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| FNFF Equipment Standards    These guidelines apply directly to all jumps Including those made in a strictly belly-to-earth orientation. Even traditional belly jumps may have moments when the relative wind is hitting the jumper and their equipment at unforeseen angles and therefore it is a requirement that all jumpers adhere to these standards.    Premature deployments can result in equipment failure and/or serious injury and death.    Modern skydiving equipment can have an extremely low rate of mechanical failure when properly maintained, it is the complacent skydiver who makes gear unsafe. Regular equipment maintenance and checks are imperative, as are proper pre-jumps checks and buddy checks.    General   * Your parachute system must be in excellent condition. * Main and reserve parachute sizes should be compatible with the container design to ensure a correct fit, proper tension on the closing loops and BOC pouch. (Parachutes should neither be too small nor too big for the container.)     Parachute System   * A functioning Automatic activation device (AAD) is mandatory for all descents - Exception may be sought from the DZSO for H+P descents on Hyper Performance canopies (Petra, Peregrine, HK, etc.) * Closing loops (main and reserve) must be sufficiently tight and in perfect condition. * Riser covers must be tight and secure to prevent premature opening or exposure of risers. Magnetic or tuck-tab covers recommended. “Stiffeners” on tuck-tabs must be in good condition. Velcro riser covers are not acceptable. * The BOC pocket must be tight and in excellent condition, to avoid a premature opening. Ensure the pilot-chute is a good, tight fit. (F111 pilot chutes are recommended as they are less slippery than ZP) * Deployment system: Only throw away BOC (bottom of container) or pull-out system allowed. BOC must have a tuck-tab style freefly pud no “loose hackey”. (A hackey with tuck tab may be approved by the DZSO on a case by case basis) * All parts of bridle must be protected from the wind with no chance of being prematurely exposed. * Cutaway and reserve handles must be secure with Velcro in excellent condition. (Pud/soft style handle for the reserve is highly recommended) * Pop top style reserve pilot chutes must be seated correctly (no gap between pop top and the reserve flaps) * Main and reserve closing flaps must be secure, with the “stiffener” in good condition. (Flaps must be designed in such a way that they cannot be opened by the wind) * The parachute harness should be tight enough to avoid it moving during freefall. (It is especially important that the yoke does not slip off a shoulder.) * Elastic bungee between leg-straps is recommended to prevent the leg-straps moving. (Pull-ups, string or other nonelastic cord is not to be used for this purpose.)   Other equipment and clothing   * A visual altimeter is mandatory. * One functioning audible altimeter is highly recommended (mandatory for freefly or if wearing a camera) a second is preferable. * An approved hard helmet is mandatory until Certificate Class C and highly recommended for everyone else. Helmet straps must be secure. A quick release system is recommended for camera helmets. * All camera mounts must be snag resistant. * Clothing must be worn in such a way that it cannot interfere with the use of any handles. |