

ENDURO DRY SUIT

OPERATING MANUAL

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Warning: Before using the dry suit, it is necessary to read the following instruction carefully.

Warning: All synthetic materials including those used in the production of the dry suit may cause an allergic reaction on the user's skin. Therefore it is necessary before the purchase to make sure that the user isn't allergic to this type of material.

INTRODUCTION.

Thank you for having chosen the ENDURO model dry suit. In designing this suit the SANTI Co Ltd have incorporated the most modern and up-to-date technology and materials, all tried and fully tested to ensure the highest quality and safety for the end user. Kindly become fully acquainted with these instructions and keep in a safe place for future reference.. Incorrect use can damage or cause malfunction leading to health hazards and even loss of life.

If any information or warnings, included in the present instruction, are incomprehensible, then prior to usage or repairs to the dry suit please do not hesitate to contact the manufacturer Santi Ltd...

Usage

Warning:

The ENDURO dry suit is only intended for use by suitably trained persons having completed training in the use of a dry suit and possessing a certificate of competence or when learning to dive under the care of a certified diving instructor. The use of diving equipment by untrained persons can cause danger to health leading to possible loss of life.

The Enduro dry suit was designed for both recreational and professional skin divers and is made from the triple laminate: Cordura/Butylen/Poliester which ensures full insulation from water and also a hard wearing quality for the suit. This type of suit is one in the group of which no water is in contact with the diver's skin apart from hands and head which are dependant on the type of gloves and hood worn by the diver. In order to obtain satisfactory levels of warmth and comfort when wearing the suit, it is also necessary to consider the use of suitable under garments. The insulating properties of the suit are related to the divers comfort and additional conditions such as the kind of the gas used to inflate the suit etc., Santi Ltd possess a wide range of thermal underwear for use with dry suits.

Please Note:

With regard to the fact that the dry suit does not give 100% insulation from contact with the water, diving in polluted or chemically contaminated water is absolutely forbidden.

The Enduro dry suit is intended for diving in both sweet and salt water, and for amateurs and for professionals and is suitable for use by both men and women.

Apart from the main task which is ensuring the protection of the diver's skin against contact with the water. The dry suit also provides some mechanical protection for the diver

underwater as also on land. The dry suit Enduro helps to protect the diver's body against minor contact with objects, fauna and flora as well as cuts bites and scratches.

The material from which the dry suit is made can be damaged if allowed to come into contact with sharp or abrasive objects. The design of the dry suit along with appropriate undersuit ensures natural buoyancy for flotation on the surface without extra elements providing the user is not carrying ballast.

Temperature range and, level of effective protection.

Warning:

The degree of thermal insulation of the dry suit depends on the kind of underwear, insulation, and the degree of warmth required. The manufacturer of the dry suit Santi Ltd possess a wide choice of thermal undersuits for use with dry suits..

Choice of these garments therefore is based on several factors such as, season, depth of diving, water temperature, and physical activity underwater etc. The user has to reckon with the fact that an inappropriate choice can result in danger from overheating or over cooling. These situations are able to seriously effect the time under water as well as the comfort and safety of the diver and can result in danger to the diver's health and life.

Warning:

Along with an increase in depth the thickness of the insulating material may decrease under the influence of the increased hydrostatic pressure. Because of this the level of thermal insulation is diminishing at bigger depths.

Compatibility the dry suit.

The dry suit Enduro is compatible with other elements of equipment for divers such as insulation, mask, hose, fins, lifejacket, cylinder, regulator, etc; In fact the suit is suitable for all equipment classified for use with the normal dry suit.

Construction.

Components.

The dry suit Enduro is produced in accordance with the standard [PN-EN 14225-2](#).

The dry suit is made from: Cordura, Butylen and Polyester. Total weight of material is 600 gr./m². Total weight of the dry suit is, on average about 5.2 kg but this varies according to the size of the suit and type of boots.

Applied reinforcement to knees and elbows makes the suit more durable and hard wearing. The dry suit moreover is equipped with additional features making it possible for use in professional diving having such elements as: 'Gas Proof Fastenings, Adjustable Valves, Seals, Boots, Rings for Dry Gloves and Braces which are discussed below.

Style.

