THIS CATALOG IS INTENDED TO ILLUSTRATE AND DESCRIBE ONLY A SMALL FRACTION OF THE FINE QUALITY AND MOST MODERN EQUIPMENT FOR USE IN DEEP SEA DIVING . . . . . WHICH WE MANUFACTURE.

It's Desco for news in Diving Equipment
Standard Commercial Diver's Helmet
Cat. No. 29134

After years of constant use this helmet is now considered the most practical type for all kinds of commercial diving work. It may be used for depths up to 300 feet on compressed air; however, general diving depth does not exceed 60 feet as far as most commercial divers are concerned. The breast-plate is designed to fit most commercial dresses.

Browne Commercial Dresses
Cat. No. 26033

These white diver's dresses can be furnished to fit any breastplate regardless of who manufactured it. When ordering, merely mention make and type of helmet and breastplate. The standard weight Browne commercial dress is made of two coats of heavyweight twill using a spreader layer of rubber. Collar and cuffs are heavy-duty crude rubber. Model 202 has reinforced knees and feet while Model 203 is further reinforced at the crotch with a reinforcing patch from knee to foot, and elbows.

Weight—Light, medium or standard—Approx. 10 lbs. Sizes 1, 2, 3, and 4. Order by name and catalog number specifying size and weight desired as well as type of breastplate with which it is to be used.
THE DESCO LUNG
Cat. No. 59033

The Browne Lung is a self-contained breathing apparatus with an extremely wide variety of uses. It is recommended for general use on land or in water: for Fire and Police Departments’ emergency work in smoke and gas; by welders; or for cleaning gas and chemical containers or swimming pools; or in mine rescue work.

For underwater application it is ideally suited for diving to a depth of 60 feet or for swimming at any given level. During the war large quantities of the Browne Lung played a very important part in every combat zone for salvage, construction, demolition, and other specialized fields when underwater swimming and diving were necessary under adverse and otherwise impossible conditions. In official endurance tests, a record distance of 7,500 feet was covered by underwater swimmers without surfacing.

When used underwater, the lead-weighted belt is attached to the diver’s body, and the removable weights permit very close adjustment of buoyancy when the operator wishes to swim. The CO₂ output taken at moderate exercise at a ten-foot depth according to actual official test records was as follows:

- 15 minutes — 0.11%
- 30 minutes — 0.09%
- 45 minutes — 0.09%
- 60 minutes — 0.13%

The maximum length of dive recorded at the ten-foot depth at very moderate exercise is 2 hours, 15 minutes. The positive buoyancy of the lung when floating on the surface using the lung as a life preserver is seventeen pounds.

Its wide variety of uses include general damage control work; emergency diving at the diver’s own risk to greater depths; underwater swimming for lifeguards where the recovery of a body must be made quickly; for light salvage work; as an escape vest from a submerged or disabled vessel during an emergency. It also adds sport, depth, and endurance to spear fishing and other water sports. It is recommended that Swim Fins be used with the lung as much greater speed is obtained underwater.

The Browne Lung is shipped with spare parts and 21 pounds of Baralyme for refilling the canister and with an oxygen connector for recharging the oxygen cylinder. The operation of this lung is simple, the only control being on the oxygen cylinder on the diver’s chest while the breathing through the canister on the diver’s back is automatically circulated by breathing valves built into the mask.

The clear plastic face piece insures good vision and the soft rubber seal provides a comfortable, airtight condition.

The canister is built of copper and brass while the oxygen cylinder is heavily coated both inside and out with a hot dip galvanized process. Polished, cast brass fittings and heavy-duty twill and rubber breathing bag also pass rigid U. S. Navy specifications.

Weight — 38 lbs. with belt. Standard size only.

Order by name and catalog number.
SHOES

Desco's line of divers' shoes includes lightweight and heavyweight diving shoes as well as the sponge divers' one-piece sandal.

