place pressure on the carotid artery in your neck that supplies blood to the brain.

This could cause you to lose consciousness and result in drowning.



PART 7: EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Mobby's Drysuits are produced under the strictest quality control guidelines for the highest possible safety. However we suggest you should be prepared for any emergency and learn the following emergency procedures.

WARNING! Emergency procedures for Drysuit diving must be practiced in a controlled environment (like a swimming pool) under the supervision of a qualified Drysuit diving instructor. These skills must be mastered before you dive in open water with your Drysuit. This manual is not a substitute for a complete Drysuit diving course. Understanding these skills is not enough, you must be able to perform them proficiently.

Recovering From An Inverted Position

Whenever you turn upside down in a Drysuit, all the air inside the suit will rush to your feet. As long as you are diving with the minimum amount of weight possible and have the minimum volume of air inside your suit, this is not a problem. To recover to upright you need only tuck your knees to your chest and roll to an upright position. If you are positively buoyant or have a large volume of air inside your Drysuit, recovering to an upright position can be difficult unless you have practiced the proper techniques. As long as you are upside down it is impossible to vent air from your Drysuit. When you are upside down and close to the bottom, use the following technique if you are having difficulty recovering to upright:

1. Swim forcefully towards the bottom by finkick
2. Use a rock to hold and recover an upright position.

3. Use your hands to push off the bottom and recover to an upright position.
4. Arch your back and turn to an upright position.
5. Vent air immediately from your Drysuit exhaust valve until you are neutrally buoyant.

If you are upside down and in mid-water, recovering to upright will be more difficult. In this situation, the technique is similar:

1. Kick hard toward the bottom.
2. While still kicking, bend forward at the waist, or arch your back.
3. Roll forwards, or backwards to an upright position.
4. Vent air immediately from your Drysuit exhaust valve until you are neutrally buoyant.

In the rare event that you are unable to recover to upright, you will experience an uncontrolled ascent. In this situation, the air inside your suit will expand and you move faster and faster towards the surface. To help reduce the speed of your ascent, attempt to "flare". Flaring involves spreading your arms and legs away from your body, moving your fins until they are parallel to the surface of the water, and trying to create as much drag as possible. **DO NOT HOLD YOUR BREATH!** You must continue to exhale as you ascend!

DANGER!: Flaring is an emergency procedure that is used in an out of control ascent. Do not attempt to practice this skill unless you are under the direct supervision of a qualified Drysuit diving instructor. Rapid ascents are extremely dangerous and may cause air embolism (AGE) or decompression sickness. Either of these conditions may cause serious injury or death.

Dealing With A Jammed Inflator Valve

If you have failed to properly maintain your Drysuit it is possible for the inflator valve to become stuck in the open position, rapidly filling your suit with air. If this happens, the first step you should take is to immediately disconnect your inflator hose from your suit and vent all the air from your suit through your exhaust valve.

This skill must be practiced while wearing your gloves or mittens until you can do it easily as it must be done very quickly. If you cannot remember which way to turn the exhaust valve on your suit to open it, you can still manually vent your suit through the valve. Raise your left elbow until it is the highest point on your body and push down on the top of the valve with your other hand. Air will vent rapidly from the valve. The exhaust valves are designed to vent more air than the inflator valve can supply when the exhaust valve is completely open.

CAUTION!: Do not continue to push on the top of the exhaust valve after all the air is vented from your suit. Sometimes this can allow water to enter the suit, even though the valve has a back-up seal.

DANGER!: You are required to take special training from the qualified instructor to engage in ice diving. (Ice diving means a dive in the area of the water temperature below 40F(5C)). Unless you are certified as an ice diver, always dive under the supervision of the instructor.

Dealing With An Inflator That Does Not Operate

If you find that you are unable to add air to your suit as you descend, and your inflator hose is properly connected to the valve, stop your descent and return to the surface. You may need to use your BCD if you are negatively buoyant.

Dealing With A Jammed Exhaust Valve

If the exhaust valve on your suit becomes jammed in the closed position, you will not be able to vent air properly from your Drysuit. This can cause you to suffer an uncontrolled ascent. To vent air from your Drysuit when the exhaust valve will not vent, you will need to open either the neck seal or the wrist seal on your suit. While this action will allow air to escape from your suit, it will also allow water to enter your suit and you will get wet. If you are unable to vent your suit adequately to control your ascent, flare your body to reduce the speed of the ascent. Spread your arms and legs as wide as possible and move your fins so the blades are parallel to the surface. Create as much drag as possible. **DO NOT HOLD YOUR BREATH!** Remember to exhale as you ascend!

