There are two air supply systems that are used for underwater diving activities. One system, known as Self Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus (SCUBA), involves the use of high pressure metal tanks which are worn on the diver's back while diving. The equipment used in SCUBA diving is quite technical in nature, and SCUBA gear should not be used by persons who have not become a certified diver involving specialized instruction. Without a certification card indicating completion of such a course, you cannot purchase compressed air. Of course, the SCUBA air system has its advantages as well. A diver using SCUBA gear is literally "an entity unto himself," since he carries his life giving air supply on his back at all times. He can go anywhere he chooses, completely free of any ties with the world topside. There are many times when an underwater diver does not need the total freedom that is afforded by the SCUBA air system, particularly in cases in which the diver is submerged in a limited area for long periods of time. For these applications, the "Hookah" (Surface Air Supply) was invented. The Hookah air system uses no high pressure air tanks of the type worn on a diver's back. Instead, it uses a small air compressor which is located at the surface. It is commonly powered by a portable gasoline engine or electric motor, and the air is delivered to the diver via a floating air hose. With the Hookah system, the diver has an unlimited and nearly "cost free" air supply which will only stop flowing when the engine or motor that powers the compressor ceases to operate. The Hookah air system is fuel, since the vast majority of Hookah compressor units are gasoline powered. It is not uncommon to get two hours diving time on a single gallon of gas, which shows just how economical the Hookah air system can be. You must have a dive buddy or a diving tender at all times. Never dive alone. THE AIR COMPRESSOR

Typical Hookah Air Compressor T80

The Hookah air system begins at the diver's air compressor. Hookah compressors are small, lightweight, and of simple design. They are commonly constructed of an aluminum alloy, and utilize a rubber diaphragm as the means of air displacement. There are also compressors that use a "piston" arrangement to displace air and these types generally deliver more air at higher pressures than the diaphragm models. The moving parts

**WARNING CARBON MONOXIDE GAS**

If you're considering diving with a "Hookah Compressor", it is most important that you become aware of potential danger associated with exhaust emissions. We place a caution label on the engine, warning of dangerous engine fumes and also illustrate further warning in "Introduction to Hookah Diving" that is issued with the purchase of all diving equipment. It is the product of the incomplete burning of any material such as: Oil Gasoline, Wood, Coal, etc. that contains carbon. The Hookah air system begins at the diver's air compressor. Hookah compressors are small, lightweight, and of simple design. They are commonly constructed of an aluminum alloy, and utilize a rubber diaphragm as the means of air displacement. There are also compressors that use a "piston" arrangement to displace air and these types generally deliver more air at higher pressures than the diaphragm models. The moving parts

**WHAT IS CARBON MONOXIDE GAS?**

Carbon Monoxide is an invisible odorless gas which gives no warning of its presence. It is the product of the incomplete burning of any material such as: Oil Gasoline, Wood, Coal, etc. that contains carbon.

**WHAT IS THE EFFECT OF CARBON MONOXIDE EXPOSURE?**

Carbon Monoxide deprives the blood of its ability to carry oxygen throughout the body. When Carbon Monoxide is inhaled, it chemically combines with hemoglobin, the oxygen carrier in the blood. Even if there is plenty of oxygen in the air, hemoglobin combines much more readily with Carbon Monoxide than with oxygen. As the oxygen level of the blood is reduced, the heart must pump faster in an effort to supply sufficient amounts of oxygen to the brain and other parts of the body. When the brain does not receive enough oxygen, symptoms of headache, dizziness, and mental confusion occur. Further exposure to the gas causes lack of coordination, weakness, and nausea. The final effect of excessive exposure are convulsions, coma and death. Needless to say, we cannot emphasize strongly enough that caution must be exercised. Never dive alone, never dive in an enclosed area, or in an area where good ventilation is not eminent such as: under piers, narrow grottos, under heavily overgrown brush or trees or in any area where a good air circulation does not occur. Always make an effort to position your air unit to allow the prevailing breeze to carry any exhaust emissions away from the air intake of the compressor. Remember, Carbon Monoxide is the product of incomplete burning of gasoline and oil, so it most important to keep your unit properly running and clean. Never allow gasoline to overfill or spill anywhere near engine or compressor.

