

8. Important Notes

8.1 Important notes for jump pilots

- A Student, Expert, Speed or Wing Suit CYPRES will not work if the aircraft is exited before it reaches 1500 feet (450m) above the airfield takeoff elevation and 1500 feet (450m) above the intended dropzone elevation. In the case of a Tandem CYPRES 3000 feet (900m) has to be reached.
- After take off please ascend at more than 180 feet per minute (1 meter per second) for at least 30 seconds.
- Never descend to an altitude below the airfield takeoff elevation.
- If CYPRES has been adjusted to a dropzone elevation above airfield takeoff elevation and the aircraft has climbed above the intended dropzone elevation, it must not descend below the intended dropzone elevation again.
- If CYPRES has been adjusted to a drop zone elevation altitude below the airfield takeoff elevation, the aircraft must not descend below the intended dropzone elevation.
- When you have a CYPRES on board, never exceed 26,000 feet above sea level.

When you have a CYPRES on board manufactured or maintained after October 2021 never exceed 65,000 feet above sea level.

A simple rule: Never descend below the elevation of the takeoff airfield or the intended DZ!

- When using an aircraft capable of pressurization, make sure that the cabin remains open when the turbines are started up. Leave a window, a door, or the ramp open a bit until after lift-off. It has to be ensured that the cabin pressure cannot build up above the air pressure on the ground. (Hint, skydivers altimeters should never go below „0“.)

It is the skydiver's responsibility to make sure that jump pilots are informed of these circumstances that will interfere with the proper function of CYPRES. Should a jump pilot be unable to comply with these requirements, or should you discover after a jump that the requirements have not been met, you have to switch CYPRES off and on again prior to the next jump. Note that the above conditions will only lead to a low, or no activation - therefore there is no risk of a high activation. Take care to not exceed the activation velocity near or below the activation altitude(s) when descending with skydivers. Our measurements indicate that extraordinary rates of descent are achieved

in turbine aircraft, as the pilot is concentrating on max airspeed, and typical aircraft VSI instruments are heavily damped and “peg” at 3,000 ft./minute.

⚠ WARNING

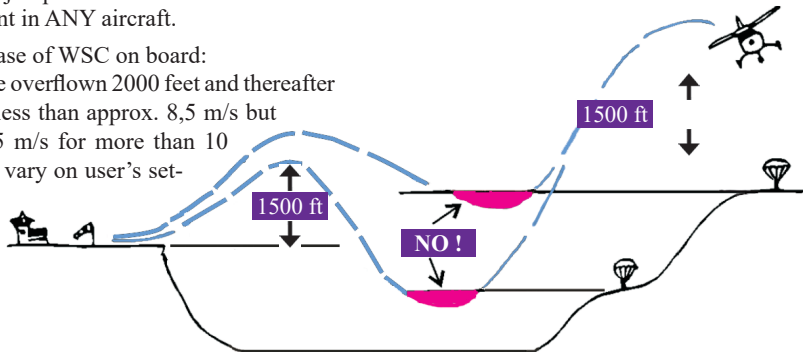
Flight limitations:

- Never fly below the airfield takeoff elevation
- Always go above 1500 feet (450 meters), for Tandems 3000 feet (900 meters)
- If dropzone offset has been adjusted, never fly below the intended DZ elevation

Failure to observe these limitations can cause injury or death..

Note: in the case of Student CYPRES, always make sure the jumpmaster has switched them off prior to descent in ANY aircraft.

Note: in the case of WSC on board:
Once you have overflown 2000 feet and thereafter descent with less than approx. 8,5 m/s but more than 2.5 m/s for more than 10 seconds (may vary on user’s settings) in the



range of between approx. 6500 feet and approx. 1500 feet above the ground and have WSC users on board you might trigger their units to change from Wing Suit Status to Canopy Status. That does not apply for the first 500 feet which you descend.

⚠ WARNING

Inappropriate descend rate can result in unintended reserve activation, causing serious damages or even plane crash. When descending with WSC users on board, do not exceed 3500 feet/min vertical below 2000 feet.

Only if you descend more than 500 feet, then it may apply. In case it happens the additional Wing Suit Status of their units is not active on that one jump. The units behave like an Expert or like a Speed CYPRES, depending on the choice of their users. Please avoid that.

8.2 Important notes for users

- CYPRES 2 must not be used for parascending or paragliding/-sailing.
- CYPRES 2 cannot be used for base jumps (jumps from fixed objects), and must be switched off prior to making a base jump.
- A Student, Expert, Speed or Wing Suit CYPRES will not activate if the aircraft is exited before it reaches 1500 feet (450m) above the airfield and intended DZ. In case of a Tandem CYPRES 3000 feet (900m) must be reached.
- A two-canopy scenario can be caused by a CYPRES activation if the main is deployed too low.
- CYPRES is shielded against radio transmitter signals. We have gone to considerable lengths to protect CYPRES 2 from “radio pollution”. Although CYPRES 2’s exceptional shielding system has been investigated thoroughly, it is impossible to provide 100% protection. Users are still recommended to avoid strong radio transmitters. Please contact Airtec if you have any questions.
- A release unit that has activated builds up a high level of internal pressure and will remain pressurized. Never attempt to open it by force.
- The reserve closing loop must be under tension, caused by the pilot chute spring, of no less than 10 pounds (5 kg approximately).
- A good reserve pilot chute is an important safety factor. On systems with an internally-mounted pilot chute, we recommend that owners equip their rigs with one that has been tested and subsequently qualified by both Airtec and the rig manufacturer. Typically the rig manufacturer delivers these pilot chutes with the rig. If in doubt, please contact Airtec.

- Don't forget: After water contact shut your CYPRES2 off immediately and change the filter.
- Make sure that the reserve closing loop passes through the cutter's passing hole.
- The maximum allowed altitude for a civilian CYPRES is 26,000 feet above sea level.

For civilian CYPRES manufactured or maintained after October 2021 the maximum allowed altitude is 65,000 feet above sea level.

If you need to exceed these heights just give us a call at Airtec +49 2953 98990

From your skydiving friends at Airtec

Although the maximum allowed altitude for a CYPRES is 26,000 feet or even higher we recommend strongly to not jump from higher than 15,000 feet.

There are so many risks increasing so rapidly that it is not at all worthwhile to accept these risks.

WARNING

Verify settings: After changing settings as described in Section 4.4.2 and following, switch the unit ON and verify the settings within the unit information sequence (see Section 4.5) Wrong settings can cause injury or death.