Dealing With A Leaky Exhaust Valve

If the exhaust valve on your suit leaks your Drysuit will not hold air. It is also likely that you will get wet as water enters the suit through the valve. Abort the dive, using your BCD to control buoyancy and return to the surface.

Dealing With A Flooded Drysuit

Drysuits rarely flood, but if your zipper fails or you have some other catastrophic failure it is possible for your suit to flood. If your suit does flood, you must:

1. Use your BCD to establish positive buoyancy (even if your suit is able to hold some air.
2. Position the leak as low as possible to minimize air loss from your suit as well as water entry into the suit.
3. Make a controlled ascent.
4. Terminate the dive.

To the inexperienced Drysuit diver, even a small amount of water inside the suit may feel like a "flood". If your suit is truly flooded, you must make every effort to use only your BCD to make your ascent.

Condensation

Even if you don't feel any water entering into your suit while diving, you may sometimes find water drops inside of the suit. In most cases, this is just condensation not a leak. There are two possible reasons for condensation to occur.

1. When the difference in the temperature between the air and the water is great, condensation occurs as the warm suit cools under the water.
2. When the humidity inside the suit rises due to your perspiration before diving, the water drops can be caused by the drop of temperature under the water.

In either case, it is not necessary to terminate your dive.

Dealing With A Dropped Weight Belt

If you drop your weight belt during the dive, you will immediately become positively buoyant. In the event that you feel your belt starting to fall off, your first action should be an attempt to immediately recover the weights. If you are unable to prevent your weights from falling off, grab hold of anything close by, such as the anchor line or a rock, and vent the air from your suit. If you are not close enough to anything to stop your ascent, attempt to flare and remember to exhale as you ascend. If the exhaust valve doesn't vent enough air, open your neck seal or wrist seal to vent air while attempting to flare. **DO NOT HOLD YOUR BREATH!**

DANGER!: The combination of ditching your weight belt and inflating your BCD can create extreme positive buoyancy resulting in an uncontrolled rapid ascent. This can cause you to suffer serious injury or death. Do not ditch your weight belt unless anything less than an immediate rapid ascent will result in imminent death.

CAUTION !: The emergency procedures for a lost weight belt should only be practiced under the direct supervision of a qualified Drysuit diving instructor. These procedures must only be practiced in shallow water ,on the first dive of the day ,with no previous diving in the prior 24 hours.

PART 8: REMOVING YOUR DRYSUIT

In between dives, if the weather is warm, you will probably want to unzip your suit to avoid overheating. If the weather is very warm you may want to remove the top portion of the suit or even remove the entire suit.

How To Remove A Neck Seal

1. Open the collar attached outside of the suit.
2. Slide the four fingers of each hand down inside the neck seal, keeping your thumbs on the outside of the suit.
3. Using the palms of your hands, spread the neck seal. Never dig your fingernails into the neck seal. While maintaining pressure on the neck seal, tuck your chin to your chest and lift your arms. Pull the seal over your head.

How To Remove Wrist Seals

1. Open the cuffs attached outside if your suit is one of Mobby's fabric Drysuit.
2. Insert index and middle fingers of either hand under the opposite arm's wrist seal, keeping your fingernails against the inside of your wrist.
3. When the tips of your fingers have passed the wrist seal, grab the sleeve of the suit between your thumb and fingers and pull the seal over your hand.
4. You can then slide the sleeve over your arm.

How To Remove The Suit From Your Body

1. Open the Velcro cuff strapped attached to the outside of your suit.
2. If your suit is equipped with suspenders, pull them off your shoulders.
3. Slide the upper part of the suit down until it is past your hips.
4. Step on the heel of your boot with your foot to remove it.
5. Sit down and remove the lower portion of the suit.

PART 9: CARE AND MAINTENANCE

After Your Dive

Your suit will not work properly and it will not give you the maximum service life possible unless you maintain your suit properly. At the end of each diving day, the outside of your suit must be rinsed with clean fresh water. Extra attention should be given to the zipper and the valves. If the inside of your suit has gotten wet or damp by your perspiration, you must rinse the suit on the inside. After you have rinsed the suit, hang it out of the sun to dry. Turn the suit inside out and be sure the both the inside and outside of suit are completely dry before storage.

Maintenance Of The Waterproof Zipper

Use an old tooth brush and a mild solution of soapy water to clean the zipper. After it has dried, close the zipper and lubricate the outside only with paraffin wax or bee's wax.

Do not use silicone spray on the zipper mechanism. Doing so will cause SEVERE damage to your zipper.

