



PARA- CUSHION

EMERGENCY PARACHUTES

US Patent 3,908,937

Owner's Manual
For packing and maintenance of

Para-Cushion

Model 303 Back

Part number: 124105

with

Diaper equipped

26ft. Mid-Lite Canopy

Part number: 420550



Strong Enterprises

"The parachute company with imagination"

Division of S.E. Inc.

6448 Pinecastle Blvd Suite 104, Orlando, FL 32809

Tel. (407) 859-9317 Fax: (407) 850-6978

www.strongparachutes.com sales@strongparachutes.com

! WARNING !

Parachuting is a hazardous activity that can result in serious injury or death. Failure to follow all warnings, instructions and required procedures may result in serious injury or death. Parachutes sometimes malfunction, even when they are properly designed, built, assembled, packed, maintained and used. The results of such malfunctions are sometimes serious injury or death. There are so many factors, both human and natural, beyond our control that we want you to clearly understand that by using or intending to use our parachutes, you are assuming a considerable risk of personal injury or death. If you are not willing to assume that risk, please return the parachute to the dealer where it was purchased for a full refund.

DISCLAIMER

There are NO WARRANTIES which extend beyond the description of the parachutes in this manual and neither the seller nor any agent of the seller has made any affirmation of fact or promise with respect to the parachutes except those that appear therein.

The liability of the seller is limited to the duty to replace defective parts found upon examination by the manufacturer to be defective in material or workmanship within 7 days after purchase and found not to have been caused by any accident, improper use, alteration, tampering, abuse or lack of care on the part of the purchaser.

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1. Introduction

Thank you for purchasing a new Para-Cushion Emergency Parachute System from Strong Enterprises. It is the finest available anywhere and with a little care, should last you a very long time. Rest assured that your new Para-Cushion has been constructed to retain the durability, reliability, and comfort that Strong Enterprises has been building into its products for over 50 years. We welcome your comments so that we may continue to improve our products and help make flying safer and more comfortable.

1.1 Scope

This owner's manual constitutes the manufacturer's instructions for the operation, packing, and maintenance of the Para-Cushion Back Model 303 (PCB 303) Emergency Parachute System.

1.2 FAA Approval

Originally certified in 1973 under TSO C-23b, standard category, the Para-Cushion parachute assemblies were upgraded in 1992 and are now FAA approved under TSO C-23c, (in accordance with AS 8015A, category B and FAR 21, Subpart O). A copy of the FAA Approval Letter is on the inside of the back cover of this manual.

1.3 Operational Limitations

When using the 26ft Mid-Lite Canopy (Strong Enterprises Part Number 420550), this Para-Cushion is limited to use by persons up to 254 lbs (115kg) fully equipped (person, clothes, and equipment including parachute) at up to 150 knots IAS.

1.4 Repack Interval

Your Para-Cushion Back model 303 is designed for a 365-day repack cycle. Your countries laws may dictate a stricter schedule, check your local regulations. The Para-Cushion Back model 303 must be packed by an FAA certificated parachute rigger, or foreign equivalent, with an appropriate rating or returned to Strong Enterprises for inspection and repack. If your Para-Cushion is exposed to moisture, excessive dirt or is damaged it should be inspected sooner than the maximum allowed.

Note!

USA current repack regulations can be found in FAA FAR 91.307

1.5 Model Description

Para-Cushion Back 303 P/N: 124105 has a standard back mounted container measures 24" (60 cm) tall by 16" (40 cm) wide by 3" (7 cm) thick and weighs approximately 15 lb. (6.5 kg).

The Para-Cushion Back is recommended for use in airplanes where head room is at a minimum such as an ASW-27, a PW-5, a Cap-10, a Zlin 50, a Christen Eagle, the front seat of an RV-4 and many others. In many cases it is possible to replace the airplane back cushion with the Strong Para-Cushion Back Parachute System.

Other Para-Cushion Back models are available in different sizes (the Short Back, the Narrow Back and the Short and Narrow Back) to accommodate a smaller space, such as in the cockpit of an SU-31.

1.6 System Function

The Para-Cushion is activated by pulling the ripcord handle. This withdraws the ripcord pins and releases the locking loops allowing the pilot chute to eject, catch air and extract the parachute canopy from the container. A “diaper” is sewn to the skirt at the bottom of the canopy and is where some of the suspension lines are stowed. The balance of the lines are stowed inside the container. On deployment, the canopy and suspension lines are extracted from the container. The diaper is released as the last stows deploy, allowing the canopy to inflate.

Typically, it takes about 2 to 3 seconds from ripcord pull to fully inflated canopy, traveling a vertical distance of 150 to 300 feet. This does NOT mean that you should plan on jumping or pulling at 300 feet. Deployment time and distance depend on, among other factors, your airspeed.

1.7 Care of Your PCB 303 Emergency Parachute System

Observe these precautions to maximize the service life of your Para-Cushion Emergency Parachute System. Parachutes are simultaneously very rugged and quite delicate. They are life saving devices and should be treated with great care. Parachutes are made of nylon, a very strong and durable, but not invincible, material. Nylon is deteriorated by small amounts of acid and weakened by ultraviolet sunlight. These surface effects do not seriously influence thicker materials, such as webbing or pack material, but canopy cloth is very vulnerable. If your Para-Cushion is opened or used, it should be taken to a certified parachute rigger, or returned to the manufacturer for airing, drying, inspection and repack. FAA FAR 65.129 requires that no parachute be packed, maintained, or altered in any manner that deviates from procedures approved by the manufacturer.

The parachute should be left unopened inside its protective container ready for use. When you take your Para-Cushion to your rigger for servicing, they will be glad to allow you to pull the ripcord yourself, give you a functional demonstration, and answer all your questions. We urge you NOT to open your parachute in the field for demonstration purposes. Foreign objects can cause costly damage the canopy.