Browne Navy-Type Lightweight Diving Shoe

Cat. No. 29078
(Patent Applied For)

The lightweight shoe is identical in material and construction to the heavyweight with the exception of the sole, which is corrugated brass. Since it weighs only approximately 28 pounds per pair, it is used by divers who do not require a heavy shoe.

WEIGHT — Approximately 28 pounds per pair. Standard size only.

Order by name and catalog number.

BELTS

Desco offers a wide range of belts from the heavyweight to a simple lightweight belt as well as a line of weighted vests.

GLOVES

A complete line of divers gloves and mitts. U.S. Navy type, rubber coated and fabric.

Diver's Rubber-Covered Mitt

Cat. No. 26046

This diver's mitt is preferred by most commercial divers. It is constructed of twill with a heavy coating of rubber. Strong reinforcement assures long wear.

Weight — Approx. 1 lb. per pair. Standard size only.

Order by name and catalog number.
PHONES

Every diver, marine contractor, shipyard, tug owner, as well as amateur diving enthusiast should own this DESCO Handi-Portable Electronic Telephone. The unit offers a low cost 2 way telephone for diving.

A lightweight compact unit, portable and compact. Built for clear speech and being salt water resistant it can be used in any waters. DESCO offers this clear speech, intercom system as a time saving unit for every type of underwater work.

Cat. No. 29203

COMBINATION:

• 6 VOLT DC
• 110 VOLT AC
• OPERATION

Only DESCO offers this Time Saving 'phone

★ PRICED RIGHT
Browne Lightweight Suit

Patent Applied For

Cat. No. 59078

The Browne lightweight suit is the latest development and greatest improvement in diving equipment in 100 years. The entire suit with belt weighs only 56 pounds for use in cold water or in strong current or tide. The removal of 30 pounds of weight from the belt will give the diver a sufficiently heavy suit for use in warm and quiet water. This additional weight is not necessary to remain on the bottom in warm water as less clothing is worn, which reduces the air volume of the dress. The belt may be quickly released for emergency return to the surface.

This suit has been used for practical salvage work as deep as 250 feet and to the extreme depth of 600 ft. in experiments and in most instances will permit the diver to do more work in less time than the diver wearing the standard heavy equipment. For deep water, standard ½ inch air hose is used; and for depths to eighty feet, 5/16 inch I.D. welding hose is sufficient for the air supply. A feature of this suit is that the face mask forms a seal on the diver's face; therefore, all of his air volume is inside his mask.

When underwater, the suit collapses close to the diver's body, and should a leak occur in the dress, the suit is still usable and safe as water would not enter the diver's mask. Since the dress is not inflated, and because the diver can adjust the weights, he can control his buoyancy and swim with ease at any given level, or when operating in very thick wreckage he may swim along the surface to his job and then descend, thus avoiding entanglement. In cases where he is inspecting a ship's hull or wheel, where it is necessary to move around the hull of the ship, this can also be accomplished easily with the Browne lightweight suit since the diver can adjust his weight in the water to practically zero and pull himself about with his fingertips in the planking cracks or where the plates lap. These maneuvers are practically impossible or certainly extremely tiring to say the least, with the helmet-type diving equipment. All of these features make the diver's time more productive.
The mask has a soft rubber seal and can be worn for three or four hours without discomfort. The faceplate of the mask is removable for surface breathing while the diver is being dressed and undressed. Pockets built into the dress itself are a convenient feature for carrying tools, etc. The suit can be equipped with either gloves or cuffs and telephone. Entry into the suit is through a patented opening across the diver's shoulders at the rear. After entry into the suit, this opening is folded and clamped as shown in the picture in the lower righthand corner. This feature eliminates the necessity of a heavy breastplate and clamping arrangement as used in standard heavy equipment. The diver can dress and undress in a fraction of the time it takes with other equipment. A breather bag is standard equipment with this outfit to further facilitate easier breathing.