The suit has been specially designed with the gas proof fastenings located in the chest area ensure that the dry suit is easy to put on and take off, and does not restrict movement when worn. The telescopic torso area and the flexible crotch fastening ensure that the suit easily adapts itself to the wearers various body positions.

Fastenings.

For the dry suit a "BDM" long gas proof fastening is fitted in the front of the suit and running from the left shoulder to the right hip. The fastener is shielded by an extra fold of material giving extra protection to the fastener against external damage. The user also has the choice of having the fastener fitted at the back of the suit.. Thanks to its design the fastener not only prevents the ingress of water to the suit but also prevents air from escaping from the suit.



Figure 1 location of the gas proof fastening



Figure 2 Gas proof fastening

Joints.

The joining of the special materials used in this model is unique in having flat glued seams. The materials to be joined are brought together, and then have a 4 cm wide backing tape is hand glued underneath then from the outside a machine heated special strengthening tape is applied. The effect is such that the joints are not felt by the diver thus giving increased comfort in practice.

Valves.

The valves used to control the amount of air in the suit, are the Inflator Valve situated in the chest area and the Deflator Valve which is located on the upper left sleeve. Both valves are produced by the "Apex" Company. The Exhaust Valve also functions as a regulator for the excess pressure. The Inflation Valve is of the swivel type making it easy to adjust to a satisfactory position..



Figure 3 Apex Inflation Valve .



Figure 4 Apex Automatic Exhaust Valve .

Fixed one-way valves are available for sleeve fitment at the customer's request to facilitate the easy disposal of an unnecessary quantity of gas / air in the suit.



Figure 5 Extra Exhaust Valve.

Seals

The prevention of water entry to the dry suit is achieved by the use of highly efficient seals. The neck seal (Shown below right) is fastened by gluing however wrist sealing cuffs (Shown below left) are either glued or have ring fitting which facilitates easy replacement in the event of wear.



6 'Si-Tech. Ring fittings.



Figure 7 Neck seal.



Figure 8 Wrist cuffs

Braces

The standard dry suit also possesses flexible braces with a practical pocket for documents or keys etc., . Braces assure stabilization of the dry suit in various positions.



Figure 9 Braces (front) with pocket.



Figure 10 Braces at the back.

Supply hose.

Each dry suit is fitted with a medium pressure hose for supplying the 1.0 MPa (10bar) for first [degree respiratory automation](#). Flow capacity of the supply hose is around 100 dm³/min.

Colour.

The dry suit is available in three combinations of colours: black/black, black/blue or black/red.

Hood.

In order to give proper thermal protection throughout the range of temperatures the dry suit should be equipped with a neoprene hood. Each Enduro dry suit is supplied with a suitable hood made from 7 mm neoprene. (Packed separately) The hood has a nylon covering on both sides. For greater comfort the suit has a neoprene collar to limit the ingress of water under the hood.



Figure 11 Hood 7 mm.

Boots.

Boots are available at the clients request and are made from 7mm neoprene strengthened with latex or rubber.



Figure 12 Boots neoprene covered with rubber.



Figure 13 rubber Boots.

Extra Items.

Gloves.

Santi Ltd is able to offer dry diving gloves suitable for all seasons for use with the Enduro dry suit..



Figure 14 Gloves fitted with Si-Tech rings and lining for warmth.



Figure 15 Dry Gloves for winter.

Choosing a dry suit.

When purchasing a dry suit the user should take note of the available selection and their suitability for the type of intended diving. The Enduro dry suit is extremely universal making it possible for use with a variety of undersuits to match a given activity.

Before purchasing a dry suit it is necessary to match suitable underwear and undersuit. An ideal solution is to have an undersuit comprising 3 layers. Because of dissimilarities between internal and outside temperatures, dampness is condensing on the internal part of the dry suit, therefore the outside layer of the undersuit must absorb this moisture efficiently.

For persons who have allergic reactions to the material used in the manufacture of the suit we suggest consultation with a doctor prior to testing other models which are available at Santi Ltd.

Fitting.

Correct fitting of the dry suit gives much more comfort and satisfaction during use Fitting should be carried out when wearing suitable underwear and an appropriate undersuit.

