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SYSTEMATIC GUIDE TO DECOMPRESSION SCHEDULE CALCULATIONS

William R. Braithwaite

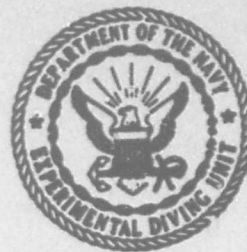
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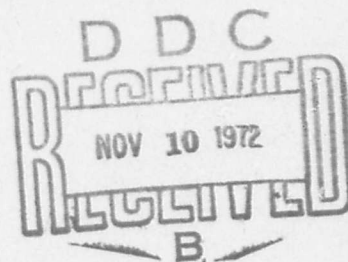
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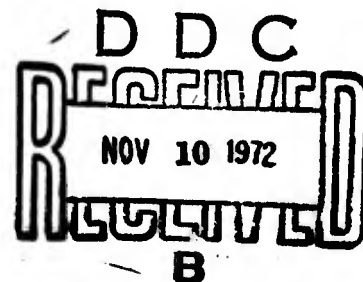
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Experimental Diving Unit Report
11-72

SYSTEMATIC GUIDE
TO
DECOMPRESSION SCHEDULE CALCULATIONS

W. R. BRAITHWAITE, LCDR, MC, USNR



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Submitted:

W. R. Braithwaite
W. R. Braithwaite
LCDR MC USN
Medical Research
Officer

Reviewed:

W. B. Wright
W. B. Wright
LCDR MC USN
Acting Senior
Medical Research
Officer

Approved:

J. J. Coleman
J. J. Coleman
CDR USN
Officer in Charge

I-A

ABSTRACT

This report is designed to be used in conjunction with Workman's presentation of the theoretical basis for the calculation of decompression schedules, EDJ Report No. 6-65, to clarify the definitions and simplify the calculation procedure. An attempt has been made to explain verbally and graphically the basic concepts in areas known to be difficult for students of Workman's method. The report includes a step-by-step program designed to lead one through the calculations with a minimum of confusion, and a discussion of methods for shortening the time involved. The necessary tables and worksheet used in the calculations are also included.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Many students find the hand calculation of decompression tables difficult, even if the basic concepts are understood, because the arithmetic manipulations appear intricate and cumbersome as presented. The enclosed explanation includes a step-by-step program designed to simplify these calculations. It adheres as closely as possible to the method, symbols, and worksheet presented by Workman.

II. DEFINITIONS

A short definition of each variable is included in the program (long version) to keep the user aware of what he is dealing with and to further his understanding. In addition to the more detailed explanations to be found in Workman's original report, you may find the graphical correlation of parameters in figure 1 useful.