There are two air supply systems that are used for underwater diving activities. One system, known as Self Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus (SCUBA), involves the use of high pressure metal tanks which are worn on the diver's back while diving. The equipment used in SCUBA diving is quite technical in nature, and SCUBA gear should not be used by persons who have not become a certified diver involving specialized instruction. Without a certification card indicating completion of such a course, you cannot purchase compressed air. Of course, the SCUBA air system has its advantages as well. A diver using SCUBA gear is literally "an entity unto himself," since he carries his life giving air supply on his back at all times. He can go anywhere he chooses, completely free of any ties with the world topside. There are many times when an underwater diver does not need the total freedom that is afforded by the SCUBA air system, particularly in cases in which the diver is submerged in a limited area for long periods of time. For these applications, the "Hookah" (Surface Air Supply) was invented. The Hookah air system uses no high pressure air tanks of the type worn on a diver's back. Instead, it uses a small air compressor which is located at the surface. It is commonly powered by a portable gasoline engine or electric motor, and the air is delivered to the diver via a floating air hose. With the Hookah system, the diver has an unlimited and nearly "cost free" air supply which will only stop flowing when the engine or motor that powers the compressor ceases to operate. The Hookah air system is fuel, since the vast majority of Hookah compressor units are gasoline powered. It is not uncommon to get two hours diving time on a single gallon of gas, which shows just how economical the Hookah air system can be. You must have a dive buddy or a diving tender at all times. Never dive alone. THE AIR COMPRESSOR

Typical Hookah Air Compressor T80

The Hookah air system begins at the diver's air compressor. Hookah compressors are small, lightweight, and of simple design. They are commonly constructed of an aluminum alloy, and utilize a rubber diaphragm as the means of air displacement. There are also compressors that use a "piston" arrangement to displace air and these types generally deliver more air at higher pressures than the diaphragm models. The moving parts

**WARNING CARBON MONOXIDE GAS**

If you're considering diving with a "Hookah Compressor", it is most important that you become aware of potential danger associated with exhaust emissions. We place a caution label on the engine, warning of dangerous engine fumes and also illustrate further warning in "Introduction to Hookah Diving" that is issued with the purchase of all diving equipment. It is the product of the incomplete burning of any material such as: Oil Gasoline, Wood, Coal, etc. that contains carbon. The Hookah air system begins at the diver's air compressor. Hookah compressors are small, lightweight, and of simple design. They are commonly constructed of an aluminum alloy, and utilize a rubber diaphragm as the means of air displacement. There are also compressors that use a "piston" arrangement to displace air and these types generally deliver more air at higher pressures than the diaphragm models. The moving parts

**WHAT IS CARBON MONOXIDE GAS?**

Carbon Monoxide is an invisible odorless gas which gives no warning of its presence. It is the product of the incomplete burning of any material such as: Oil Gasoline, Wood, Coal, etc. that contains carbon.

**WHAT IS THE EFFECT OF CARBON MONOXIDE EXPOSURE?**

Carbon Monoxide deprives the blood of its ability to carry oxygen throughout the body. When Carbon Monoxide is inhaled, it chemically combines with hemoglobin, the oxygen carrier in the blood. Even if there is plenty of oxygen in the air, hemoglobin combines much more readily with Carbon Monoxide than with oxygen. As the oxygen level of the blood is reduced, the heart must pump faster in an effort to supply sufficient amounts of oxygen to the brain and other parts of the body. When the brain does not receive enough oxygen, symptoms of headache, dizziness, and mental confusion occur. Further exposure to the gas causes lack of coordination, weakness, and nausea. The final effect of excessive exposure are convulsions, coma and death. Needless to say, we cannot emphasize strongly enough that caution must be exercised. Never dive alone, never dive in an enclosed area, or in an area where good ventilation is not eminent such as: under piers, narrow grottos, under heavily overgrown brush or trees or in any area where a good air circulation does not occur. Always make an effort to position your air unit to allow the prevailing breeze to carry any exhaust emissions away from the air intake of the compressor. Remember, Carbon Monoxide is the product of incomplete burning of gasoline and oil, so it most important to keep your unit properly running and clean. Never allow gasoline to overfill or spill anywhere near engine or compressor.
inside a Hookah compressor are lubricated with Teflon for the life of the unit, and need no additional lubrication. The air that is delivered by this type of Hookah compressor is pure, oil free air. It is however recommended that at least a 40 micron filter be included to remove any solid particles that may occur.