Maintenance Of Super Latex® Seals

Super Latex® seals must be washed with a mild soap and water solution. Cosmetics and body oils from your skin will seriously decrease the life of the latex seals. After they have dried completely, apply talcum powder to the inside of the seals. **Do not use silicone spray or any other type of preservative on the latex seals. Doing so will cause SEVERE damage to your seals.**

Maintenance Of The Valves

Cap the inflator valve before washing with water. After it has completely dried, give a short squirt of silicone spray into the inflator valve mechanism and press the button a few times. **(Do not use a solvent silicone spray)** Flow water through the exhaust valve from the inside to the outside and wash it completely. Do not use a silicone spray on the exhaust valve. **(Do not remove the valve from your suit. Doing so may compromise your suit's waterproof integrity.)**

Maintenance Of The Low-Pressure Inflator Hose

Wash your inflator hose with water and dry it. Apply silicone to the quick-connect. **(Do not use a solvent silicone spray)**

Drysuit Storage

Prior to storing your Drysuit, be sure to open the zipper and install the protective cap on the inflator valve.

Your Drysuit must be rolled for storage. Lay the suit out on the floor, face down and begin rolling it from the boots towards the neck. Turn the boots of the suit until the toes face each other prior to rolling. Fold the arms over the body of the suit. Your suit must be stored in a cool dry place, in a bag, away from electric motors or other sources of ozone, such as a hot water heater.

In case you store your suit on a hanger, use a wide dive suit hanger, as otherwise your suit can be damaged. The neck seal should not touch the hook of hanger otherwise your neck seal can be damaged.

CAUTION!: Ozone damages latex seals.

CAUTION!: Do not leave your suit wet for an extended period of time or your suit may be damaged.

PART 10: REPAIRS

Most Drysuit "leaks" are a result of improper use of the suit rather than punctures. Before you initiate a repair, take the time to answer these questions:

- a) Did you close the Drysuit zipper all the way?
- b) Was there any portion of your Drysuit undergarment trapped under the neck or wrist seal?
- c) Could the exhaust valve have been jammed with dirt, lint or hair?
- d) Could the moisture in the suit have been caused by excessive perspiration?
- e) Did you use your hands extensively during the dive causing leakage along the tendons in your wrist or neck?

How To Locate A Puncture

Close the seals of the suit with rubber bands, close the exhaust valve, and inflate the suit until it is hard. Spray a dilute solution of soapy water on the suit in the area of suspected leak. Mark the area.

CAUTION!: Over inflating the Drysuit may cause damage to the waterproof zipper or connected parts. Minimal inflation is suggested.

How To Patch A Puncture

Once you have located the puncture, rinse the soap solution off of the suit, dry it completely and exhaust the air from the suit. Turn the suit inside out to the area of the leak. Draw a circle around the leak with a marking pen. Cut a patch that is about twice the size of the puncture from the patching material provided with your suit. Make sure the inside of the suit is completely dry. Adhere the patch as directed.

PART 11: ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS

WARNING!: PVC sheets used in the manufacturing of your Inner Shell melt by at high temperature. Keep your fabric Drysuit away from high heat or open flames.

WARNING!: Your Drysuit produces a poisonous gas when burned.

DANGER!: The solvents and glue used to repair Mobby's Drysuits produce toxic fumes. Repairs should only be performed in a well ventilated area. In closed environment, these fumes can cause unconsciousness or death.

PART 16: THE LIST OF ACCESSORIES

Mobby's Drysuits are supplied with the following accessories:

- * Suspenders
- * Inflator hose
- * Adhesive
- * Patch sheet
- * Valve patch (2 pcs.)
- * Paraffin wax
- * Valve tool
- * Drysuit Owner's Manual
- * Warranty Registration Card

