

FIGURE 15.5
Part of the NN32–A, Chart 2

To use Chart 3... group letter designation from... (example) and... depth of... dive to... column and... minutes, the residual... is 56 minutes.

Example 2:
In this example (see Figure 15.8), the diver uses a 32% mix for a dive to 90 fsw (28 msw) using either the abbreviated or expanded table for a bottom time of 50 minutes. PO₂ level is 1.2 ata at 90 fsw, so the oxygen exposure of 50 minutes at 1.2 ata is applied for calculation of the CNS “clock.”

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If the dive is extended to 50 minutes... required to complete a 10 minute decompression... fsw (3 msw). The oxygen exposure... 1.2 ata, and thus rises... (see Chapter 3).

Should Read as Follows:
(see Table 15.2)

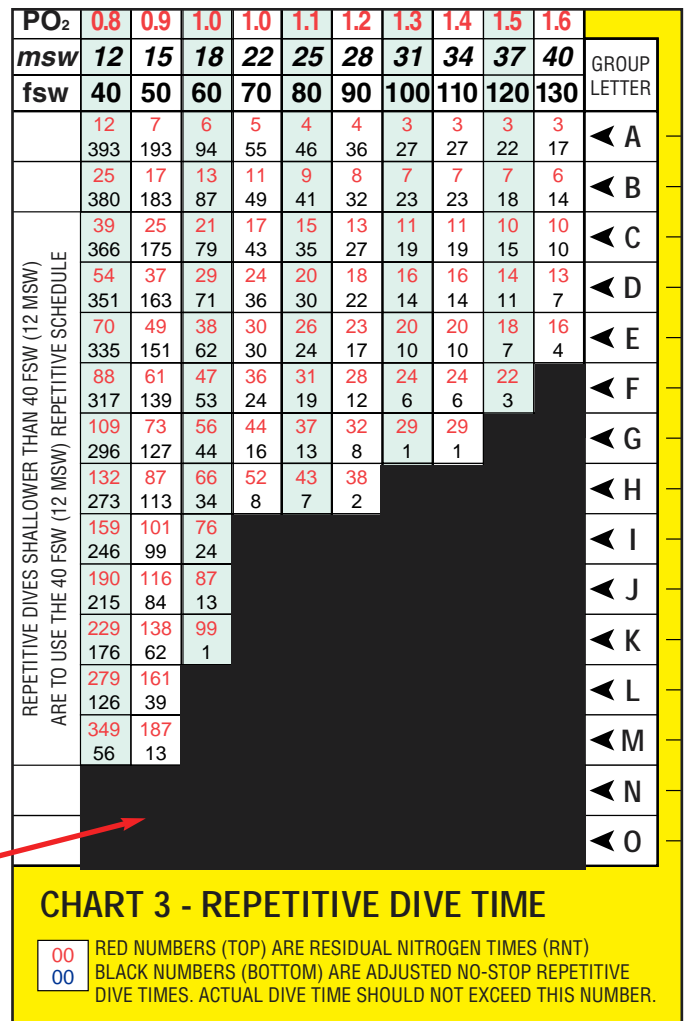


FIGURE 15.6
Part of the NN32–A, Chart 3

Example 3:
In this example (see Figure 15.9), the diver uses a 36% mix for a dive to 74 fsw (23 msw) for 117 minutes. Here the diver will use the NN36 No-Decompression Table–Expanded format, since the time is too long for the abbreviated format, and must be planned as a decompression dive using the NN36 Decompression Table. The schedule used will be the 80 fsw/120 minute line, which requires a 10 fsw stop for 26 minutes. Oxygen exposure needs to be calculated for both the bottom time and the decompression time. The ending repetitive pressure group letter is N and the total oxygen exposure is approximately 56% of the limit (117 min out of a possible 210 min).

To calculate the oxygen exposure fraction “oxygen clock,” find the PO₂ limit on the NOAA Oxygen Exposure Normal Limits Table (see Figure 15.2) and divide the dive time at that PO₂ level by the Oxygen Exposure Limit. For the example, in Figure 15.9 the PO₂ level is 1.17 ata; using the 1.20 limit divide 117 minutes by 210 minutes, resulting in 0.5571 or 56% rounded up. Next calculate the exposure