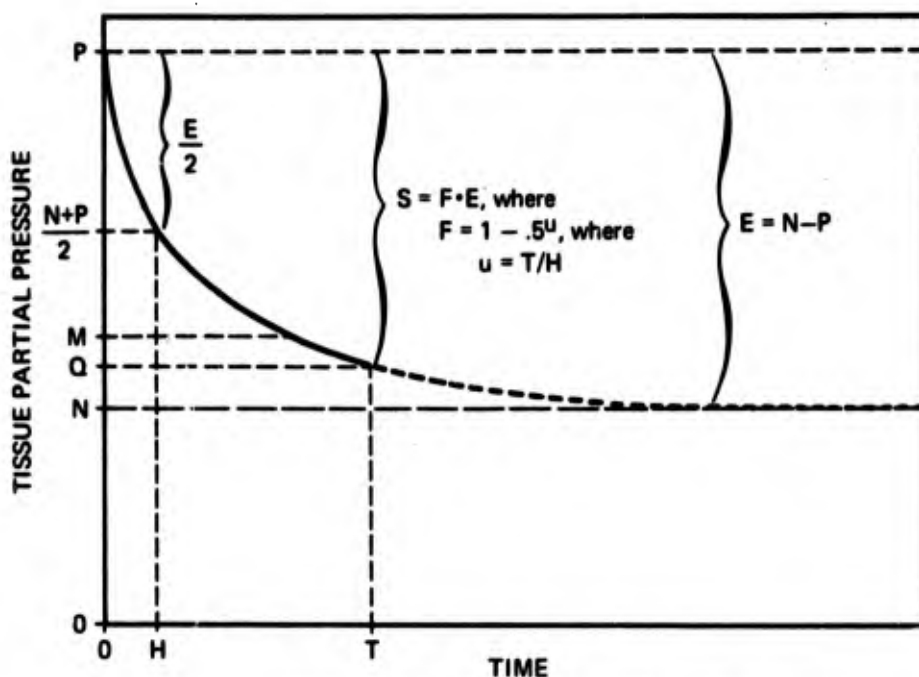


Figure 1: Inert gas partial pressure vs time in tissue of half-time H during decompression stop of length T minutes at ambient inert gas partial pressure N.

In figure 1, the value of partial pressure of inert gas is plotted (on the y-axis) against time (on the x-axis) for a tissue of half-time H during a typical decompression stop of length T minutes. The decrease in partial pressure is seen to be exponential with time from the tissue partial pressure at the beginning of the stop (P) to that at the end of the stop (Q). The curve is extended past the stop time (T) to its asymptote at the ambient partial pressure (N) to illustrate the time course for a very long stop.

The length of the stop (T) is the time necessary to reduce the partial pressure in the controlling tissue to less than or equal to a value (M) which has been found (empirically) to be safe for ascent to the next stop for this particular half-time tissue.

The actual change in tissue partial pressure (S) during this time is a certain fraction (F) of the inert gas gradient (E) between the ambient partial pressure at the stop (N) and the current tissue partial pressure (P). This fraction is determined from the standard exponential decay formula: $F = 1 - e^{-kt}$, where $K = 0.693/H$. Since $e^{-0.693} = .5$, the formula can be rewritten: $F = 1 - .5^u$, where the exponential time constant (u) is equal to the number of tissue half-times, or time units, spent at the stop (T/H).

III. CALCULATIONS

The three stages of calculation; exposure, ascent, and decompression are described in enough detail that someone familiar with the Workman paper should have no difficulty in performing the hand calculations. Copies of tables T, U, and M and a one-page short form (minus the explanations) are provided for convenience in repetitive calculations.

The exposure section uses the first column of the worksheet to calculate the inert gas partial pressure in each of the considered half-time tissues immediately before ascent. Step I.1.F requires you to look up the value of the time function (F) in table T for the specific bottom time (T) and each tissue half-time (H). Alternatively, you may calculate these values with the formula provided. This section may also be used to calculate desaturation during the surface interval before a repetitive dive. Substitute 0 ft. for depth of dive (D), surface interval for bottom time (T), residual (surfacing) tissue partial pressures (Q) for surface partial pressures (P), and then complete the calculations exactly as if it were a dive, being certain to observe the correct signs of the figures. The resulting Q's are then the surface partial pressures (P) for the following repetitive dive.

The ascent section introduces a formula for calculating the first decompression stop using the allowable surfacing tissue partial pressures (M10) and the changes in allowable tissue partial pressure per 10 ft. (ΔM), both from Workman's table M. (Workman actually presents a different table for each inert gas, N for nitrogen and H for helium, but here they are referred to collectively as table M.) The section then uses the second column of the worksheet to calculate the tissue partial pressures after ascent to the first stop. These are then tested to insure that the first stop is valid and appropriate corrections are indicated if it is not. Step II.2.F requires that you look up the value of the time function (F) in table U for the specific time unit (U) calculated. This calculation should be carried to three decimal places (rounded) and F values interpolated as necessary. A formula is provided for the alternative calculation.

The decompression section uses Workman's formula to calculate trial time functions (f) for each tissue in which P is greater than M. You must enter table T once again to find each trial time (t), but in the reverse manner. Find the trial time function (f) in the body of the table (always rounding to the next higher value in the table) and read the equivalent exposure time (t) at the margin. The largest of these times is then the stop time (T). An equation is provided for the formidable alternative of calculation. The tissue partial pressures at the end of the stop (Q) are then calculated and tested for validity. The second test points out when a stop may be skipped.