This type of Hookah compressors contains sealed bearings rather than oil for lubrication which can contaminate the air supply. Most compressors utilize an "oil bath lubrication system which will contaminate the air supply.

Hookah compressors operate at a relatively low pressure. The maximum pressure available from the higher capacity models is about 125 pounds per square inch. The higher the operating pressure, the lower the air output. Consistently high operating pressures (unless the unit specifically designed for high pressure use) will shorten the life of the compressor by a noticeable degree. Conversely, the LOWER the operating pressure, the greater the air output, and the longer the compressor life. A compressor should not be operated at high pressures unless a diver intends to be submerged at greater depths. If a diver is working at depths of 33 feet or less, he will need only 30 to 40 pounds per square inch for optimum operation of his regulator.

Most Hookah compressors have a built in "pressure relief valve" which prevents excessive pressure from building up in the compressor head when the diver is only making a small "demand" on the compressor. This valve is usually preset at the factory at approximately 50 p.s.i., which will give the average diver at shallow depths enough air to operate his regulator while leaving enough pressure left over to allow for increased exertion. If a diver is breathing at a normal rate (light exertion), the pressure relief valve will occasionally "pop off" and shoot out a burst of air. This is normal, as it prevents excess buildup of pressure in the compressor head.

If a diver is breathing heavily and is under physical exertion, he will be demanding all of the volume and pressure that the compressor can deliver. In this case, the pressure relief valve will rarely, if ever discharge excess pressure or "pop off."

The type of Hookah compressor that is required for a given diving operation is dependent upon the extent of underwater physical exertion, the depth, and the number of divers that are connected to the system.

A single diver under light exertion at shallow depths will require a relatively small air output that is measured in "cubic feet per minute," or "CFM." The same diver under heavy exertion will require additional air at slightly higher pressure and volume. If more than one diver is connected to an air system, or if diving at greater than normal depths, more air volume at higher pressures may be required.

**THE AIR RESERVE TANK**

The next major component in the Hookah air system is the reserve tank. This very important piece of equipment performs four vital functions:

1. The reserve tank operates as an air "reservoir," that supplies a constant volume of air at all times.
2. If, you are diving under heavy exertion and demanding a greater amount of air, the large volume of air in the reserve tank will supply the reserve air required.
3. If you were breathing directly from compressor itself, your rate of inhalation might actually surpass the air volume provided by the compressor, and you would not get a sufficient amount of air.
4. The reserve tank functions as a cooling and condensation vessel. Few divers realize it, but the air emerging from a Hookah compressor is quite hot, and can actually reach temperatures as high as 190 degrees.

As the air enters the reserve tank, it will expand and cool. This expansion process will also condense most of the water contained in the compressed air.

Hookah compressors, because of their small size do not have the capability to remove the moisture from the air and hence, they deliver air with an appreciable moisture content. The expansion process in the reserve tank allows the water to condense, ensuring that the diver breathes less moisture in the air.

The reserve tank also suppresses surges from the compressor or any temporary decrease in running speed. Often a the compressor's engine will run uneven due to moisture in the gasoline. The reserve tank can compensate for this by delivering an even flow of air.

And finally, the most important function of all. The reserve tank will contain enough pressurized air to give the diver a couple of breaths of breathing time, should his compressor, or engine failure run out of fuel or cease to operate.

Equipment breakdown is not a pleasant thing to consider while working underwater, but is always a possibility. In the event of an engine failure without a reserve tank in the system, a diver could experience an immediate loss of air that could lead to desperation and panic. Any experienced diver will tell you, that panic is the leading cause of drowning incidents.

**THE AIR HOSE**

The next component in the Hookah air system is the air hose. Hookah air hose is made of a special vinyl plastic construction, is resistant to the effects of oil, gasoline and sunlight that exists in the environment. Conventional rubber hose should never be used for diving, because it will gradually deteriorate and become toxic. Hookah hose commonly has an inside diameter of 3/8ths of an inch. It is constructed of an inner liner of food grade vinyl wrapped with a nylon webbing reinforcement and covered with a heavy duty PVC abrasion resistant wall.

