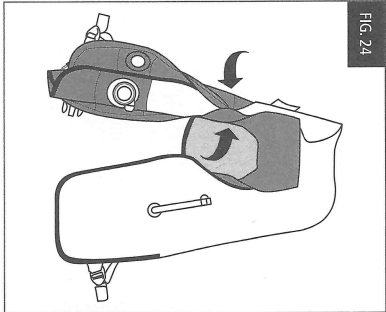


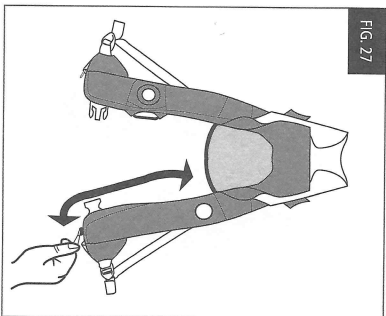
6. Reset the zipper by pulling the slider from the zipper garage to the top of the zipper, and close the zipper by returning the slider to the bottom and tucking into the zipper garage (Fig. 26).

FIG. 24



7. Repeat steps 2-6 on the left side (Fig. 27).

FIG. 27



8. Fold the top edge of the bladder down once (Fig. 28), tuck corners under the cover, and fold the sides over (Fig. 29). Fold the cover flap down and secure with Velcro strip (Fig. 30).

FIG. 28

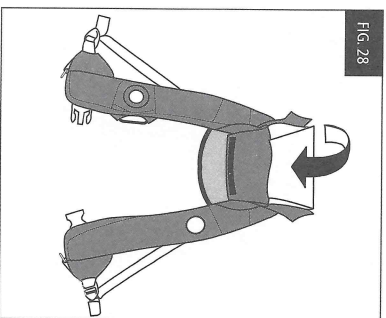


FIG. 25

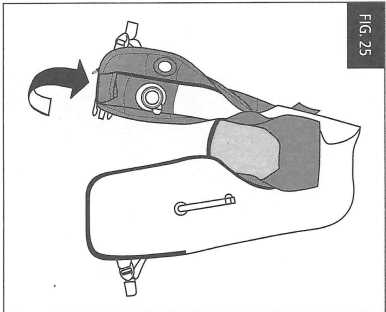


FIG. 29

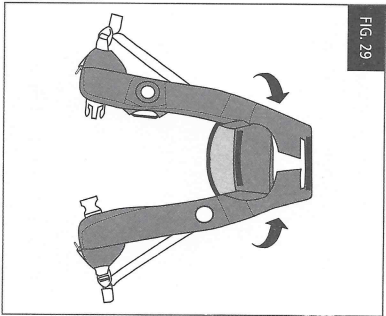
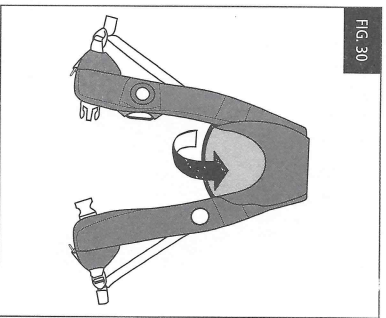


FIG. 30



9. Ensure pull handle ends are secured into the stretch tabs (Fig. 31), and ensure that the single point status indicator on the inflator cap is visible through the window.

FIG. 26

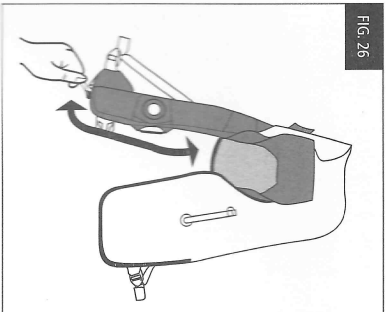


FIG. 31

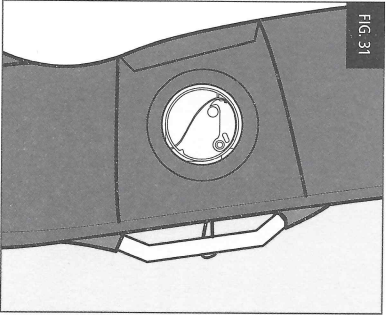
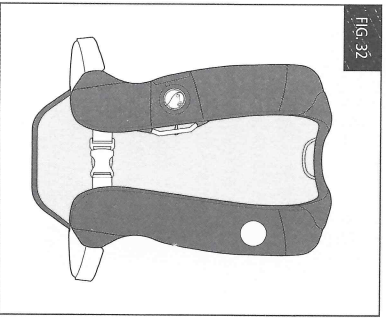