Note that for helium-oxygen dives where pure oxygen is to be used during decompression, the inert gas fraction (G) must be changed at the 50 ft. stop. As a rule, a value of $G = .20$ should be used in this case.

The one page short form "program" provided for your convenience in repetitive calculations is identical to the long form described above without the explanations or alternative formulae. If there is any confusion about the calculations or notation, refer back to the long version for explanation.

IV. DISCUSSION

Although this scheme tells you to calculate all the values for all tissues, you will learn from experience that trends can be found which will lessen the number of these values that you must work out. For example, to find the maximum of the trial first stops (and the trial stop times) all you have to do is bracket a value with two lesser ones to determine that it is a maximum, thereby saving half your calculations. This maximum will always be found only in the tissues where P is greater than M, and usually will be in the middle of this group. Also, the control of decompression tends to shift to tissues of greater half-time as you ascend, so you do not have to carry out calculations on tissues with half-times less than that of the controlling tissue.

Some of the tests included are really not necessary if you use the formulae and do not make any mathematical errors, but they are useful to keep you on the right track and help give you confidence in your output.

Several computer language programs have been written to perform these calculations at various facilities. Although they provide a great saving in time and energy, they are, for the most part, devised on the same bases as this scheme, produce the same results, suffer the same inadequacies, and should not be given any more credance than your own hand wrought tables. Your ability to derive these tables by hand is much more useful for the resulting basis for understanding and intelligent use of existing tables than it is for the mechanical production of schedules that is probably better handled by machines.

V. CONCLUSION

This report has explained the basic concepts of Workman's method for the calculation of decompression schedules and supplies a step-by-step program to lead the user through the calculations with a minimum of confusion. It should serve as a useful adjunct to Workman's original report as a teaching tool as well as a refresher and guide for use by experienced personnel.

REFERENCE

1. Workman, R. D. Calculation of decompression schedules for nitrogen-oxygen and helium-oxygen dives. U. S. Navy Experimental Diving Unit Research Report No. 6-65

APPENDIX A

I. EXPOSURE

- G Enter decimal fraction of inert gas in the breathing mixture (eg. .79 in air)
- H Enter half times of tissues to be considered (usually 5, 10, 20, 40, 80, and 120 minutes)
1. Calculate tissue partial pressures (Q) after exposure.
- D Enter depth of dive in feet of seawater
- A Enter absolute depth = $D + 33$
- N Enter ambient inert gas partial pressure = $G \times A$
- T Enter bottom time in minutes.
- For each tissue considered:
- P Enter surface partial pressure = $G \times 33$
(eg. $.79 \times 33 = 26$ for air)
or residual tissue partial pressure (Q) if this is a repetitive dive.
- F Enter time function from table T
or calculate: $F = 1 - .5^u$ where $u = T/H$
- E Enter inert gas gradient = $N - P$
- S Enter tissue partial pressure change = $F \times E$
- Q Enter new tissue partial pressure = $P + S$
(Exposure Q)

II. ASCENT

1. Calculate trial stop (TFS) for each tissue,

$TFS = (Q - M_{10}) \times 10 / \Delta M$ where M_{10} is the M value for the 10 foot stop (allowable surfacing partial pressure) and ΔM is the change in M per 10 ft. depth increase; both from table M (N or H)

Select the deepest TFS and round to the next deeper 10 foot increment for the first stop (FS).

2. Solve for ascent to first stop:

D Enter average depth of ascent = $(\text{Bottom} + \text{FS}) / 2$

A Enter average absolute depth = $D + 33$

N Enter average ambient partial pressure = $G \times A$

T Enter ascent time in minutes = $(\text{Bottom} - \text{FS}) / 60$

For each tissue considered:

P Enter exposure partial pressure (Q from exposure)

U Enter time unit = T/H

F Enter time function from table T
or calculate $F = 1 - .5^U$

E Enter inert gas gradient = $N - P$

S Enter tissue partial pressure change = $F \times E$

Q Enter new tissue partial pressure = $P + S$

M Enter M values for first stop from table M (N or H)

3. Test resultant Q's against M's for validity of first stop:

a. If all Q's are smaller than or equal to M's, this stop may be skipped. Subtract 10 ft. from FS and recalculate step II. 2. with new FS.

b. If any Q is larger than the M values given for the stop 10 ft. deeper ($M + \Delta M$), add ten feet to FS and recalculate step II. 2. with this new FS.

c. If the trial calculations pass these two tests, the first stop is valid. Proceed to the decompression.