Size of dry suit should be based on the information in the following table.

TABLE OF SIZES

Size of overalls	XS	S		M		L		XL		XXL		XXXL
EUR	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64
Height in cm	-158	158-176		164-182		170-188		176-188		182-204		182-
Chest	84	88	92	96	100	104	108	112	116	120	124	128
Waist	72	76	80	84	88	92	97	102	107	112	117	122
Hips	86	92	96	100	104	107	110	113	116	119	122	125
Thigh	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88

As an example the M size corresponds to the EUR 48-50 size. and the customer's measurements will be height 164-182 cm, the circumference in the chest 96-100 cm, the circumference in the waist 84-88 cm, the circumference of hips 100-104 and a circumference of the leg 80-81 cm.

We also offer our clients a “made to measure” service in which every suit is made with close consultation with the customer and includes the possibility to make minor changes and modifications to ensure full customer satisfaction.

Instructions for determining the correct size of dry suit.

The dry suit should be chosen in accordance with the sizes in the table above. After choosing a suit it is necessary to first put on an undersuit in accordance with the manufacturers instructions and then put on the dry suit. After putting on the dry suit it is necessary to check whether there are no loose folds of material because the suit is too big or alternatively the suit is too small and therefore restricting the users movements. A correct choice of suit size ensures good thermal insulation combined with freedom of movement underwater. It is essential to choose a size that is neither too tight or too loose and pay strict attention to under arm measurements which if too tight may severely restrict the diver from raising his arms, and tightness at the leg and crotch can prevent the diver from drawing knees up to chest and also tightness at the chest can restrict the divers ability to breath freely.. To sum up one can say the suit must allow freedom to breathe comfortably and not cause tightness and restriction to any part of the body thus restricting blood circulation. The suit should not cause stress on the neck, wrists or the diver's face. All movements in the

normal anatomical range must be executed without resistance. All normal movements such as: bending the trunk forward, bending and stretching legs, bringing knees up to the chest, twisting and turning the trunk, and bending and stretching the arms should be able to be made easily and without any restriction. After executing all of these movements the dry suit should always return to its original shape.

Adjustment of neck and cuff seals.

If it is necessary to make adjustment to the wrist or neck seals it should be made as follows:

If you think the neck seal is too tight adjust by cutting around the circumference and remove one 5mm ring then try on again. Because the neck seal is conical removing one 5mm ring will slightly increase the size. Continue in this way until a satisfactory watertight fit is obtained. Ensure not to leave ragged edges when cutting as this can cause the material to split when stretched.

Warning:

Insufficient tightness is liable to cause leakage

USING THE DRY SUIT.

Instruction for putting on and taking off the dry suit.

Using the suit.

The dry suit should be chosen correctly according to the table of sizes as well as comfort and manoeuvrability. When putting the suit on detailed attention should be given to ensure that no excessive strain is put on the seams and / or fastenings

Prior to putting the suit on it is essential to first remove watches, jewellery and other objects that may damage the dry suit. Before putting it on it is necessary to check whether the dry suit is complete and in working order and then to prepare it in the normal way. It is necessary to check whether it isn't inside out and the legs and sleeves are arranged correctly as well as the fasteners. It is necessary to execute all other functions according to the instruction manual

- Each time before wearing put talcum powder on the collar and wrist seals.
- Avoid wearing in minus temperatures. If that's not possible, warm the collar and wrist seals. That way you ensure the seals have a longer working life..
- Make sure that the zip is fully open. Apply wax onto a dry fastener. The wax is supplied together with the diving suit. Apply wax only on the toothed side of the fastener and make sure the interior side of the fastener is not covered with dust, etc.
- **DO NOT APPLY SILICONE ONTO THE FASTENER OR OTHER RUBBER PARTS OF THE DIVING SUIT.**
- Hold the diving suit with both hands and its upper part inside out.
- Make sure that the shoulder straps are on the outer side of the trouser legs.
- Stand on the diving suit's unfolded safety bag.



Picture 16 The unfolded safety bag is useful during putting on the diving suit.