NEOPRENE DRYSUITS SIZE CHART (MENS) UTA STAGNA IN NEOPRENE TABELLA TAGLIE - UOI

Updated: 17/05/2012

NEOPRENE DRY SIZE	XXS	XS	S	M	L	XL	XXL	XXXL
1 Altezza	160.0 ~ 163.0	167.0 ~ 169.0	172.0 ~ 173.0	177.0 ~ 178.0	182.0 ~ 183.0	187.0 ~ 188.0	192.0 ~ 193.0	197.0 ~ 199.0
3 Osso collo Cavaglia	130.0 ~ 133.0	136.0 ~ 138.0	141.0 ~ 143.0	146.0 ~ 148.0	151.0 ~ 153.0	156.0 ~ 158.0	161.0 ~ 163.0	166.0 ~ 168.0
5 Cavallo Cavaglia	66.0 ~ 68.0	70.0 ~ 72.0	74.0 ~ 76.0	79.0 ~ 81.0	84.0 ~ 86.0	89.0 ~ 91.0	93.0 ~ 95.0	97.0 ~ 99.0
7 Osso collo Cavallo	59.0 ~ 61.0	63.0 ~ 65.0	68.0 ~ 70.0	72.0 ~ 74.0	76.0 ~ 78.0	80.0 ~ 82.0	84.0 ~ 86.0	88.0 ~ 90.0
8 Circonferenza collo	34.0 ~ 35.0	36.0 ~ 37.0	38.0 ~ 39.0	39.0 ~ 40.0	40.0 ~ 41.0	41.0 ~ 42.0	42.0 ~ 43.0	43.0 ~ 44.0
9 Petto	86.0 ~ 90.0	95.0 ~ 98.0	102.0 ~ 103.0	106.0 ~ 107.0	110.0 ~ 111.0	114.0 ~ 115.0	118.0 ~ 119.0	122.0 ~ 123.0
11 Fianchi	70.0 ~ 74.0	80.0 ~ 84.0	90.0 ~ 92.0	98.0 ~ 100.0	106.0 ~ 108.0	114.0 ~ 116.0	122.0 ~ 124.0	130.0 ~ 132.0
13 Vita	86.0 ~ 92.0	98.0 ~ 100.0	102.0 ~ 104.0	106.0 ~ 108.0	110.0 ~ 112.0	114.0 ~ 116.0	120.0 ~ 122.0	126.0 ~ 132.0
14 Circonferenza Coscia	49.5 ~ 51.5	54.5 ~ 56.5	59.5 ~ 61.5	64.5 ~ 66.5	69.5 ~ 71.5	74.5 ~ 76.5	79.5 ~ 81.5	84.5 ~ 86.5
16 Circonf. sopra il ginocchio	32.5 ~ 34.5	37.5 ~ 39.5	42.5 ~ 44.5	47.5 ~ 49.5	52.5 ~ 54.5	57.5 ~ 59.5	62.5 ~ 64.5	67.5 ~ 69.5
18 Circonf. Medio polpaccio	32.0 ~ 34.0	37.0 ~ 39.0	42.0 ~ 44.0	47.0 ~ 49.0	52.0 ~ 54.0	57.0 ~ 59.0	62.0 ~ 64.0	67.0 ~ 69.0
19 Cavaglia	20.0 ~ 21.0	23.0 ~ 24.0	25.0 ~ 26.0	27.0 ~ 28.0	29.0 ~ 30.0	31.0 ~ 32.0	33.0 ~ 34.0	35.0 ~ 36.0
22 Osso collo - polso	70.5 ~ 72.5	74.5 ~ 76.5	79.5 ~ 81.5	84.5 ~ 86.5	89.5 ~ 91.5	94.5 ~ 96.5	99.5 ~ 101.5	104.5 ~ 106.5
26 Circonferenza braccio	24.0 ~ 27.0	30.0 ~ 32.0	34.0 ~ 36.0	38.0 ~ 40.0	42.0 ~ 44.0	46.0 ~ 48.0	50.0 ~ 52.0	54.0 ~ 56.0
28 Circonferenza avambraccio	21.5 ~ 24.5	27.5 ~ 29.5	31.0 ~ 32.0	33.0 ~ 34.0	35.0 ~ 36.0	37.0 ~ 38.0	39.0 ~ 40.0	41.0 ~ 42.0
29 Polso	15.0 ~ 15.5	16.0 ~ 16.5	17.0 ~ 17.5	17.5 ~ 18.0	18.0 ~ 18.5	19.0 ~ 19.5	20.0 ~ 20.5	21.0 ~ 21.5
31 Numero scarpa (ROLL-BOOTS)	-	25 - 38.9	28 - 40.1	27 - 42.3	28 - 43.4	29 - 44.5	30 - 45.6	-
Polso in Latex	15.0 ~ 22.0	15.0 ~ 45.0	17.0 ~ 37.0	17.0 ~ 45.0	18.0 ~ 39.0	19.0 ~ 41.0	19.0 ~ 43.0	21.0 ~ 43.0
Collo in Latex	35.0 ~ 45.0	35.0 ~ 45.0	37.0 ~ 45.0	37.0 ~ 45.0	39.0 ~ 45.0	39.0 ~ 45.0	41.0 ~ 45.0	43.0 ~ 45.0

Anche sulle mute stagne Custom Made, il numero dello stivale è a richiesta seguendo le esigenze del cliente da cm 22 a 31 con incremento di 1 cm