III. DECOMPRESSION

1. Enter decompression stop parameters:

D Enter depth of stop

A Enter absolute depth of stop = $D + 33$

N Enter ambient partial pressure = $G \times A$

For each tissue considered:

P Enter previous tissue partial pressure
(Q from previous stop or ascent)

E Enter inert gas gradient = $N - P$

M Enter M value for stop from table M (N or H)

2. Calculate trial time functions (f) for each tissue in which P is greater than M:

$$f = (M - P) / E$$

Find equivalent exposure times in table T or calculate: $t = -H (\ln (1 - f) / \ln 2)$, and round up to the next larger whole minute.

The largest of these times (t) is the stop time (T).

3. Calculate tissue partial pressure at end of stop:

T Enter stop time

For each tissue considered:

F Enter time function for table T
or calculate: $F = 1 - .5^u$ where $u = T/H$

S Enter tissue partial pressure change = $F \times E$

Q Enter new tissue partial pressure = $P + S$

4. Test resultant Q's:

a. If any Q is larger than its M value, add 1 to T and recalculate step III. 3. with this new T.

b. If all Q's are smaller than or equal to the M values for the next stop ($M - \Delta M$), the next stop may be skipped.

5. Ascend ten feet to the next stop and repeat until at surface.

DECOMPRESSION TABLE CALCULATION

(Short Form)

G = Inert gas
H = Half times

Exposure:

D = Bottom
A = D + 33
N = G x A
T = Time
For each tissue:
P = G x 33 (or surface Q)
F = (table T)
E = N - P
S = F x E
Q = P + S

Ascent:

For each tissue:
TFS = $(Q - M_{10}) \times 10 / \Delta M$
FS = deepest TFS to next deeper 10 ft.
D = (Bottom + FS) / 2
A = D + 33
N = G x A
T = (Bottom - FS) / 60
For each tissue:
P = Exposure Q
U = T/H
F = (table U)
E = N - P
S = F x E
Q = P + S
M = (table M)
Test each Q:
If all Q's $\leq$ M's, FS = FS - 10
If any Q $>$ (M + ΔM), FS = FS + 10

Decompression:

D = Stop
A = D + 33
N = G x A
For each tissue:
P = Previous Q
E = N - P
M = (table M)
f = $(M - P) / E$ (where $M > P$)
t = (table T)
T = largest t
For each tissue:
F = (table T)
S = F x E
Q = P + S
Test each Q:
If any Q $>$ M, T = T + 1
If all Q's $\leq$ (M - ΔM), D = D - 20
Ascend to next stop:

10 D = D - 10

TABLE T
TIME FUNCTIONS (F)
(PERCENTAGE DECIMAL)

APPENDIX B

FOR DETERMINATION OF TISSUE PRESSURE IN 5, 10, 20, 40, 80, 120, 160, 200 AND 240 - MINUTE TISSUES DURING EXPOSURES UP TO 150 MINUTES.

