

**OUTLINE SHEET 3.5
DISENTANGLEMENT PROCEDURES
FREE FLOATER/HELICOPTER AIRCREW**

ENABLING OBJECTIVES:

- 3.9 List the disentanglement procedures in both day and night conditions for survivors both with and without aircrew survival equipment.
- 3.10 Demonstrate disentanglement procedures in both day and night conditions for survivors both with and without aircrew survival equipment.

TOPIC OUTLINE:

WARNING

Inhalation of _____ resulting from aircraft fires and/or aircraft material damage may be harmful to rescue personnel. If smoke is present, the rescue swimmer shall be deployed up-wind and will approach the aircraft in a manner as to avoid any smoke. Discard wet suit if it becomes impregnated with composite fibers.

NOTE

Equipment worn by survivor determines the procedures to be used in parachute disentanglement.

A. DISENTANGLEMENT PROCEDURES FOR FREE FLOTER

- 1. **ASSESS** situation to determine if survivor(s) are _____, or active. Assessing the situation begins _____ water entry. The situation may change at any moment.
- 2. **ESTABLISH** communication to determine the condition of the survivor and make approach. Ask “_____”? The rescue swimmer shall continually evaluate the medical condition of a survivor during the entire course of rescue.
- 3. Grasp survivor between the shoulder blades and pull survivor into wind. Obtain control of survivor “_____”.

NOTE

_____. Give two rescue breaths if required.

- 4. **CLEAR** _____. If survivor is conscious ask about any known injuries or conditions.
- 5. **CHECK FLOTATION**, evaluate the condition of survivor’s flotation

**OUTLINE SHEET 3.5
DISENTANGLEMENT PROCEDURES
FREE FLOATER/HELICOPTER AIRCREW**

NOTE

When the survivor has damaged or no flotation, the rescue swimmer may give up his/her SAR-1 vest. If the rescue swimmer chooses to give up flotation, he/she shall use the appropriate conscious or unconscious survivor procedures as outlined in LT. 3.8 Combative Survivor Procedures.

6. DISENTANGLEMENT from head to toe.
7. SWEEP ARMS, ensure that the survivor's arms are completely clear of any debris. Once it has been verified that the survivor's arms are clear, _____ across the survivor's chest.
8. _____, using the spine as a reference, submerge and proceed hand-over-hand keeping one hand on the survivor at all times. Proceed down the back and remove any debris off of the survivor's legs. Submerge _____ as necessary to remove all possible entanglements.

WARNING

If survivor has suspected back injury, use the side of the survivor as a reference. Proceed hand-over-hand along the side, keeping one hand on the survivor at all times, remove all possible entanglements.

9. DISCARD RAFT, (if applicable).

NOTE

At the discretion of the rescue swimmer the raft may be punctured with a knife and sunk before, during, or after the survivor has been removed.

WARNING

Loss of _____ is a serious life threatening condition requiring immediate medical treatment. This condition takes precedence and survivor should be recovered by _____.

10. Perform _____ from head-to-toe, to ensure that all shroud lines and parachute suspension lines are clear.
11. SIGNAL rescue platform.
 - a. Day – _____.
 - b. Night – _____.

**OUTLINE SHEET 3.5
DISENTANGLEMENT PROCEDURES
FREE FLOATER/HELICOPTER AIRCREW**

WARNING

Lack of respiratory function (breathing) is a life-threatening condition. If the survivor is not breathing, the rescue swimmer shall give two rescue breaths to the survivor, safely complete all applicable disentanglement/recovery procedures, and signal the rescue platform for immediate recovery of the survivor. After the completion of applicable disentanglement/recovery procedures, the rescue swimmer shall continue rescue breathing for the survivor every 15-20 seconds until recovery by the rescue platform.

12. As the rescue boat is approaching:
 - a. Ensure the area is _____.
 - b. Establish a _____ hand cross-chest carry, grasping survivors lifting “V” ring in your left hand.
13. If helicopter recovery, allow the rescue hook to touch the water, discharging static electricity.
14. Connect large end of rescue hook to survivor’s gated “D” ring.
15. Use appropriate procedures for rescue device selected.
16. Perform _____ on rescue device, signal up hoist.

b. DISENTANGLEMENT PROCEDURES FOR

_____ (CMU-33/P22P-18 & PRU-60/P22-15) _____
 _____ (CMU-30/P22P-15 & PRU-61)

When the survivor is wearing the AIRSAFE/ASAIP vest with body armor, the rescue swimmer shall:

1. ASSESS situation to determine if survivor(s) are conscious, unconscious, passive, or active. Assessing the situation begins before water entry. The situation may change at any moment.
2. ESTABLISH communication to determine the condition of the survivor and make approach. Ask, “Are you OK”? The rescue swimmer shall continually evaluate the medical condition of a survivor during the entire course of the rescue.
3. Grasp survivor between the shoulder blades and pull survivor into wind and away from survivor. Obtain control of survivor “_____”.

NOTE

_____. Give two rescue breaths if required.

4. CLEAR head, neck, and chest area. If survivor is conscious ask about any known injuries or conditions.

**OUTLINE SHEET 3.5
DISENTANGLEMENT PROCEDURES
FREE FLOATER/HELICOPTER AIRCREW**

NOTE

If survivor is wearing an HGU series helmet the chin strap must be _____ prior to inflating survivor's flotation.