When your Para-Cushion is in the aircraft, care must be exercised to ensure that it is not damaged. Be sure that it does not come in contact with any sharp or loose metal surfaces, or any objects within the plane, which might cut or snag it. All metal edges and exposed nuts and bolts, etc. should be taped or covered to prevent wear on the parachute container. Be sure that your parachute does not come in contact with water, oils, acids, grease, dirt, agricultural or fire retardant chemicals. When not in use, store your Para-Cushion in its carrying bag in a clean, dry, protected area. If in doubt as to its condition, consult your nearest parachute rigger or Strong Enterprises.

! WARNING !

Leaving your packed parachute system exposed to the sun will greatly decrease its service life.

1.8 Service Life

The continued airworthiness of an assembly is at the discretion of the FAA licensed parachute rigger's, or foreign equivalent's, inspection during re-pack. While proper care can no doubt extend its usefulness, an older parachute should be examined more closely for signs of deterioration. Your parachute is a sensitive piece of life saving equipment and should be treated as such. However, it should not be expected to last forever, even with proper care.

1.9 Preflight Inspection

The parachute must be inspected by the wearer prior to each use. Check it visually for any unsafe condition. Be sure the harness is not twisted or misrouted. Be sure the fittings are not rusted. Be sure the ripcord handle is securely in its pocket (under the fabric pocket covering). Lift Velcro® on the back pad and check ripcord pins. Be sure they are properly seated in their loops. All pins should extend at least 1/2-inch beyond the fabric locking loop. Be sure the rigger's seal and thread are still intact around the furthest pin. That is your assurance it has not been opened since it left the rigger's packing table. Check the packing data card in the nearby pocket to be sure that the parachute is current and has been repacked in accordance with regulations.

1.10 Fitting the Parachute Harness

Strong Enterprises produces 3 basic harness designs: the standard fixed harness, the fully adjustable harness, and the aerobatic harness. Below, please find proper fitting for each of these models.

Standard Fixed Harness - This harness has 3 adjustment points, one on the chest, and one on each leg. If you are putting the parachute on for the first time, unsnap the hardware on the straps, loosen the three adjustment points, and slip your arms through the main lift web (the vertical straps in front), much like putting on a jacket. Next, reach between your legs, pick up each leg strap, untwist them if necessary, and snap them in place on each side of the lower portion of the main lift webs. Lean forward, pull the leg straps below your hips, and tighten them snugly, yet comfortably around your thighs. Finally, snap and adjust the chest strap. Fold and stow the webbing ends in the elastic keepers. Be sure the ripcord handle is securely stowed, yet accessible.

Fully Adjustable Harness - The fully adjustable harness allows you to custom fit your harness. To properly adjust this harness, first loosen all adjustment points all the way out. Then put on the parachute as explained above being sure to fit the leg straps snugly. Then stand at attention and take up the slack in the main lift web (vertical straps) by pulling on the harness ends located just above the leg pads. This should pull the straps down snug over your shoulders. Next adjust the horizontal back strap (located behind you at the leg junction) to come in contact with your back. This strap need not be tight for a comfortable fit. Finally, snap and adjust the chest strap, fold and stow the webbing ends in the elastic keepers. Be sure the ripcord handle is securely stowed, yet accessible.

Aerobatic Harness - The Aerobatic, or two-point harness moves the snaps normally located on the leg, to the middle of the chest, thereby preventing interference with your seat belt. To properly don this harness, loosen the two adjusters all the way out. Slip your arms through the main lift webs (the vertical straps in front), much like putting on a jacket. Then reach between your legs, pick up the right leg strap, untwist if necessary and thread the right strap through the loop located on the right main lift web at the leg junction. Take care not to twist the strap. Next, snap it in place at the chest on the opposite (Left) main lift web. Repeat the process for the left strap. The straps should be adjusted tight, but not so tight that it restricts your ability to stand upright. Resist the urge to over tighten the straps once you are seated. Fold and stow the webbing ends in the elastic keepers. Be sure the ripcord handle is securely stowed, yet accessible.

1.11 Plan Ahead

Be prepared in the event of an emergency situation. Know and rehearse your emergency procedures before they are needed. With the parachute on, sit in your cockpit and fasten your lap and shoulder belts. Be certain these are over your parachute harness. Wear gloves, helmet and goggles, even headphones if you normally use them. Mentally organize your bailout procedure. Inspect your cockpit for projections or sharp edges that may damage the parachute, or injure you. Consider canopy ejection, oxygen disconnect, or other requirements that you may be faced with. All these things take time, and an emergency leaves you little time for errors. Generally, you are better off staying with the aircraft if it is controllable. However, your margin of safety is reduced as time passes evaluating your situation. With time many situations can get worse. Make your decision quickly because all these actions consume altitude.

1.12 How to Get Out of the Aircraft

There are only two steps to remember when you must leave your aircraft. 1) Get clear of the aircraft, 2) then pull your ripcord, in that order. If the parachute begins to open while you're still aboard, the wind may inflate it, dragging you out or into the tail. Also, it may entangle with the aircraft. There are no other rules - the aircraft may be tumbling, spinning, or inverted. Simply get yourself out any way you can. Clear the aircraft and pull your ripcord immediately. There is enough oxygen to breath and you'll be descending into denser air.

1.13 How to Open Your Parachute

The ripcord handle is located near the chest strap on the wearer's left front of the harness. The key is to:

LOOK at the ripcord handle, rather than fumble or tug on a harness fitting. Beneath the fabric cover, the ripcord handle is held in place by a pocket. Look at it first because it may have been dislodged by your exit.

REACH over and grab it with both hands (typically with your right hand and left thumb), and **PULL!** This is no time to be gentle!