This suit will pay for itself in a few jobs as the amount of work accomplished is much greater than in heavy equipment, and the diver does not feel undue fatigue from carrying excessive weight. The Browne weighted vest is desirable for use with this suit because of its comfort and inasmuch as weight can be removed. Weighted shoes may be worn if desired.

WEIGHT — 56 lbs.

Sizes 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Order by name and catalog number, specifying whether cuffs or gloves and telephone pocket are desired.
Browne U. S. Navy Type Diving Mask Outfit
Cat. No. 59067
(Patent Applied For)

Every diver, marine contractor, shipyard and tug owner should own a Browne diving mask outfit. It will solve many diving problems economically and profitably since it is not necessary to dress a diver in a full suit for short jobs. It is recommended for use in moderate depths to 100 feet, but it has been used to depths of 300 feet in warm water. The Browne diving mask is standard equipment in the U. S. Navy, being used in large quantities for salvage and inspection work. The Browne diving mask has played a very important part during the war in salvaging ships, demolition work, dock repairs, etc.

Its construction consists of all fittings of brass, a rubber seal, and a plastic window. It is fastened by rubber headstraps and flexible rings. A volume bag makes for more comfortable breathing. The control valve and non-return valve are mounted directly on the mask. The belt has a quick-release feature for use in an emergency.

This mask permits the diver to operate freely and safely regardless of his position under water, as it forms a good seal on any face. Weights are readily removed from the belt to suit the diver's requirements depending upon the degree of buoyancy needed. This mask may be used with the lightweight dress in cold water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Belt</th>
<th>Volume Bag</th>
<th>Mask</th>
<th>Quick-release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 lbs.</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
<td>2 3/4 lbs.</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Order by name and catalog number.

**COMPRESSOR**

This gasoline engine driven compressor recommended for use with diving mask outfit or lightweight suit to 40 feet. It may be easily carried from place to place, weighing with the engine only 65 lbs. It should give years of service under normal operation and is highly recommended.

Catalog No. 29230
Navy Type Lightweight Dress
(With Exclusive Browne Back Entry)
(Pat. Applied For) Cat. No. 26031

This suit is very desirable when the water becomes too cold for using the face mask or the Browne Lung under ordinary conditions. It is also particularly adaptable for use as a wading dress or for a dress to be worn in conjunction with the Browne Open Helmet as a protection against cold water. Thousands of these dresses are being used by the armed forces and civilian divers with the Browne diving mask and lung, serving America's diving requirements all over the world for all types of underwater work.

This dress is very similar to the Browne Lightweight Diving Suit except that the mask is not permanently attached to the dress. A perfect seal is formed by a rubber gasket around the face-edge of the dress which is compressed between the mask and the diver's face. Two layers of medium-weight twill with a rubber spreader coat between, plus reinforced elbows and knees, insure lung wear. The feet are heavily patched with a thick sole. Another important feature of this dress is that the mask need not be installed until after the diver is completely dressed. A 50-pound belt should be used when heavy clothing is worn for protection but in warm water a 30-pound belt is sufficient, as lighter clothing is worn and the air volume of the unit is reduced.

The Browne weighted vest is very desirable for use with this suit because of its comfort and since weights can easily be removed.

Weight — 10 lbs. Standard size only.

Order by name and catalog number and specify whether cuffs or gloves are desired.
General Instructions and Information Regarding the Use of Shallow Water Diving Equipment

The term "shallow water diving equipment" as used in this catalogue covers all diving equipment used by the skin diver operating in fairly warm water. Under certain conditions and at the skin diver's own risk certain forms of this equipment may be used to very great depths, providing the water is warm, with comparative safety, although it is not recommended.

The use of shallow water diving equipment should be limited to very low depths although the general use of the equipment would be within the 30 to 60 ft. range. The skin diver is more comfortable if wetsuit underewear is worn as this allows the water to remain close to the diver's body to return a certain amount of heat and the diver will not chill as quickly. This catalogue lists essential equipment for shallow water diving and the diver's choice of equipment depends upon his own preferences. The trend has been towards more compact less air consuming equipment for those who wish to stay under without retuning the air cylinders.