EXPOSURE TIME MINUTES	TISSUE HALF TIME (Minutes)								
	5	10	20	40	80	120	160	200	240
1	129	066	034	017	009	004	004	002	002
2	242	129	066	034	017	011	009	007	004
3	340	187	098	050	026	017	013	011	009
4	425	242	129	066	034	022	017	014	011
5	500	293	158	083	042	028	022	018	014
6	564	340	187	098	050	034	025	021	017
7	621	384	215	114	059	039	030	024	020
8	669	425	242	129	067	045	034	027	022
9	712	463	268	144	075	050	037	031	025
10	750	500	293	158	083	055	042	034	028
11	782	533	317	173	091	061	045	038	031
12	811	564	340	187	099	066	050	041	034
13	835	593	362	201	107	072	055	044	036
14	857	621	384	215	114	078	059	047	039
15	875	646	405	229	122	083	063	051	042
16	892	669	425	242	129	088	067	054	045
17	906	692	445	254	137	093	071	057	047
18	918	712	463	268	144	096	074	061	050
19	927	732	482	280	152	103	078	064	053
20	937	750	500	293	158	108	084	067	055
21	945	765	516	304	165	114	087	070	059
22	953	782	533	317	173	119	090	073	061
23	959	797	548	328	181	124	094	077	064
24	963	811	564	340	187	129	099	081	066
25	967	824	579	351	196	134	102	083	069
26	972	835	593	362	201	139	107	086	072
27	977	847	607	373	209	143	110	089	075
28	980	857	621	384	215	149	114	092	078
29	982	866	633	395	222	154	118	096	081
30	985	875	646	405	229	158	122	099	083
31		884	657	415	235	162	125	102	085
32		892	669	425	242	168	129	105	088
33		899	681	435	249	173	132	108	090
34		906	692	445	255	178	137	111	093
35		912	702	454	262	183	141	114	095
36		918	712	463	268	187	144	117	098
37		922	722	473	275	192	148	120	101
38		927	732	482	280	197	151	123	103
39		932	741	491	287	201	154	126	106
40		937	750	500	293	206	159	129	108
41		941	758	508	299	210	162	133	111
42		945	766	516	304	215	166	136	114
43		949	774	525	311	219	169	139	116
44		953	782	533	317	224	173	141	119
45		956	790	541	323	228	177	144	121
46		959	797	548	328	233	180	147	124
47		960	804	556	335	237	184	150	126
48		963	811	564	340	242	188	153	129
49		965	817	572	346	248	192	156	131
50		967	824	579	351	250	195	159	134
51		970	830	586	357	255	198	162	137
52		972	835	593	362	259	201	165	139
53		974	841	600	369	264	205	168	141
54		977	847	607	373	268	208	171	143
55		978	852	614	379	272	211	174	146
56		980	857	621	384	277	215	176	149
57		981	862	627	390	281	218	179	151
58		982	866	633	395	285	222	182	154
59		984	871	639	400	289	226	185	156
60		985	874	646	405	293	229	188	159
61			880	652	411	297	233	191	161
62			884	657	415	300	235	193	164
63			888	664	421	304	238	196	166
64			892	669	425	309	242	199	169
65			895	675	431	313	244	201	171
66			899	681	435	317	248	204	173
67			902	686	440	321	251	207	175
68			906	692	445	324	255	210	178
69			909	697	450	328	259	213	180
70			912	702	455	332	262	215	183
71			915	707	459	336	264	218	185
72			918	712	464	340	268	221	187
73			920	717	469	342	271	224	190
74			922	722	473	347	274	226	192
75			925	727	478	352	276	229	194