If the ripcord doesn't come free on the first pull, check to make sure it is the handle in your hand, not some other piece of hardware. Back the handle up to the housing to create slack in the cable, then punch it out again. The entire cable assembly should come completely out of the housing.

To reduce the pull force, push the handle in the direction that the protective ripcord housing points - rather than straight out from your chest. The ripcord housing on the Para-Cushion Back model 303 comes over your shoulder, so push the handle down toward your feet. By having both hands together on the handle, you also reduce the chance of the canopy or lines entangling with an extended limb. Keep your feet together for the same reason. Body position is secondary to pulling.

Remember to LOOK-REACH-PULL.

1.14 How to Steer

Having a steerable parachute reduces your rate of descent, increases your stability, and helps you avoid obstacles such as buildings, trees, water, and power lines. The parachute drifts with the wind and has a forward speed of about 6 MPH, which can be directed with or against the wind using the built-in steering vents in the rear.

The canopy may be turned by pulling down on the webbing toggles, located on the rear of the risers, just above your head. An 8-12 inch pull will produce a slow rotation. Excessive pulling will not improve the performance.

1.15 Landing and Recovery

Ideally, you want to reduce your landing speed by facing into the wind (or quartering slightly). Avoid all but very slight turns below 200 feet.

Push your feet and knees tightly together and point your toes slightly so you don't land on your heels. The tension caused by keeping your ankles and knees pressed tightly together increases their individual support, reducing your chance of injury. Keep your elbows in and try to look at the horizon, not down at the ground. This will give you a better idea of your altitude (much like looking out the side, rather than over the nose during a landing flare).

If the wind keeps your canopy inflated after touchdown, you may be dragged. Pull in the lines closest to the ground to spill some air, and then run around the canopy to collapse it.

In most cases you can maneuver the canopy as necessary to avoid as many obstacles as possible. In the event of a tree or power line landing, keep your feet together so you don't straddle a limb or wire. Be prepared to slide through and hit the ground afterwards. You should be able to avoid power lines, but if not, throw away the ripcord -- it is an electrical conductor. If suspended from a power line, do not attempt to climb down and do not accept assistance from anyone until the power has been shut off.

To prepare for a water landing, the chest strap may be unfastened (except with the Aerobatic harness) as long as you cross your arms in front of the harness to prevent falling out. Depth perception over water is difficult, so do not attempt to leave your harness above the water. Take a deep breath just before you splash down. Once under water, unfasten your harness straps and swim as far as possible upstream, allowing the canopy to blow away from you. Entanglements with wet nylon cloth and lines can weigh you down.

1.17 Reporting of Equipment Improvement Recommendations

In our effort to continuously improve our products, processes, and services, we invite you to send us your comments and suggestions. As a user of this equipment, you are uniquely suited to provide us with valuable feedback regarding design and/or performance. Feel free to tell us what you like and what you don't like. Send us an email or mail a letter to:

Strong Enterprises
6448 Pinecastle Blvd. Stte.104.
Orlando, FL 32809
sales@strongparachutes.com

2. 303 Model Description

The Model 303 Back, measures 24" (60 cm) tall by 16" (40 cm) wide by 3" (7 cm) thick and weighs approximately 15 lbs (6.5 kg). In many cases, by removing the back cushion of the seat pan, the pilot may place the 303 Back in it's place.

The 303 Back is recommended for use in airplanes where head room is at a minimum and moving forward in the cockpit is not a problem such as: ASW-27, PW-5, Cap-10, Zlin 50, and Christen Eagle.



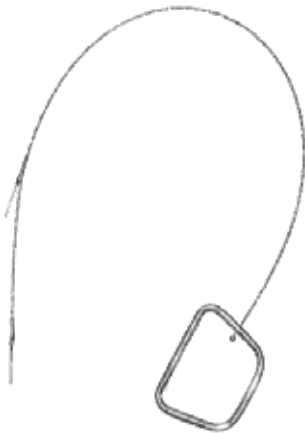
2.1 Parts List



Harness and Container Assembly
124100



26-foot Mid-Lite
420550



Ripcord Assembly
611366



Locking Loop
861043 (white / with Mid-Lite)



Cap for Pilot Chute
799030



Pilot Chute, Lil Grabber
790121



Carrying Bag
816006



Owner's Manual
510086

3. Required Packing Tools

- A - Shot Bags at least 4**
- B - Line Separator 1 ea**
- C - Pilot Chute Locking Rod 1 ea**
- D - Pilot Chute Locking Strap 1 ea**
- E - T-handles 3 ea**
- F - Pull-Up Cords 3 ea**
- G - Tension Plate 1 ea**
- H - Tension Hook 1 ea**
- I - Fid 1 ea**



4. Prepare Parachute for Packing

1. Gather the appropriate tools.
2. Always count your tools to ensure you don't leave any in the packed parachute.
3. Lay the harness, container and canopy down on the table with the harness facing down.
4. Attach canopy apex to tension hook and attach container to tension plate. By tightening both ends, canopy will be stretched out allowing easier inspection and packing.