NEOPRENE DRYSUITS SIZE CHART (WOMEN'S) MUTA STAGNA IN NEOPRENE TABELLA TAGLIE - DONNI/

Updated: 12/06/2011

NEOPRENE DRY SIZE	XS	S	M	L	XL	XXL
1 Altezza	152.0 ~ 155.0	158.0 ~ 160.0	162.0 ~ 163.0	167.0 ~ 170.0	172.0 ~ 173.0	175.0 ~ 178.0
3 Osso collo Cavaglia	124.0 ~ 127.0	130.0 ~ 132.0	135.0 ~ 136.0	140.0 ~ 142.0	145.0 ~ 146.0	148.0 ~ 150.0
5 Cavallo Cavaglia	62.5 ~ 64.5	66.5 ~ 68.0	69.0 ~ 70.0	71.0 ~ 72.0	73.0 ~ 74.0	75.0 ~ 76.0
7 Osso collo Cavallo	54.5 ~ 56.5	58.5 ~ 59.5	61.0 ~ 62.0	63.0 ~ 64.0	65.0 ~ 66.0	67.0 ~ 68.0
8 Circonferenza collo	29.0 ~ 30.0	31.0 ~ 32.0	32.5 ~ 33.5	34.5 ~ 35.5	36.5 ~ 37.5	38.5 ~ 39.5
9 Petto	76.0 ~ 80.0	85.0 ~ 88.0	93.0 ~ 94.0	97.0 ~ 99.0	101.0 ~ 103.0	105.0 ~ 107.0
11 Fianchi	59.0 ~ 63.0	68.0 ~ 72.0	76.0 ~ 79.0	84.0 ~ 87.0	90.0 ~ 92.0	95.0 ~ 98.0
13 Vita	84.0 ~ 88.0	94.0 ~ 98.0	102.0 ~ 104.0	106.0 ~ 108.0	110.0 ~ 112.0	114.0 ~ 116.0
14 Circonferenza Coscia	46.0 ~ 50.0	53.0 ~ 55.0	58.0 ~ 60.0	62.0 ~ 64.0	66.0 ~ 68.0	70.0 ~ 72.0
16 Circonf. sopra il ginocchio	31.5 ~ 33.5	36.5 ~ 38.5	41.5 ~ 43.5	46.5 ~ 48.5	51.5 ~ 53.5	56.5 ~ 58.5
18 Circonf. Medio polpaccio	31.0 ~ 33.0	36.0 ~ 38.0	41.0 ~ 43.0	46.0 ~ 48.0	51.0 ~ 53.0	56.0 ~ 58.0
19 Cavaglia	18.5 ~ 19.5	21.5 ~ 22.5	23.5 ~ 24.5	25.5 ~ 26.5	27.5 ~ 28.5	29.5 ~ 30.5
22 Osso collo - polso	66.0 ~ 68.0	70.0 ~ 72.0	74.0 ~ 76.0	79.0 ~ 81.0	83.0 ~ 85.0	87.0 ~ 89.0
26 Circonferenza braccio	21.0 ~ 24.0	27.0 ~ 29.0	31.0 ~ 32.0	33.0 ~ 34.0	35.0 ~ 36.0	37.0 ~ 38.0
28 Circonferenza avambraccio	19.0 ~ 22.0	25.0 ~ 27.0	29.0 ~ 30.0	31.0 ~ 32.0	33.0 ~ 34.0	35.0 ~ 36.0
29 Polso	14.0 ~ 14.5	15.0 ~ 15.5	16.0 ~ 16.5	16.5 ~ 17.0	17.0 ~ 17.5	17.5 ~ 18.0
31 Numero scarpa	24-6-39	25-7-40	26-8-41	27-9-42.5	28-10-44	29-11-45
Calzare in neoprene	23.0 ~ 25.0	24.0 ~ 25.0	25.0 ~ 26.0	26.0 ~ 27.0	27.0 ~ 28.0	28.0 ~ 29.0
31 Numero scarpa (ROLL-BOOTS)	23.0 ~ 35.0	24.0 ~ 36.7	24.0 ~ 36.7	25.0 ~ 38.9	26.0 ~ 40.1	26.0 ~ 40.1
Polso in Latex	14.0 ~ 22.0	14.0 ~ 22.0	16.0 ~ 22.0	16.0 ~ 22.0	16.0 ~ 22.0	16.0 ~ 22.0
Collo in Latex	29.0 ~ 45.0	29.0 ~ 45.0	31.0 ~ 45.0	31.0 ~ 45.0	33.0 ~ 45.0	33.0 ~ 45.0

Anche sulle mute stagne Custom Made, il numero dello stivale è a richiesta seguendo le esigenze del cliente da cm 22 a 31 con incremento di 1 cm