- Put one leg in the appropriate trouser leg
- After putting the foot in the trouser leg, pull the trouser half way to the thigh, then repeat identically for the second leg. During this activity you may sit or use a stable support.
- Adjust the length of shoulder straps
- Pull the diving suit's crotch as high as possible and put on the upper part of the diving suit.
- Put on the left sleeve and pull it towards your shoulder.
- Then put on the right sleeve and pull it towards your shoulder.
- Hold the outside of the collar and pull it over your head.
- Adjust the collar and wear it 2 – 3cm on the inside.
- Adjust the diving suit and check if worn correctly.
- Gently do the fasteners up.
- **MAKE SURE THAT THE OUTER SIDE / EXTERNAL SIDE OF THE INSULATION DIDN'T GET STUCK IN THE FASTENER.**

- After closing the gasproof fastener, close the safety fastener.
- See that all the elements of the diving suit match the body elements (meaning that elbows, cuffs, knees, crotch are in the right place).
- Check the function of the exhaust valve in the following way:
 - Open the exhaust valve
 - Bend your knees and see if the air is released through the valve.
 - shut the valve and adjust according to personal requirements



Figure 17 Position to release air from the dry suit.

- Execute movements stretching in the anatomical range for the given individual. These movements should not however be forced and for correct adjustment of the dry suit they should be executed in the maximum field of the movement.
- Adjust the length of the crotch belt.
- Connect the medium pressure hose to the inflator valve.
- Check whether the connection is in working by pressing the hose twice.
- Put on the hood and gloves

Removing the dry suit.

To remove the dry suit start by removing extra items (if worn) such a compass, and watch etc., allowing for the easy removal of the suit without damaging the cuffs.. Then it is necessary to remove the hood and gloves.

- Disconnect the medium pressure hose from the inflation valve.
- Completely unfasten the safety zip
- Catch with all fingers of two hands (thumbs outside) the lower part of the neck seal..
- Bend the head forward and drag the collar over through the head. Avoid grasping with finger nails.
- Pull the right sleeve off first, then left.
- Avoid grasping with finger nails when pulling sleeves off.
- Pull braces down and step out from the dry suit.

Instruction for proper using during diving.

Warning:

A dry suit should only be used by a person who has passed a specialized course of training confirmed by possession of a licence or certificate of diving or a person diving under the supervision of a qualified diving instructor recognised by the local authorities.

Flotation

Your flotation should always be neutral. In order to avoid damage by static pressure when under water it is necessary to add air to the suit in accordance with each increase in depth. But when ascending excess air should be released using the exhaust valve on the sleeve. Doing this ensures that rising to the surface is not unchecked due to over inflation.

Diving in polluted water

You should avoid using the dry suit in dirty water, or in water containing chemicals or oil. The composition of some liquids is able to cause instant damage to the dry suit.

For correct and safe use of the dry suit it is essential to observe the following recommendations:

- Prior to each dive it is necessary to check whether the dry suit is worn correctly.
- Before anything else it is essential to check that the undersuit is suitable for the temperature of the water, the season and the type of diving activity.
- It is also necessary to check whether the dry suit is complete and in working order technically.
- Prior to diving one should always choose the appropriate ballast, adequate for the thickness of undersuit, the dry suit, one's own physique, equipment carried, as well as instructors recommendations and local regulations.

Warning:

Using gases enriched by oxygen and argon for inflating the dry suit is a severe health risk and can also cause damage to the equipment as well as risk to health and/or damage to equipment. It is necessary before the application of these gases to have suitable training.

In the interests of good hygiene it is essential that before diving the diver should wash oneself and put on clean underwear.

It is necessary to check the dry suit periodically in accordance with these period instructions.

It is necessary when diving to dive in accordance with local regulations regarding skin diving, and the principles laid down by the diving organization and in accordance with good diving practice. Doing this increases the trouble free life of the dry suit and the safety of the diver.

Conditions, in which the dry suit may be used and limitations of use.

Warning:

In order to avoid danger to life it is important to always observe the following: During using the dry suit it is necessary to always move at a safe tempo and to avoid problems to comply with the following indications.