5. Pre-Packing Inspection

Always perform the following inspection prior to packing:

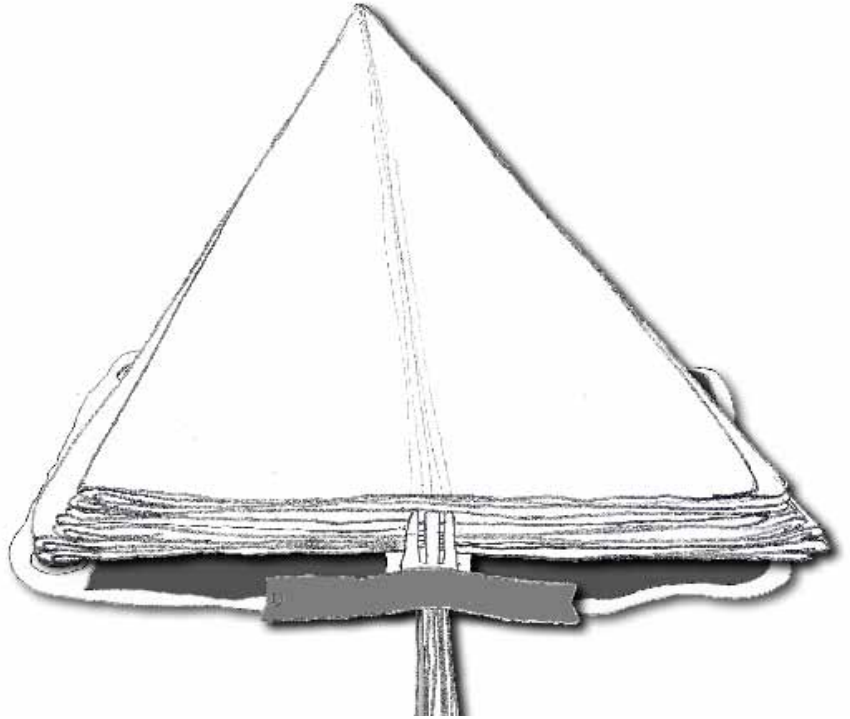
- Inspect the entire assembly for any damage.
- Inspect pilot chute and bridle.
- Check that the Larks-head knot on the pilot chute is secure.
- Inspect Apex area.
- Check over entire canopy for damage.
- Inspect lines for damage.
- Check line sequence and control lines.
- Perform a complete suspension line continuity check.
- Check the barrels on #6 rapide link for cracks.
- Check that links are tight.
- Inspect Harness and Container assembly.
- Check that the elastic stow bands are in good condition.
- Check tackings for tightness and condition.
- Inspect Hardware for functionality and condition.
- Inspect Harness for nicks, abrasions, and sun damage.
- Check that ripcord is snug in pocket.
- Check closing loop length. Loop should be 9" with a tolerance of (-) 1/4"

6. Packing the PCB 303 Emergency Parachute

6.1 Folding the Parachute

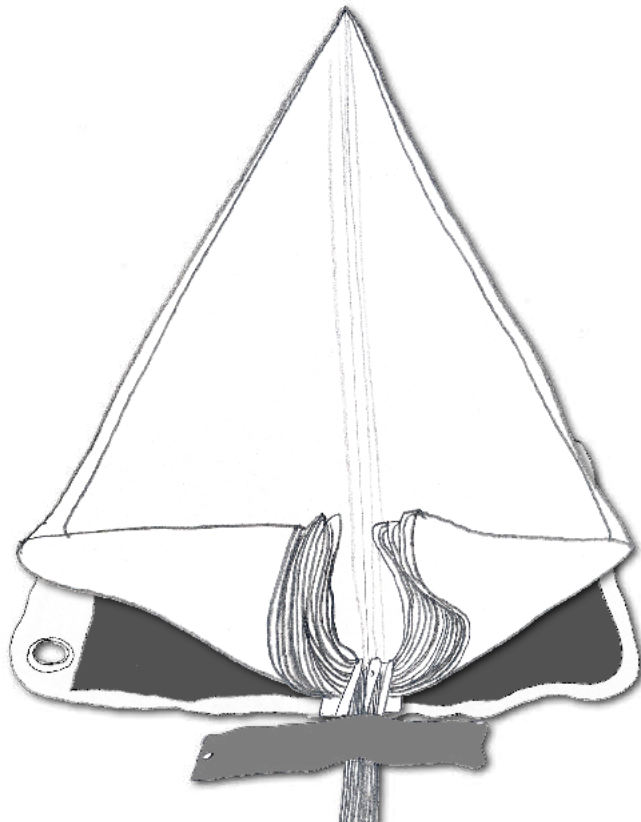
6.1.1

Lay harness, container and canopy down on the table with the wearer side facing down. Inspect entire assembly for completeness and any damage. Flake canopy and pleat in the normal manner with an equal number of gores to each side. Diaper should be between table and canopy.



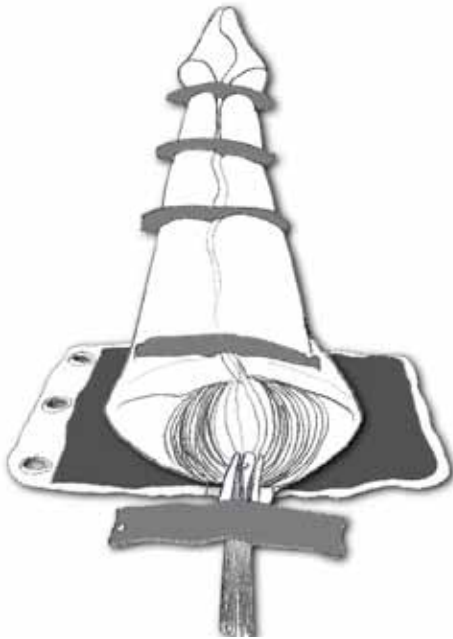
6.1.2

Fold skirt up 90° on each side parallel to the radial seams.