Hookah hose is designed to prevent kinking and collapsing that could prevent the flow of air being shut off. A quality Hookah hose will be colored a bright yellow or orange, for a high degree of visibility. It will also float, so that any excess hose not actually being used will float on the surface. away from the diver, reducing the possibility of entanglements on the bottom. For example: If you are diving in ten feet of water but are using a thirty foot length of air hose, the excess twenty feet will float on the surface, away from you.

A quality Hookah air will not impart any "flavoring" to the air, and should meet "FDA and OSHA" requirements.

**THE REGULATOR**

The regulator is an oral respiration device that is worn in the divers mouth. The regulator regulates the amount of air that is received by the diver each time he inhales. Because the divers nose is covered by his face mask, air must be inhaled through the divers mouth.

There are two types of diving regulators, those designed for SCUBA use and those designed for Hookah applications.

A SCUBA regulator is designed for use with SCUBA a air tank, and delivers maximum efficiency when operated at a pressure exceeding 100 p.s.i. They require a "first stage" valve assembly, attached to the SCUBA tank. The function of the first stage is to reduce the extremely high pressure of the air in the SCUBA tank from approximately 2,250 p.s.i. to approximately 180 p.s.i. This pressure then goes to the "second stage," which is the part that is worn in the divers mouth. The second stage of a SCUBA regulator has a spring loaded "downstream" valve which delivers the correct amount of air to the diver when driven by an air pressure ranging from 100 to 250 p.s.i.

A prospective Hookah diver must realize that SCUBA regulators CANNOT be used for Hookah applications without special modifications. A typical Hookah compressor operates in an average pressure range of 30 to 50 p.s.i., which is not enough pressure to drive the spring loaded downstream valve of a SCUBA regulator.
A diver who already owns a SCUBA regulator, but who wishes to use it for Hookah applications, must take his regulator to a competent dive shop or repair station and get the regulator converted over for low pressure use. He should not attempt to do it himself. The conversion can be made by installing a set of low tension springs which will give maximum efficiency when operated at low Hookah pressures. A dive shop or repair station will also have the necessary test gauges, etc., to make certain the adaptation has been effective. A Hookah regulator is entirely different from a SCUBA regulator. It consists of a “second stage” only, which is fed directly from the output of the reserve tank via the air hose.

There are no valve assemblies of the type that are used with SCUBA tanks. Hookah regulators employ a “tilt,” or “pin” valve, which delivers a full air flow to the diver at a pressure as low as 30 p.s.i. This type of regulator is specifically designed for use with low pressure Hookah compressors. Hookah regulators, as are all modern regulators, are of the single hose, “demand” type. A “demand” regulator works on a relatively low volume of air, since it only has to deliver air as the diver breathes, or upon demands.

THE HARNESS

A regulator should not be used for Hookah diving unless it is in conjunction with a “chest harness.” The harness serves two principle functions:

1. It keeps the air hose from getting in the diver’s way when he is working underwater. The harness has a “back plate” which is automatically positioned over the center of the diver’s back when the harness is properly attached. Since the air hose terminates at the diver’s back, thus preventing the occurrence of potential entanglements around the diver’s body.

2. The regulator intake hose that attaches to the check valve prevents any pulling motion from the regulator while working underwater.

For example; if a diver were moving around underwater and inadvertently came to the end of the air hose, the harness would absorb the shock of the regulator and would not be jerked from the diver’s mouth.

INCIDENTAL ACCESSORIES, HOSES, HINTS, PRECAUTIONS:

One accessory hose item you will need is a short length of hose for routing the air output from the compressor to the input of the reserve tank. The type of hose that is needed depends upon the compressor you are using. Diaphragm models that operate in the 30 to 50 p.s.i. range use a simple hose connector that is made of standard hookah air hose. The high pressure, high volume piston compressors that are capable of delivering pressure of 100 p.s.i., require a connector made of special certified “heat resistant steam” hose, due to the fact that these models discharge air at higher temperatures. When setting up a Hookah air system, you will frequently need an array of metal fittings. For use around water, you should use stainless steel or brass fittings only.

This is especially important when diving in salt water. Fittings made of ferrous metal will rust or corrode when used in, or near a water environment.