EXPOSURE TIME MINUTES	TISSUE HALF TIME (Minutes)							
	20	40	80	120	160	200	240	
76	927	732	482	354	280	232	197	
77	930	736	487	359	284	235	199	
78	932	741	491	362	287	237	201	
79	934	745	495	366	289	240	203	
80	937	750	500	373	293	242	206	
81	939	754	505	374	296	245	208	
82	941	758	508	377	299	247	210	
83	943	763	512	381	302	250	212	
84	945	766	516	384	305	253	215	
85	947	770	521	387	308	256	217	
86	949	774	524	391	310	258	219	
87	951	778	528	395	313	261	222	
88	953	782	533	399	317	263	224	
89	955	786	537	402	319	266	226	
90	956	790	541	405	323	268	228	
91	957	794	545	408	325	271	231	
92	959	797	550	411	328	273	233	
93	959	797	554	415	332	275	235	
94	960	804	557	419	334	278	237	
95	962	807	561	423	337	281	239	
96	963	811	565	425	340	283	242	
97	964	814	569	428	342	285	245	
98	965	817	573	431	346	288	248	
99	966	820	576	435	348	291	249	
100	967	824	580	439	352	293	250	
101	968	826	584	442	355	295	253	
102	970	830	587	445	357	298	255	
103	971	832	591	448	359	301	257	
104	972	835	594	451	363	303	259	
105	973	838	597	455	365	305	262	
106	974	841	601	458	368	307	264	
107	976	844	605	461	371	310	266	
108	977	847	608	463	374	312	268	
109	977	849	611	466	377	314	270	
110	978	852	615	469	379	317	272	
111	979	854	618	472	381	320	274	
112	980	857	622	476	384	322	277	
113	980	859	625	479	386	324	279	
114	981	862	628	482	390	326	281	
115	982	864	631	484	392	329	283	
116	982	866	634	487	395	331	285	
117	983	868	637	491	398	333	287	
118	984	870	640	494	400	336	289	
119	984	873	644	497	403	338	291	
120	985	875	647	500	405	340	293	
121		877	650	503	407	343	295	
122		880	653	506	411	345	297	
123		882	656	509	413	347	299	
124		884	659	512	416	349	300	
125		886	662	515	418	351	302	
126		888	665	517	421	354	304	
127		890	668	520	424	356	306	
128		892	670	523	426	358	309	
129		894	673	525	428	361	311	
130		895	676	528	431	363	313	
131		898	679	531	433	365	315	
132		899	682	533	436	367	317	
133		900	685	536	438	370	319	
134		902	687	539	440	372	321	
135		904	690	542	443	374	323	
136		906	693	545	445	376	324	
137		908	695	547	447	378	326	
138		909	698	550	450	380	328	
139		910	701	552	452	382	330	
140		912	703	555	455	384	332	
141		913	705	557	457	387	334	
142		915	708	560	459	389	336	
143		916	711	562	462	391	338	
144		918	713	565	464	393	340	
145		919	715	567	466	395	342	
146		920	718	570	469	397	344	
147		920	720	572	471	399	346	
148		922	723	575	474	401	347	
149		924	725	577	476	403	349	
150		925	728	580	478	405	352	

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TABLE U
Time Unit (U) [Second Decimal Place]

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0.0	----	.007	.014	.021	.027	.034	.041	.047	.054	.061
0.1	.067	.073	.081	.086	.092	.099	.105	.111	.117	.123
0.2	.129	.136	.141	.147	.153	.159	.165	.171	.176	.182
0.3	.188	.193	.199	.204	.210	.215	.221	.226	.232	.237
0.4	.242	.247	.253	.258	.263	.268	.273	.278	.283	.288
0.5	.293	.298	.303	.307	.312	.317	.322	.326	.331	.336
0.6	.340	.345	.349	.354	.358	.363	.367	.372	.376	.380
0.7	.384	.389	.393	.397	.401	.405	.410	.414	.418	.422
0.8	.426	.430	.434	.438	.441	.445	.449	.453	.457	.460
0.9	.464	.468	.472	.475	.479	.482	.486	.490	.493	.496
1.0	.500	.503	.507	.510	.514	.517	.520	.524	.527	.530
1.1	.533	.537	.540	.543	.546	.549	.553	.556	.559	.562
1.2	.565	.568	.571	.574	.577	.580	.583	.585	.588	.591
1.3	.594	.597	.600	.602	.605	.608	.610	.613	.616	.618
1.4	.621	.624	.626	.629	.632	.634	.637	.639	.642	.644
1.5	.646	.649	.651	.654	.656	.659	.661	.663	.666	.668
1.6	.670	.672	.675	.677	.679	.681	.684	.686	.688	.690
1.7	.692	.694	.697	.699	.701	.703	.705	.707	.709	.711
1.8	.713	.715	.717	.719	.721	.723	.725	.726	.728	.730
1.9	.732	.734	.736	.738	.739	.741	.743	.745	.747	.748
2.0	.750	.752	.754	.755	.757	.759	.760	.762	.764	.765
2.1	.767	.768	.770	.772	.773	.775	.776	.778	.779	.781
2.2	.782	.784	.785	.787	.788	.790	.791	.793	.794	.796
2.3	.797	.798	.800	.801	.803	.804	.805	.807	.808	.809
2.4	.811	.812	.813	.815	.816	.817	.818	.820	.821	.822
2.5	.823	.824	.826	.827	.828	.829	.830	.832	.833	.834
2.6	.835	.836	.837	.839	.840	.841	.842	.843	.844	.845
2.7	.846	.847	.848	.849	.850	.851	.852	.853	.854	.855
2.8	.856	.857	.858	.859	.860	.861	.862	.863	.864	.865
2.9	.866	.867	.868	.869	.870	.871	.872	.872	.873	.874
3.0	.875	.876	.877	.878	.878	.879	.880	.881	.882	.883
3.1	.883	.884	.885	.886	.887	.887	.888	.889	.890	.890
3.2	.891	.892	.893	.893	.894	.895	.896	.896	.897	.898
3.3	.899	.899	.900	.901	.901	.902	.903	.903	.904	.905
3.4	.905	.906	.907	.907	.908	.909	.909	.910	.910	.911
3.5	.912	.912	.913	.913	.914	.915	.915	.916	.916	.917
3.6	.918	.918	.919	.919	.920	.920	.921	.921	.922	.923
3.7	.923	.924	.924	.925	.925	.926	.926	.927	.927	.928
3.8	.928	.929	.929	.930	.930	.931	.931	.932	.932	.933
3.9	.933	.934	.934	.934	.935	.935	.936	.936	.937	.937
4.0	.938	.938	.938	.939	.939	.940	.940	.941	.941	.941
4.1	.942	.942	.943	.943	.943	.944	.944	.944	.945	.945
4.2	.946	.946	.946	.947	.947	.947	.948	.948	.949	.949
4.3	.949	.950	.950	.950	.951	.951	.951	.952	.952	.952
4.4	.953	.953	.953	.954	.954	.954	.955	.955	.955	.956
4.5	.956	.956	.957	.957	.957	.957	.958	.958	.958	.959
4.6	.959	.959	.959	.960	.960	.960	.960	.961	.961	.961
4.7	.962	.962	.962	.962	.963	.963	.963	.963	.964	.964
4.8	.964	.964	.965	.965	.965	.965	.966	.966	.966	.966
4.9	.967	.967	.967	.967	.967	.968	.968	.968	.968	.969