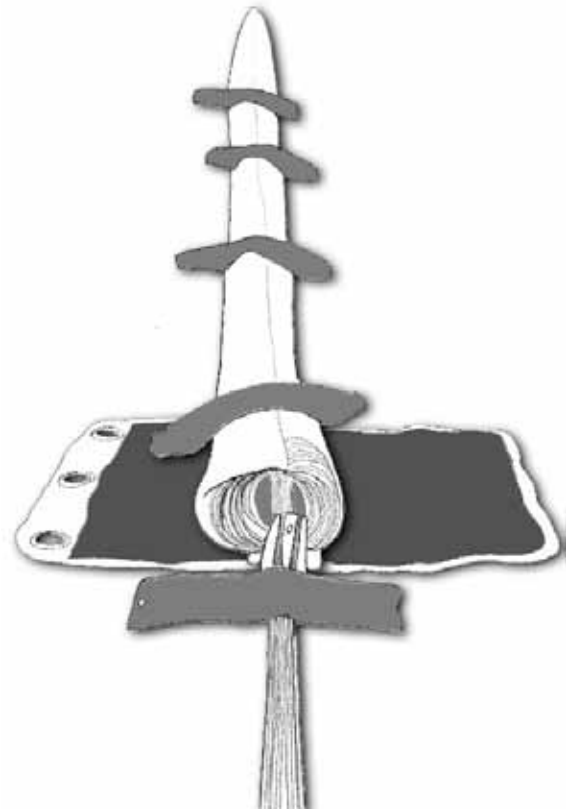


6.1.3

Fold the canopy into thirds by bringing the sides up to the middle. First right side and then left.

**6.1.4**

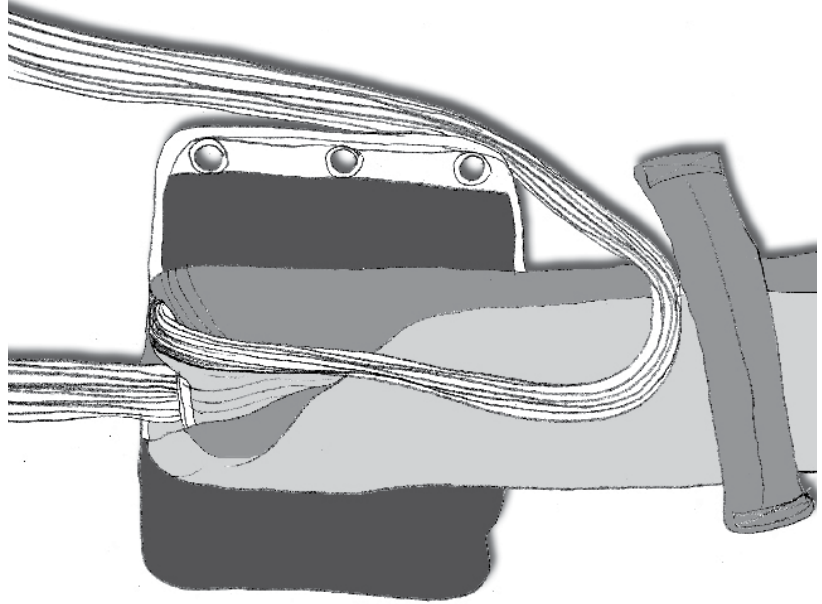
Long fold the canopy into fifths, long and tight, bringing the right side just past center then folding the left side over center.



6.2 Securing the Diaper

6.2.1

Spread diaper out flat. Bring lines on the LEFT-HAND GROUP ONLY loosely up over skirt.

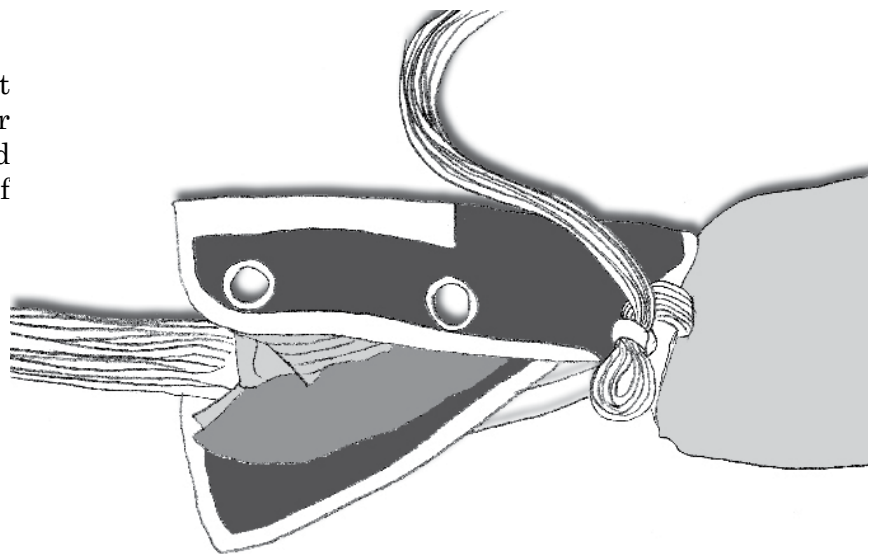


! WARNING !

***DO NOT tuck the lines inside the folded canopy.
Tucking the lines in the canopy can cause serious
burns to the canopy and lines.***

6.2.2

Wrap the diaper around the skirt and left line group. Bring rubber band through upper grommet and lock in place with 1 1/2 inch bight of line from left line group.

**! WARNING !**

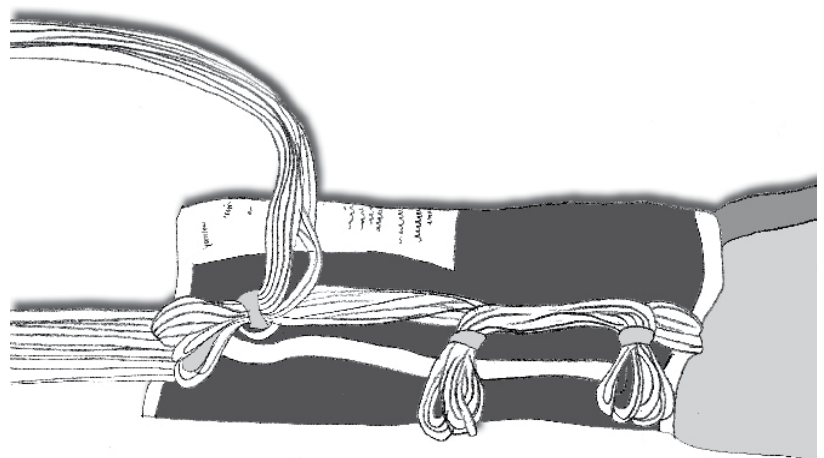
Put only the left line group of lines inside the diaper. Otherwise the purpose of the diaper will be defeated, allowing it to release before all lines are unstowed.