The dry suit is intended for recreational and professional diving in both natural areas and artificial manmade containers and reservoirs.. Cleanness, pH value and other elements (e.g.: chlorine) should be in a range tolerated by the human skin. The dry suit does not insulate the diver's skin 100% so diving in contaminated or polluted water which is harmful to the diver's skin may well cause allergic reactions or infections as well as also damage or deform the dry suit

It is necessary to comply with the principles when selecting the undersuit with regard to the water temperature and weather conditions.

The dry suit helps to protect the diver from grazes and also to some degree the under-water flora and fauna. Excessive and unwary use of the dry suit will inevitably damage the material. It is necessary to return special remark on of chafing when diving on reefs, wrecks and caves. Extra patches on knees and elbows help to ensure longer suit life.

The maximum depth it is possible to dive to is limited to the diver's knowledge and qualifications, gas mixture, thermal protection and suitable technical security. The inability of the diver to fulfil some or all of these conditions can seriously endangering health or even cause loss of life.

Instructions for after diving.

Instructions when finished diving.

After every dive check if the diving suit is dirty. If dirty please follow the given procedures on cleaning and disinfection.

To keep the suit clean rinses the external part of the diving suit in clean water (especially after diving in salty water). This will remove the salt and mud from the fasteners and will limit the formation of mould as well as the development of bacteria. Rinse with a strong stream of running water. After rinsing, dry the diving suit. Drying the diving suit is necessary in such circumstances where the diving suit has been flooded with water. First completely dry the inside of the diving suit followed by the same procedure with the outside. When drying, the diving suit should be hung on a wide hanger with the fasteners unzipped and all other parts of the suit hanging freely Avoid drying in the sun, near chemical substances or open fire, as well as heaters, electric engines or other devices that produce ozone. The effect of these can cause color – fading and damage elements of the diving suit. After drying examine the diving suit according to the procedures given in this manual.

PRESERVATION, REPAIRING AND MODIFICATION PROCEDURES.

The proper preservation guarantees long and easy usage of the diving suit. All modernization and repairs should only be carried out after consultation with the producer. In the case of damages caused by not referring to the regulations included in the manual, no compensation will be given.

Suggested inspection period

The producer of ENDURO diving suit wants every user / customer to be fully satisfied with his diving suit that is why we suggest the following inspections.

The diving suit should be inspected before every diving session to ensure:.

- the diving suit is clean,
- Isn't filled with sand (often cause of grazes), insects (mainly during drying outside in the summertime), bits of plants or other elements that may cause lack of comfort.
- The fasteners haven't got damaged.
- The diving suit is complete and technically efficient.

After diving check that:

- The diving suit didn't get damaged or dirty during diving..

PROCEDURES FOR MAINTENANCE, REPAIRING AND MODIFYING THE DRY SUIT.

Proper maintenance guarantees long and trouble free use of the dry suit. For every kind of repair or alteration it is necessary to consult with the manufacturing company Santi. In the case of damage resulting from neglect and not observing the manufacturers instruction manual guarantee claims will be rendered invalid.

Recommended inspections.

For the manufacturer of the dry suit Enduro it is most important that every user is completely satisfied with their dry suit, therefore we recommend the following inspections.

The dry suit should be inspected daily prior to each diving session with special attention to ensure:

- The dry suit he is clean,
- Internally there in no sand (frequent reason for grazes), or other foreign matter such as insects (mainly during drying the dry suit in summer in the open air), or other elements being able to cause discomfort.
- Fastenings are not damaged in the form of damaged zips and / or broken teeth etc.,
- The dry suit he is complete and in working order technically.

After diving it is necessary to check:

- Whether the suit wasn't subject to damage during under-water activities or excessively dirtied or contaminated..

We should periodically check whether:

- The dry suit isn't damaged or deformed (often occurs during drying in the strong sun or in the vicinity of heaters, or badly packed during periods of storage).

Minor repairs.

In order to ensure the dry suit will give long service and satisfaction to the user requires constant maintenance and periodic inspections. It is possible during the inspections outlined above the suit may be found to be damaged. Damage is usually the result of chafing on rocks, shells of crustaceans, bridges and wharfs etc. Repairs to the dry suit, valves, and other equipment, should only be carried out by an authorized service representative.

Because of the variety of storing conditions and use, it is impossible specify the life cycle of a dry suit. However in order to make sure, the suit will give long and satisfactory service it is essential to follow the procedures previously stated and additionally have the suit inspected and tested at an authorised service centre, at least yearly.