Time Function (F) [Three Decimal Places]

Time Unit (U) [Integer and First Decimal Place]

TABLE M (NITROGEN)

Table of Maximum Allowable Tissue Tensions in Feet of Sea Water (M)
of Nitrogen for Various Half-time Tissues for ascent
to next stop.

H (min)	<u>Depth of decompression stop</u>									
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
5	104	122	140	158	176	194	212	230	248	266
10	88	104	120	136	152	168	184	200	216	232
20	72	87	102	117	132	147	162	177	192	207
40	56	70	84	98	112	126	140	154	168	182
80	54	67	80	93	106	119	132	145	158	171
120	52	64	76	88	100	112	124	136	148	160
160	51	63	74	86	97	109	120	132	143	155
200	51	62	73	84	95	106	117	128	139	150
240	50	61	72	83	94	105	116	127	138	149

H (min)	<u>$\Delta M / \Delta 10$ feet depth</u>								
	5	10	20	40	80	120	160	200	240
ΔM (ft)	18	16	15	14	13	12	11.5	11	11

TABLE M (HELIUM)

Table of Maximum Allowable Tissue Tension in Feet of Sea Water (M)
of Helium for Various Half-time Tissues for ascent
to next stop.

H (min)	<u>Depth of decompression stop</u>									
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
5	86	101	116	131	146	161	176	191	206	221
10	74	88	102	116	130	144	158	172	186	200
20	66	79	92	105	118	131	144	157	170	183
40	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168
80	56	68	80	92	104	116	128	140	152	164
120	54	66	78	90	102	114	126	138	150	162
160	54	65	76	87	98	109	120	131	142	153
200	53	63	73	83	93	103	113	123	133	143
240	53	63	73	83	93	103	113	123	133	143

H (min)	<u>$\Delta M / \Delta 10$ feet depth</u>								
	5	10	20	40	80	120	160	200	240
ΔM (ft)	15	14	13	12	12	12	11	10	10

Worksheet

G	D																		
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	N																		
	T																		

H	U																		
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