6.2.3

Continue to secure the diaper by bringing remaining rubber bands through their respective grommets and locking in place with 1 1/2 inch bights of line from left line group.

Note:

If using shorter (1 1/4 inch) rubber bands, a single wrap is sufficient. If using large rubber bands, double wrap each stow.



6.3 Riser Placement

6.3.1

Lay risers in the container and spread the links so they are not on top of one another. Take a bight of line immediately above the links and stow in rubber bands.



6.4 First Line Stow

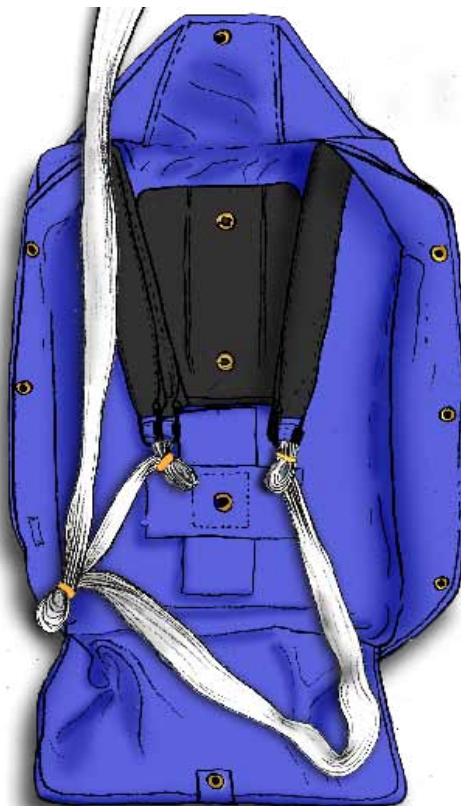
6.4.1

Right line group will be 14-16" longer than the left line group. Bring excess line to container end, keeping lines even from canopy to container.



6.4.2

Stow the first bight of lines in the third rubber band on the wearer's lower left corner of the container.



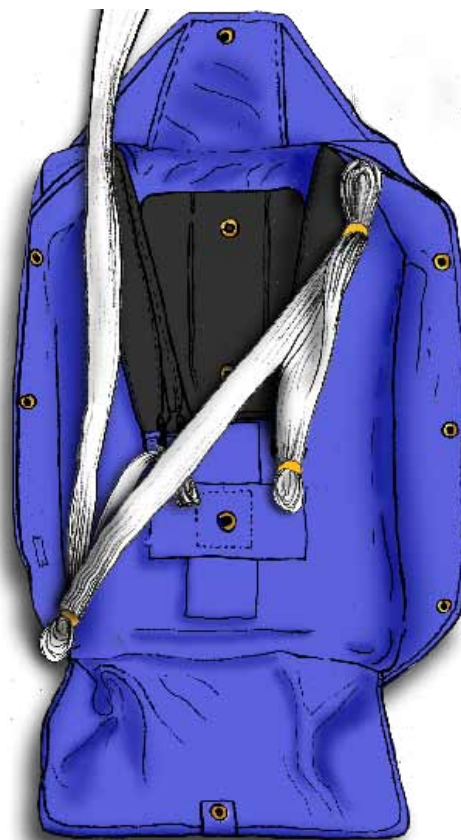
6.5 Excess Line Stows (Right Line Group)

6.5.1

The resulting "excess" length of line from the right riser will have only one-half the total number of suspension lines. Stow this excess from the right line group on the right side of the container, in the upper right inboard rubber band. To do this, route the lines diagonally from the first stow to the top of the container, and stow using the rubber band closest to the center of the pack tray.

Note!

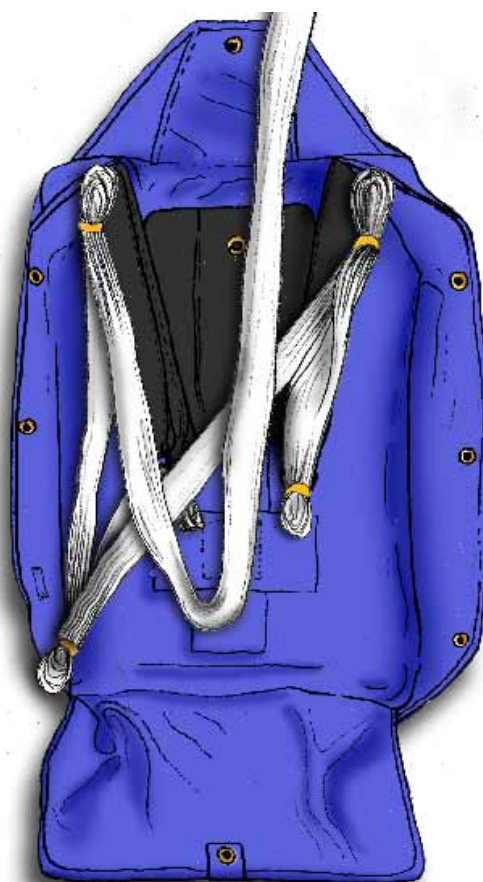
When the 3-stow diaper is used, this bight may be doubled back on itself before being placed in the rubber band. With the 2-stow diaper, this will not be necessary.