5. CHECK FLOTATION, evaluate the condition of survivor's flotation.

NOTE

When the survivor has damaged flotation or no flotation, the rescue swimmer may give up his/her SAR 1 vest. If the rescue swimmer chooses to give up flotation, he/she shall use the appropriate conscious or unconscious survivor procedures as outlined in LT. 3.8, Combative Survivor Procedures.

NOTE

The following flotation assemblies can be utilized with the ASAIP VEST; LPU-21/P, LPU-27/P and LPU-35/P.

WARNING

Depending on flotation assembly installed, the rescue swimmer must use the appropriate inflation procedures.

6. DISENTANGLEMENT, from head-to-toe.
7. SWEEP ARMS, ensure that the survivor's arms are completely clear of any debris. Once it is been verified that the survivor's arms are clear _____ across their chest.
8. _____, using the spine as a reference, submerge and proceed hand-over-hand along the side, keeping one hand on the survivor at all times, and remove all possible entanglements.
9. DISCARD RAFT, (if applicable).

NOTE

At the discretion of the rescue swimmer the raft may be punctured with a knife and sunk before, during, or after the survivor has been removed.

10. Perform _____, head to toe to ensure that all shroud lines and parachute suspension lines are clear.
11. SIGNAL rescue platform.
 - a. Day – Armed raised, thumb up.
 - b. Night –Arm raised, waving high intensity chemical light.

**OUTLINE SHEET 3.5
DISENTANGLEMENT PROCEDURES
FREE FLOATER/HELICOPTER AIRCREW**

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12. As the rescue boat is approaching:

a. Ensure AREA IS CLEAR.

NOTE

Survivor’s lifting device is located on right side of vest. Lifting device could be covered by nylon restraining flap.

WARNING

The survivor will ride lower than normal on PNJ-205 and TRISAR rescue harnesses.

13. _____ for rescue device selected.

14. Perform SAFETY CHECK on rescue device, signal “ready for pick-up”..

C. ARMOR PLATE REMOVAL PROCEDURES

NOTE

The following procedures for armor plate removal will happen during Step 6 (disentanglement head-to-toe), immediately following the _____ step.

WARNING

The rescue swimmer must decide if performing armor plate removal procedures could cause further injury to survivor.

NOTE

If vest is zippered fully, armor release _____ will not detach normally. Armor release beaded pull handle will have to be detached at snaps to remove back plate.

WARNING

Failure of armor release beaded pull handle to completely come away from survivor could cause a choking hazard to survivor. If this occurs, rescue swimmer must _____ to allow back plate to fall away.

1. Grasp armored release beaded pull handle located on front of vest, and pull out and away (_____

**OUTLINE SHEET 3.5
DISENTANGLEMENT PROCEDURES
FREE FLOATER/HELICOPTER AIRCREW**

_____) to release back plate. If back plate does not fall away, pull free from hook/pile tape located on rear of vest and discard.

NOTE

Vest could be fully zippered which would cover access to chest plate. Unzip vest to expose chest plate.

2. Grasp nylon web handle on front plate, located on center of chest _____ vest. Pull free from hook/pile tape and discard.
3. Continue disentanglement using appropriate procedures

D. RAFT EXTRACTION PROCEDURES

WARNING

Life raft must be discarded prior to _____.

NOTE

The point at which disentanglement in the life raft becomes unfeasible is the point at which the rescue swimmer should extract the survivor from the raft. Once the survivor is in the water, the rescue swimmer resumes disentanglement procedures from where he/she left off.

1. _____ methods of removing the survivor from the raft are as follows:

WARNING

_____.

- 1.a. The rescue swimmer gets behind the survivor, places his/ her _____ against the edge of the life raft, and grasps the survivor's harness/flight (DO NOT GRAB FLOTATION) suit between the shoulder blades.
- b. Simultaneously, the rescue swimmer pulls the survivor up and over the raft lobe, and pushes down and away with knees against the raft.
- c. Once the survivor is in the water, _____.

WARNING

_____.

- 2.a. The rescue swimmer gets behind the survivor, and grasp the harness/flight (DO NOT GRAB FLOTATION) suit between the shoulder blades.

**OUTLINE SHEET 3.5
DISENTANGLEMENT PROCEDURES
FREE FLOATER/HELICOPTER AIRCREW**

- b. The rescue swimmer will roll the survivor and raft either to the right or left. Inform the survivor if practical. Normally, in order to gain momentum, the rescue swimmer will rock the survivor/raft _____ and prepare to roll the survivor out of the raft. On the third time, roll the survivor into the water immediately righting the survivor by rolling him/her onto their back.
- c. Once the survivor is in the water, continue disentanglement procedures.

WARNING

- 3.a. The rescue swimmer gets behind the survivor and grasps the harness/flight suit between the shoulder blades.
- b. With one hand, the rescue swimmer removes his/her _____ while maintaining positive control of the survivor with one hand. The rescue swimmer then uses the knife to puncture the raft and deflate it.

WARNING

This is done _____ of the survivor ensuring not to injure the survivor or swimmer.

- c. While raft is deflating, the rescue swimmer may stow the knife if practical.
- d. Once the survivor is in the water, continue disentanglement procedures.