A life line should be worn with all diving equipment and prearranged signals determined. The abandoning of shallow water equipment under water should be undertaken only if the diver thoroughly understands this operation. The diver abandoning his equipment must be close enough to the line to be able to control the ascent of the line. Usually, the diver should be close enough to the surface to be able to control the ascent at any time.

The matter of attaching weights to diving equipment and to the diver should be discussed at this point. Under no circumstances should the weights be attached to the diver's body as or should the helmet be attached to the diver. All weights should be housed in the helmet, the air hose should lead from the helmet just posterior to the rear of the helmet under the neck and be attached to the breathing bag. The life line should be placed around the diver's chest but not secured to the helmet.

The most important factor involved in underwater operations is the air supply. The air compressor should be of a dependable type and there should be an auxiliary means of supplying air should the compressor fail. It is recommended that wherever a compressor is used there should be a standby compressor or an auxiliary means of supplying air should the compressor fail for at least fifteen minutes which would enable the diver to return to the surface.

For many reasons power compressors listed in this catalogue are for superior to the old hand pump and especially on portable. The commercial diver will readily realize the increased profits through the use of our power compressors as they require little servicing and are considerably smaller in size to operate. The commercial diver can operate much less than the hand pump and will supply considerably more air.
INFORMATION FOR DIVERS

No individual should attempt to dive unless he is in good physical condition to work at any hard occupation. If he has any of the following ailments, he should not attempt this type of work:

1. Chronic bronchitis, bronchial asthma, bronchiectasis, emphysema, sinus trouble, or a cold.
2. Running ears, perforated ear drums, or chronic sinus media (chronic ear infection).
3. A cardiac condition (heart trouble) or poor circulation.
4. A history of having spur up blood or spontaneous pneumothorax or similar condition.
5. A tendency to faint.
7. Use of alcohol causing a lack of coordination and mental unsteadiness.

A normal meal may be eaten several hours before diving, but it should be high in carbohydrates, with no greasing or heavy foods. A few eggs has an advantage when diving for short durations since his fat blocks the inert gas during decompression, thus making it possible for him to come out in regular time with less chance of "bends." The same tendency is observed during long dives during a prolonged dive, with less rapid elimination during decompression, makes very deep or very prolonged dives (inadvisable for the novice).

Before attempting to dive beyond 100 feet, the diver should be put through a series of progressively deeper dives to determine his ability to withstand greater pressures. It is usually possible to dive to a depth of 50 feet for one hour's time on pure oxygen, but never longer.

The volume of air that should circulate through the helmet during a dive varies from 1.5 cm as a maximum to 3.5 cm, depending on the type of equipment used and general diving conditions.

It is rarely possible to get the bends after long dives to depths of only 50 feet. No diver who has had an attack of bends should go back to work until completely recovered from all symptoms, and he should exercise extreme caution to prevent a recurrence of the condition, which may be much more severe than the initial attack. If a tendency toward bends should develop, a diver must immediately stop all deep or prolonged dives.

When breathing stops for any reason whatsoever, artificial respiration should be administered without a moment's delay. The Scheeler method is as follows:

1. The victim is laid face down with his head turned to one side, and the mouth and thesis one hand at any material breach on nostril or trachea, swathing tobacco, sequestering food muffs, etc. which might obstruct the passage of air.
2. The knowing operator then stickers the victim's legs and places his hands on the lower part of the back of the victim's chest with his fingers and thumb together and his little fingers over the lower ribs.
3. Keeping his elbows perfectly straight, he then swings forward until his shoulders are above his head, taking (as establish the rhythm) "Out goes the hard air." (Body weight compresses the chest and no extra pressure is necessary).
4. Immediately after reaching the forward position, the operator swings amazings, opens his nose, and says "Up and off the good air."
5. This should be kept up for four or five hours if necessary, since it is often impossible for even a skilled person to tell if the still ests or not.