FIG. 32



USAGE BELOW FREEZING [0°C / 32°F]

If you choose to use your PFD below freezing, performance will not be as expected. Below freezing, a discharged cylinder may not fully inflate your PFD to the intended pressure. You will need to rely on your back up oral inflation system to adjust the internal pressure to achieve adequate buoyancy (see "Orally inflating your PFD" on page 5).

CARE AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

It is important to care for and maintain your inflatable PFD in order to ensure it will perform as designed when you need it. To keep a record of the inspections performed on your PFD, use the label provided under the back flap. If you are not confident in the self-inspection and servicing of your inflatable PFD in accordance with these instructions, contact Mustang Survival customer service.

INSPECTING YOUR INFLATABLE PFD

Before Each Use:

- ☐ Examine the single point status indicator ensuring it is green. If the indicator is red, your PFD needs to be re-armed (see "Re-Arming your inflatable PFD" on page 7).
- ☐ Ensure the manual pull-handle is properly stowed in the stretch tabs.
- ☐ Visually examine your inflatable PFD for damage or excessive abrasion, wear, tear and/or contamination. If any item shows signs of damage, perform tasks listed in "Every Six (6) Months" inspection details.

Every Six (6) Months:

In addition to the inspections specified for before each use, perform the following at least every 6 months, or more often if exposed to potential damage or used in extreme conditions.

- ☐ Leak Test: Your Inflatable PFD should be tested for leakage by inflating with air until firm and leaving it to stand for at least 2 hours in a temperature controlled environment. A leaking inflatable PFD will not remain firm and should be replaced. If your inflatable PFD leaks, contact Mustang Survival customer service.

Annually:

In addition to the inspections specified for every six months, perform the following at the beginning of each boating season or whenever the integrity of your inflatable PFD is in doubt:

- ☐ Thoroughly check all components for dirt and/or corrosion. Clean or replace, as necessary. If any item shows signs of damage, perform inspections listed in "Every Six (6) Months" inspection details. If in doubt, contact Mustang Survival customer service.
- ☐ Ensure the current date is not past the date on the inflator. If it is, replace the inflator (see "Re-Arming your inflatable PFD" on page 7).

CLEANING AND STORING YOUR PFD

To clean your inflatable PFD, hand wash or sponge down in warm, soapy water, taking care not to submerge the inflator. Rinse your PFD with clean water, and hang to dry on a plastic coat hanger. Do not dry-clean, use chlorine bleach, or apply direct heat. Always store your fully dried PFD in a warm, dry, well ventilated place out of direct sunlight.

HOW AND WHY TO TEST YOUR PFD

Inflate your PFD and try it out in the water to:

1. Make sure it floats you:
 - Comfortably (When worn properly)
 - Adequately for expected wave conditions (Body shapes/densities affect performance)
2. Make sure it works:
 - A flow of bubbles should not appear (see "Inspecting your inflatable PFD" on page 13 for leak tests)
 - It should inflate quickly and easily
3. Learn how it works by:
 - Activating the CO₂ inflation system
 - Rearming the CO₂ inflation system
 - Using the Oral inflation tube

Transport Canada recommends that you purchase at least two spare re-arming kits (MA5183); use one re-arm kit immediately in testing the automatic inflation system (see "How to test your PFD using the automatic inflator" on page 15) and another onboard as a spare.

HOW TO TEST YOUR PFD USING THE AUTOMATIC INFLATOR

1. To test your inflatable PFD using automatic inflation, you will need your fully armed PFD, and the re-arming kit (MA5183) approved for your PFD.
2. Put on your PFD.
3. Get into shallow water, just deep enough that you can stand with your head above the surface. Once the inflator is under water your PFD should automatically fully inflate within 10 seconds.
4. See if your PFD will float you on your back or just slightly back of vertical. In a relaxed floating position, verify that your mouth is well above the water's surface. Note the effect of where you hold your legs on how you float.
5. Get out of the water and remove your PFD. Deflate the PFD using the oral inflator (see "Deflating your PFD" on page 6).
6. Let your PFD dry thoroughly, Re-arm (page 7), and Repack (page 10) your PFD.