6.6 Remaining Line Stows

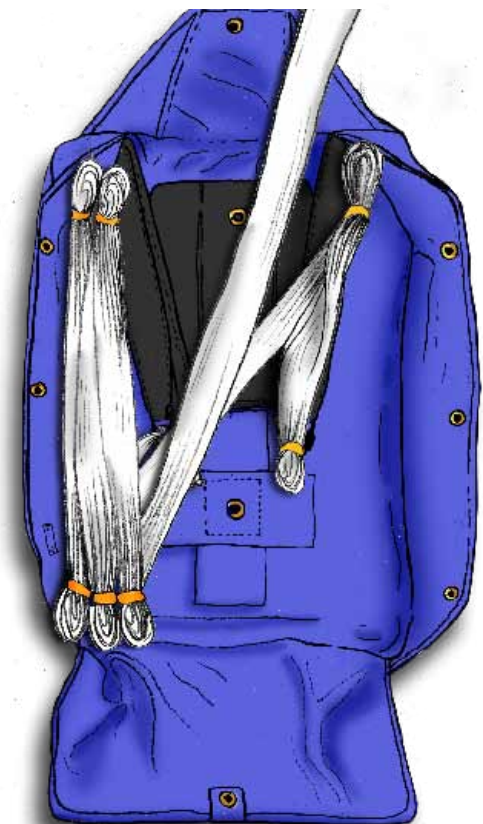
6.6.1

Proceed with stowing the remainder of the lines. The next stow is in the upper left corner of the container.



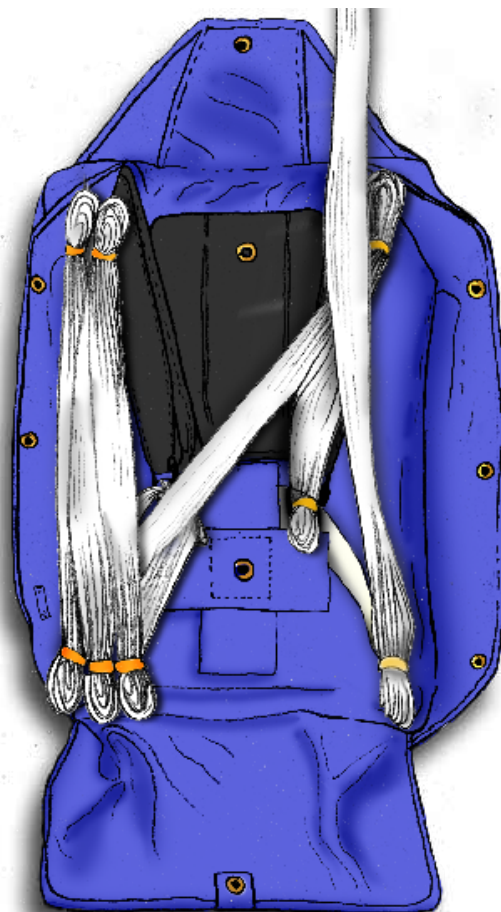
6.6.2

Continue stowing down, up, down until a total of five rubber band stows are on the left side of the container. There should be two stows in the top left corner, and three stows in the bottom left corner.



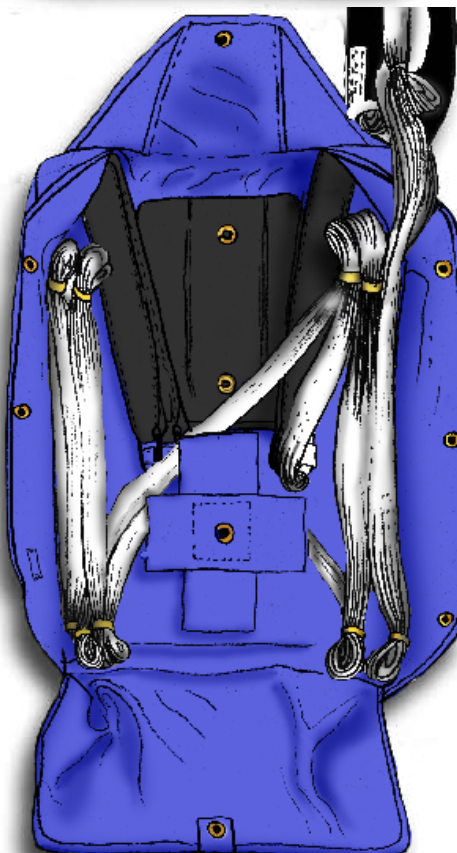
6.6.3

Route the lines between the lower two grommets under the line protector flaps. Make the next stow in the bottom right inboard rubber band in the lower right part of the container.



6.6.4

Continue stowing on the right side of the pack, from inboard (left) to outboard (right), until all but enough line to allow for skirt placement is stowed. If, after the last stow at the top, more than 16" of line remain, a short stow may be made at the top of the container. This will be adjacent to the previous line stow, without the corresponding stow in the bottom of the container. We recommend the use of the 1-1/4" rubber bands, but alternatively, any or all stow bands may be doubled if necessary to retain line stows securely.