A very valuable modification of the Scheeler method of artificial respiration consists of having one or two assistants at the victim's FLACS off the ground during the time that the operator is not pressing on the chest (Johnson, Horinak, and Varnhouse—J. U. Medical Bulletin, Vol. 35, 1977). This has the same effect as fluffing back one's shoulders in order to take a deep breath of air which is to be used on the victim's lungs is increased in the same way by this method.

A diver should avoid chilling, fatigue, dizziness, loss of sleep, and contact with individuals suffering from a cold, since all of these conditions predispose to upper respiratory infections which may cause "blocking" of one or both sinuses. A blocked sinus or not may be so painful as to prevent a diver from going more than a few feet underwater.

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**Decompression Table for Compressed Air**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth (Ft)</th>
<th>Time (Min)</th>
<th>Pressure (Pounds)</th>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
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**Desco Made Equipment and Accessories — Available from Our Complete Stock**

- Adaptors
- Muffs, Neoprene, Diving, Wetsuit, etc.
- Pumps, for each and their operation
- Baskets
- Type: Lightweight and type in Heavyweight
- Muffs
- bells, Whistle Muffs, etc.
- Weights
- Steel Lead, Wood, etc.
- Finns
- Stainless Steel Combination, Wetsuit, etc.
- Gear
- Weight, etc.
- Boots, etc.
- Harness, etc.
- Bags, etc.
- Snorkel, etc.
- Diving, etc.
- Gauges
- Depth, etc.
- Compasses
- Diving Instruments, etc.
- Compressors
- Vacuum, Filling, etc.
- Gloves
- Latex, Canvas, etc.
- Regulators
- Equipment, etc.
- Snorkeling, etc.
- Fins, etc.
- Mask, etc.
- Fins, etc.
- Gauges, etc.
- Scuba, etc.
- Regulators, etc.
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- Regulators, etc.
Water Skis

The sleek, streamlined appearance of this ski makes it the universal choice of water enthusiasts everywhere. Constructed of tough, kithara straight long grain ash for added strength and finished in marine spar varnish or finest high gloss enamel for extra beauty and durability. Features new 1946 design, self-adjustable foot binding unequaled for practicability, comfort, beauty and permanence. Special phosphor bronze spring automatically adjusts binding to feet of varying sizes.

Cat. No. 29224

Nose Clips

TO SINUS SUFFERERS

A new advanced design. Seals the nostrils against water and keeps sinus infection at a minimum. The broad rubber surfaces allow pressure to be applied gently yet firmly with no discomfort to the wearer.

Cat. No. 29156

Aquaplanes

Sleek, lightweight, solid type construction, designed by experts. Choice of young or old, fry, amateur and professionals alike. Equipped with substantial rubber mat, eighteen feet of soft white rope, which is secured to board with special rope locking brass hardware clips. Colorful double tone paint designs in a variety of colors. In special salt water resistant enamel

Cat. No. 29189

Swim Masks

Great for underwater exploring and spearfishing

Cat. No. 59070
Deluxe Model
Finest Mask Made!

For seeing with clear, undistorted vision. Protects eyes, nose and sinuses from salt or chlorinated waters. Produced by the largest manufacturers of professional diving equipment. Safety mask made of finest unbreakable, optically clear plastic lens, with novel soft rubber mask — molds and fits to any type face. Seals perfectly. Packaged in colorful individual "silent salesman" display box.

Swimtails

You can swim longer — faster, with the new Swimtalls. Swimtalls are the result of years of study of swim movements of fish and combine in their design the scientific principles discovered in this research. They bring to swimmers an exciting new thrill in this great sport. Champion swimmers have proven conclusively that you can swim farther faster with less fatigue with Swimtalls.

Cat. No. 59087

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