If your Hookah compressor is powered by a gasoline engine, make every effort to ensure that the engine exhaust (which contains deadly carbon monoxide gas), is always placed DOWNWIND from the compressor. This will help prevent exhaust from being accidentally pulled into the compressor’s air inlet. Always use a “snorkel” extension on any compressor that can elevate the intake of the air supply away from engine exhaust contaminants. Never use a gasoline powered compressor in confined areas, such as underneath piers, in close, narrow grottos, etc. This will prevent the exhaust gases from dissipating into the atmosphere safely. Also, never dive in an area where there is little or limited ventilation or air movement. Take special precautions when diving in areas where the air is extremely still, as dead air spaces, or poor ventilation can cause exhaust gases to linger in the immediate area of the engine and compressor unit. Always install a long extension on the intake of your compressor to avoid the possibility of contamination of Carbon Monoxide Gas from the engine exhaust system.

The air intake of a compressor must tower over placed away from the engine exhaust at a sufficient height or distance to avoid intake of engine exhaust gas. If this gas is inhaled even in small quantities for short periods, it can cause severe headaches and possibly result in sickness. In larger quantities it can kill you, so please be careful!

If you are using Hookah equipment around salt water, be sure to rinse off all your components with freshwater afterwards. This includes your regulator, diving mask, harness, metal fittings, and air hose (flush it out on the inside as well as outside). A salt water environment will quickly corrode aluminum parts such as: Hookah compressors and gasoline engines. It is advisable to keep all metal components freshly painted and cleaned to avoid excess corrosion.

If you are using a gasoline powered compressor always shut off the engine before attempting to refill. Do not attempt to refill the engine’s gas tank while the engine is still running, as this will increase the possibility of spilling gasoline onto a hot engine, which could result in a potential fire or cause an explosion. A diver should always surface and shut off the engine first prior to refueling and allow time for the engine to cool down. Always use a funnel for refilling the gas tank, or a special spillproof gas container to prevent spillage.

Every Hookah diver should understand the basic rudiments of engine and compressor maintenance, and should always keep his or her equipment in top condition. If you take proper care of your equipment, it will give you many years of trouble free service. Knowing how to work on or repair your own equipment will also come in handy, should you experience any mechanical failures on a diving trip. It is a good idea to carry along some spare parts for your air compressor, and the necessary tools to make repairs.

All of the basic “rules of the deep” that apply to SCUBA diving also apply to Hookah diving as well. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCE SHOULD YOU DIVE ALONE!

Always Hookah dive with a partner or dive tender to watch over you.

If you were to experience underwater problems, your “diving partner or dive tender should be available to come to your immediate assistance.

Even though no formal instruction is required to use Hookah equipment, we strongly recommend that all divers should take a “CERTIFIED SCUBA” course at your local county or diving supply store. Some dive shops offer a courses on Hookah diving as well.

You should also read information on the subject of underwater diving safety and study thoroughly. This will further familiarize you with the “rules of the deep”.

- Typical air system for one diver includes an air hose, reserve tank, regulator, harness, and connector hose to compressor.

- Typical air system for one diver includes an air hose, reserve tank, regulator, harness, and connector hose to compressor.
WARNING CARBON MONOXIDE GAS

If you're considering diving with a "Hookah Compressor", it is most important that you become aware of Potential Danger associated with exhaust emissions. We place a caution label on the engine, warning of dangerous engine fumes and also illustrate further warning in "Introduction to Hookah Diving" and Safety in Gold Dredging that is issued with the purchase of all diving equipment.

WHAT IS CARBON MONOXIDE GAS?
Carbon Monoxide is an invisible odorless gas which gives no warning of its presence. It is the product of the incomplete burning of any material such as; Oil, Gasoline, Wood, Coal, etc. that contains carbon.

WHAT IS THE EFFECT OF CARBON MONOXIDE EXPOSURE?
Carbon Monoxide deprives the blood of its ability to carry oxygen throughout the body. When Carbon Monoxide is inhaled, it chemically combines with hemoglobin, the oxygen carrier in the blood. Even if there is plenty of oxygen in the air, hemoglobin combines much more readily with Carbon Monoxide than with oxygen. As the oxygen level of the blood is reduced, the heart must pump faster in an effort to supply sufficient amounts of oxygen to the brain and other parts of the body. When the brain does not receive enough oxygen, symptoms of headache, dizziness and mental confusion occur. Further exposure to the gas causes lack of coordination, weakness and nausea. The final effect of excessive exposure are convulsions, coma and death.