HOW TO TEST YOUR PFD USING THE MANUAL INFLATOR

1. To test your inflatable PFD using manual inflation, you will need your fully armed PFD, and the re-arming kit (MA5183) approved for your PFD.
2. Put on your PFD.
3. Actuate the inflation system by jerking firmly on the pull handle. Your PFD should fully inflate within 5 seconds.
4. Get into shallow water, just deep enough that you can stand with your head above the surface.
5. See if your PFD will float you on your back or just slightly back of vertical. In a relaxed floating position, verify that your mouth is well above the water's surface. Note the effect of where you hold your legs on how you float.
6. Get out of the water and remove your PFD. Completely deflate the PFD using the oral inflator (see "Orally inflating your PFD" on page 5).
7. Let the PFD dry thoroughly, Re-arm (page 7), and Repack (page 10) the PFD.

HOW TO TEST YOUR PFD USING THE ORAL INFLATION TUBE

WARNING: Use only a previously fired hydrostatic inflator to perform this test. DO NOT test with a fully armed hydrostatic inflator as double inflation may occur, possibly resulting in damage to the PFD.

1. To test your inflatable PFD using oral inflation you will not need any spare parts, or rearming kits.
2. Put on your PFD.
3. Get into shallow water, just deep enough that you can stand with your head above the surface.
4. If you are a weak swimmer or non-swimmer, inflate the PFD partially so that you are supported well enough to be able to complete inflation without touching bottom, either orally or manually. Note this level of inflation because it is the minimum needed to safely use this inflatable PFD.
5. Fully inflate your PFD using the oral inflation tube.
6. See if your PFD will float you on your back or just slightly back of vertical. In a relaxed floating position, verify that your mouth is well above the water's surface. Note the effect of where you hold your legs on how you float.
7. Get out of the water and remove your PFD. Completely deflate the PFD using the oral inflator (see "Orally inflating your PFD" on page 5).
8. Let the PFD dry thoroughly, Re-arm (page 7), and Repack (page 10) the PFD.

WHY ARE PFDs REQUIRED SAFETY EQUIPMENT?

Drowning is the leading cause of fatality involving recreational boating. A PFD provides flotation to help keep your head above water, help you to stay face up in the water, and increase your chances for survival and rescue. Most adults only need an extra 7 to 12 pounds of flotation to keep their heads above water. The proper size PFD will properly support the weight of the wearer. Since this inflatable PFD does not have inherent buoyancy, it provides flotation only when inflated. Familiarize yourself with the use of this PFD so you know what to do in an emergency.

WEAR YOUR PFD

In approximately 80 percent of all boating fatalities, the victims were not wearing a PFD. Most fatal accidents happen on calm sunny days. This inflatable PFD is much more comfortable to wear than other PFD types. Get into the habit of wearing this PFD. Non-swimmers and children especially should wear a hybrid or non-inflatable PFD at all times when on or near the water.

THESE DEVICES ARE INTENDED TO HELP SAVE YOUR LIFE

For your PFD to function properly, follow these suggestions to verify that it fits, floats, and remains in good condition.

- ☐ Check the single point status indicator on the inflator before each use (see "Inspecting your inflatable PFD" on page 13).
- ☐ Re-arm your PFD immediately after each inflation (see "Re-Arming your inflatable PFD" on page 7).
- ☐ Try your PFD on and adjust it until it fits comfortably in and out of the water. (see "How and Why to Test your PFD" on page 14).
- ☐ Mark your PFD with your name if you are the only wearer.
- ☐ Do not alter your PFD. If it doesn't fit properly, get one that does.
- ☐ An altered device is no longer Coast Guard approved.
- ☐ Do not use your PFD as a fender or kneeling pad.

- ☐ If your PFD is wet, allow it to dry thoroughly before storing it. Store it in a warm, dry, well ventilated area.
- ☐ Do not dry your PFD with direct heat.