Modernization of the dry suit.

At the customers request the Santi Manufacturing Company are able to modernise the dry suit as follows:

- Exchange of the neck seal,
- Exchange of boots, including those made of 7 mm neoprene.
- Repairs to pocket,
- Gluing rings,
- gluing braces with practical pocket for documents or keys,
- exchange of valves,
- Installation of the Apex" valve in the sleeve.

Cleaning and disinfection.

Warning:

To cleaning the dry suit no solvents or strong detergents should be used.. These chemicals are liable to damage the dry suit and to cause failure when diving.

Do not use any chemicals or stain removers especially those containing chlorine. Do not iron.

DO not used spin driers

After several dives, or after ending a training series, or in a case of severe dirtying or contamination it is essential to hand wash the suit using warm water with a very small amount of detergent A soft brush may be used for removing sand etc.,.

Periodically after every season or in justified cases (using the dry suit by more than one person) disinfection is also recommended. For this purpose only a special disinfectant

recommended for dry suits should be used. It is necessary to adjust the time of exposing to the disinfectant and the concentration strictly in accordance with the manufacturers instructions.

After disinfection or cleaning the dry suit should be dried in accordance to the procedure of drying stated in the section of this manual (service after diving.)

STORAGE.

Warning:

Do not store the dry suit in close proximity to electric motors or other equipment producing ozone.

The manufacturer cares deeply about long standing customer satisfaction therefore the user should observe reliable precautionary measures regarding storage.

.Between diving sessions the suit should be clean and dry and hung in an open position on a wide coat hanger It is most important that the dry suit is not stored folded or rolled which may lead to long term deformation and a breakdown in the structure of the material. The place of storage should be distant from intensive sun light, chemicals, open fire and also heating devices and electrical equipment which produce ozone.. These factors are liable to influence life of the suit and colours.

In such condition the dry suit isn't limited by the maximum shelf-life. It is necessary twice a year during long periods of storage to check whether traces of wear aren't beginning to show (seams, fastenings, material etc.). It is necessary in appropriate cases to ventilate or to change the storage environment.

Transport, and packing the dry suit.

For the purpose of transportation it is permitted to roll the suit but giving special attention to ensure the fastenings are not damaged.. In order to the possibility of deformation occurring the period of packing in this way should be reduced to a minimum.. Rolling the dry suit should be done on a clean dry surface after first preparing the suit as follows:

- Open the zip fastening entirely and arrange the dry suit face down.
- Make sure, that your the dry suit is clean and dry
- Add the talc on latex seals and grease the zip fasteners with paraffin wax as was explained earlier.

Warning:

Never pack the dry suit to the bag unless it is completely dry. When Rolling the suit start from the boots rolling first one leg to the height of the crotch. Then the second leg.

Warning:

Don't allow boots to be bent or folded.

- Roll the trunk portion of the suit to the height of the neck seal.
- Neck seal and valves are stored under the rolled dry suit, and finally the we fold the sleeves and they are laid on the rolled suit..

- We recommend for protection transporting the dry suit in the luggage bag supplied with the suit.

GUARANTEE

This dry suit has been fully pressure tested by the manufacturer and quality checked in accordance with standard [PN-EN 14225-2](#).

Santi. Sp z o.o. guarantee the dry suit for a period of 3 years from the date of purchase as stated in this guarantee together with these instructions at the time of purchase. Technological manufacturing faults which occur during the guarantee period will be repaired free of charge within 5 days from the moment the equipment is delivered back to the manufacturer. This guarantee does not cover damage and mechanical failures which are not directly related to manufacture and usage in accordance with these instructions..

Neck and wrist seals are guaranteed for a period of 6 months.

Fastenings and valves are guaranteed for a period of one year.

DISPOSAL

The dry suit is from Cordura, Butylenu and the Polyester. After the suit is become no longer usable it is necessary to reprocess in accordance with local regulations regarding the disposal of objects made from rubber and synthetic substances.

The manufacturer Santi Sp....would like to take this opportunity to wish you a long period of usage, satisfaction and pleasure in the use of the Enduro dry suit

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