Needless to say, we cannot emphasize strongly enough that caution must be exercised. Never dive alone, never dive in an enclosed area, or in an area where good ventilation is not eminent such as; under piers, narrow grottos, under heavily overgrown brush or trees or in any area where a good breeze does not occur. Always make an effort to position your air unit to allow the prevailing breeze to carry any exhaust emissions away from the air intake of the compressor.

Remember, Carbon Monoxide is the product of incomplete burning of gasoline and oil, so it most important to keep your unit properly running and clean. Never allow gasoline to overfill or spill anywhere near engine and compressor.

THE SAFETY AIR SNORKEL DOES NOT ELIMINATE CARBON MONOXIDE GAS, IT ONLY AIDS IN THE REDUCTION OF FUMES. ALL THE SAFETY CAUTIONS MUST BE OBSERVED!
A5C

263/265 COMPRESSOR TANK CONFIGURATION
2 OR 3 DIVERS (RT 9 OR RT 25)

High temperature hose (HC1ST) must be used on the output of the 263 Air Compressors. The 263 Compressors run hot and can heat up standard air hose on blow the ends off.

Optional Recommended Air filter (CDAF)

Air intakes are re-located to reduce the chance of Carbon Monoxide intake

Remote air intakes reduce the chance of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

THIS IS THE AIR SUPPLY COMING FROM THE H.P. COMPRESSOR

RT9S AND RT25S STAINLESS STEEL TANK

1/4" M BRASS PETCOCK ALLOWS DRAINAGE OF THE CONDENSATION FROM THE RESERVE TANK

263G & 263GH

Remote air intakes reduce the chance of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning
Model # Has HydroAir General Instructions

Use and care instructions:
Congratulations, you have purchased the one of the most practical diving devices in the world to operate and use. (U.S. Patent # 592446).

Caution: The “HydroAir” compressors must be kept submerged in order to keep the air compressors cool. Do not run more that a two minutes out of the water or damage may occur.

Maintenance: Rinse occasionally with fresh water. If submersed, rinse thoroughly with fresh water and run 5 minutes to purge with the air chuck not connected.

Battery recommendations:
Batteries should be deep cycle group 24. Be sure to read all battery safety precautions. Batteries are full of sulfuric acid and can be dangerous. We recommend Champion 34 amp hours or Delco Voyager 24 weighing to 40 lbs. (A good quality battery should run 2 to 6 hours of dive time.) The new Optima batteries work very well and they are spillproof.

Instructions:
1. Prepare system for operation:
Open up the lid and install a clean battery into the Hydroair. Connect the red terminal to the positive and the black to the negative. Reinstall the battery lid and latch down.

2. Purge system
Place battery near unit, but close enough that the compressors battery cable can be connected. The red connector is connected to the positive (+) post and the black is connected to the negative (-) post of the battery. Allow the compressors to operate for approximately 10 seconds free flowing from the open air discharge chucks. This will purge the system for air purity.

3. Attach air fittings
Attach air chucks in the bottom box to the air nipples in the folded down top boxes. Make sure the bottom and top boxes are parallel for ease of chucking. Sometimes a light spray of silicone will improve air chuck attachment. (note: system must be purged for a least ten seconds after silicone has been applied to the air chuck).

4. Assemble battery to compressor
Disconnect the battery and place the unit in the float tube with straps dropped inside the tube. Reach under the tube and pull the strap out to the sides. Place the battery in the unit being careful not to get any battery acid on yourself.

5. Attach battery terminals and check system
Hook up battery clips and make sure the clips and air chucks are secure and safe. It is important that battery clips are securely on the battery post. If everything is hooked up correctly the compressors will run for about 5 seconds and shut off once the system is pressurized. Close the lid.

6. Attach air line and straps
Take both ends of the straps laying outside of the tube and connect over the top of the unit. Wrap the air line around the securing strap 2 times and plug in air chuck. Lay out air line and make sure there is no possibility of kinking in the air line. (Note the compressors will run again for about a minute until the system is pressurized)

7. Install diver’s flag
Install dive flag and make sure every this is in good working order before the system is placed in the water.

For ease of flotation tube inflation an optional air hose and chuck may be used. A auto inflator can be added to most buoyancy compensators. Consult your local dive shop.