HYPOTHERMIA

Prolonged exposure to cold water causes a condition known as hypothermia – a substantial loss of body heat which leads to exhaustion and unconsciousness. Most drowning victims first suffer from hypothermia.

The following chart shows the effects of hypothermia:

Water Temperature °C (°F)	Exhaustion or Unconsciousness	Expected Time of Survival
0.3 (32.5)	Under 15 min.	Under 15–45 min.
0.3–4 (32.5–40)	15–30 min.	30–90 min.
4–10 (40–50)	30–60 min.	1–3 hrs
10–16 (50–60)	1–2 hrs.	1–6 hrs.
16–21 (60–70)	2–7 hrs.	2–40 hrs.
21–27 (70–80)	2–12 hrs.	3 hrs. to Indefinite
over 27 (over 80)	Indefinite	Indefinite

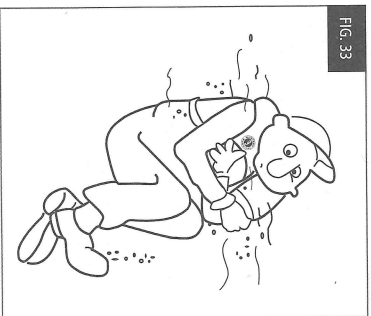
PFDs can increase survival time because they allow you to float without using energy treading water, and because of their insulating properties. Naturally, the warmer the water, the less insulation you will require. When operating in cold waters [below 15.6°C (60°F)] you should consider using a coat or jacket style PFD or a Type V Thermal Protective PFD as they cover more of the body than the vest or belt style PFDs.

Some Points to Remember About Hypothermia Protection:

1. Always wear your PFD. Even if you become incapacitated due to hypothermia, your PFD will keep you afloat, and greatly improve your chances of rescue.
2. Do not attempt to swim unless it is to reach a nearby craft, fellow survivor, or a floating object on which you can lean or climb. Swimming increases the rate of body heat loss. In cold water, drown-proofing methods that require putting your head in the water are not recommended. Keep your head out of the water.

This will greatly lessen heat loss and increase your survival time.

3. Use the standard H.E.L.P. position (Heat Escape Lessening Position) when wearing an inflatable PFD, drawing the legs up to a seated position, because doing so will help you conserve body heat (Fig. 33).



4. Keep a positive attitude about your survival and rescue. This will improve your chances of extending your survival time until rescued. Your will-to-live does make a difference!
5. If there is more than one person in the water, huddling is recommended while waiting to be rescued. This action tends to reduce the rate of heat loss and thus increase the survival time.

DO NOT ATTACH PFD'S TO YOUR BOAT

Each PFD has straps, hooks, buckles, or other means for securing the device in place on the wearer. Some PFDs also incorporate decorative D-rings or tabs. Such items are not to be used to attach the device to the boat. Attaching the device to the boat will not permit it to perform as intended.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you need more information about PFDs and safe recreational boating, contact your provincial boating authority, Transport Canada – Office of Boating Safety, the Canadian Coast Guard (CCG), CCG Auxiliary, or the Canadian Red Cross.

AIRLINE OPERATOR POLICY ON CARRIAGE OF INFLATABLE PFDs AND CO₂ CARTRIDGES

Please be aware that regulations may apply to the air transport of this product. With the approval of the aircraft operator, carbon dioxide cylinder(s) may be carried by a passenger or crew in checked or carry-on baggage. Please consult airline operator policy.

Mustang Survival fournit à ses clients de l'équipement et du matériel de sauvetage depuis plus de 45 ans. Grâce à des innovations constantes et à l'application de nouvelles technologies, Mustang est le plus grand fournisseur de dispositifs de flottaison de qualité et de protection contre l'hypothermie, pour les utilisateurs les plus exigeants, notamment les pêcheurs, marins et matelots, la Garde côtière, pilotes de chasseurs à réaction et même les astronautes de la NASA.



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Mustang Survival has been providing lifesaving solutions for over 45 years. Through constant innovation and the application of new technologies, Mustang is the leading supplier of quality flotation and hypothermia protection products to the most demanding users — from fishermen, sailors and commercial mariners to the Coast Guard, fighter pilots and even NASA astronauts.