6.7 Placing Canopy Into Container

6.7.1

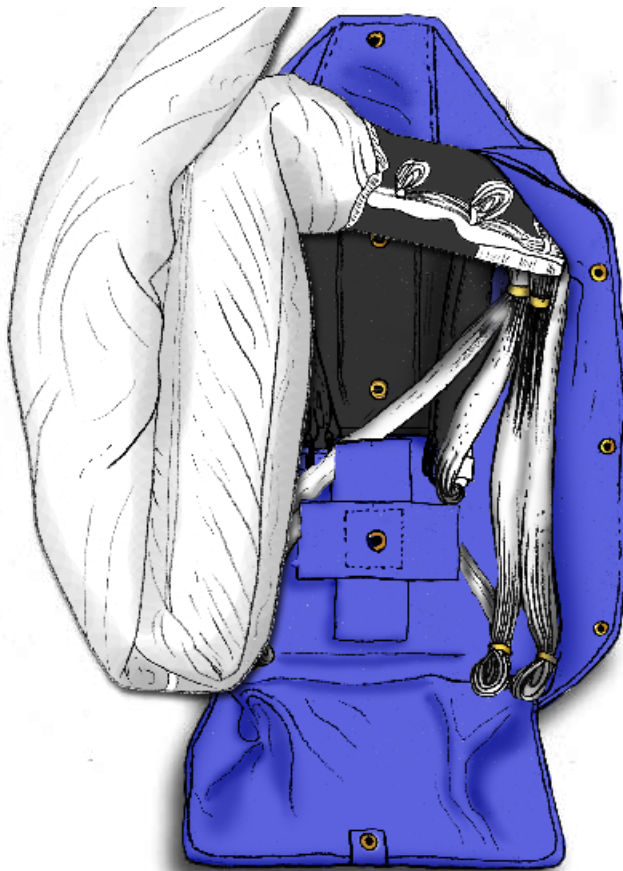
Insert a T-handle through each of the three grommets from the outside of the container.

Place the diapered skirt in the wearer's upper right hand corner of the pack, with the canopy extending across the top of the container.

Although the diaper may be twisted slightly to reduce lumps, stow the canopy "flat," not turned on edge.

Fold canopy 90 degrees "down" the left side of the container. This fold is positioned between the side flap of the container and the central divider flap that protects the three grommets in the base of the container.

Make the second fold "up" on the left side all the way to the diaper.



6.7.2

The third fold is diagonally across to the right side, between the second and third grommet. Extending 10" past lower right corner of container.



6.7.3

Fold the extra 10" of canopy across the bottom of the container as shown.

The balance of the canopy is stacked on the right side of the container (again, between the divider flaps and the side flap) using one long stow from the bottom of the container to the diapered skirt, followed by a shorter fold approximately 14 inches long. Spread the apex out flat, and route the bridle to the center of the pack between the top two grommets.

Note!

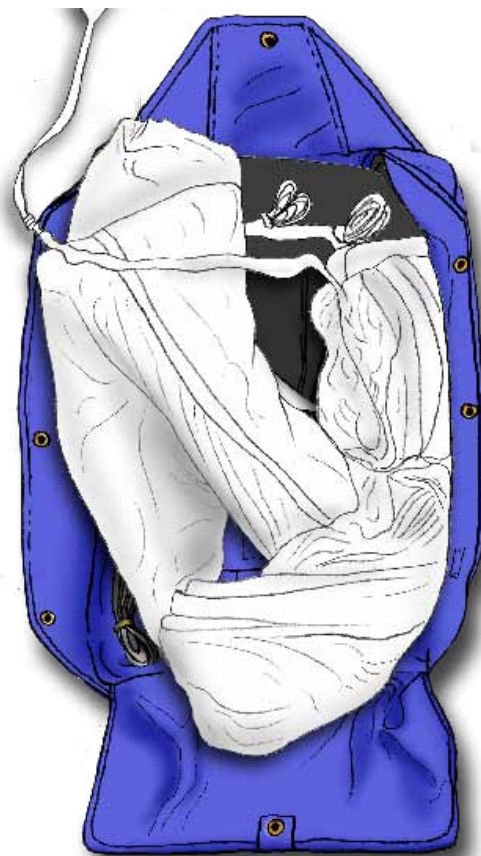
All folds should be fairly loose to evenly distribute the bulk of the canopy throughout the pack. There is no need to over-fill the corners.

6.8 Closing the Container

6.8.1

To close, make sure the protector flaps (around the grommets) are between canopy and T-handles.

Place bottom flap grommet over T-handle. Next place right side flaps over T-handles, followed by left flap, concluding with the top flap.

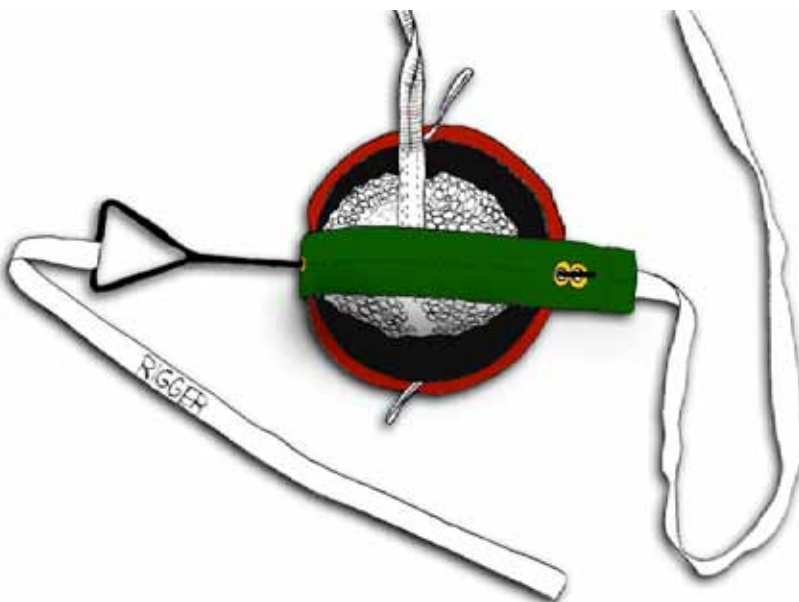


6.8.2

Stand the pilot chute upright on the locking rod. While compressing pilot chute, neatly and symmetrically tuck the pilot chute's canopy cloth in between the coils of the spring. Continue until the pilot chute is fully compressed and lock with locking strap.

Note!

Locking rod and strap should be at 90° angle to closing loops.

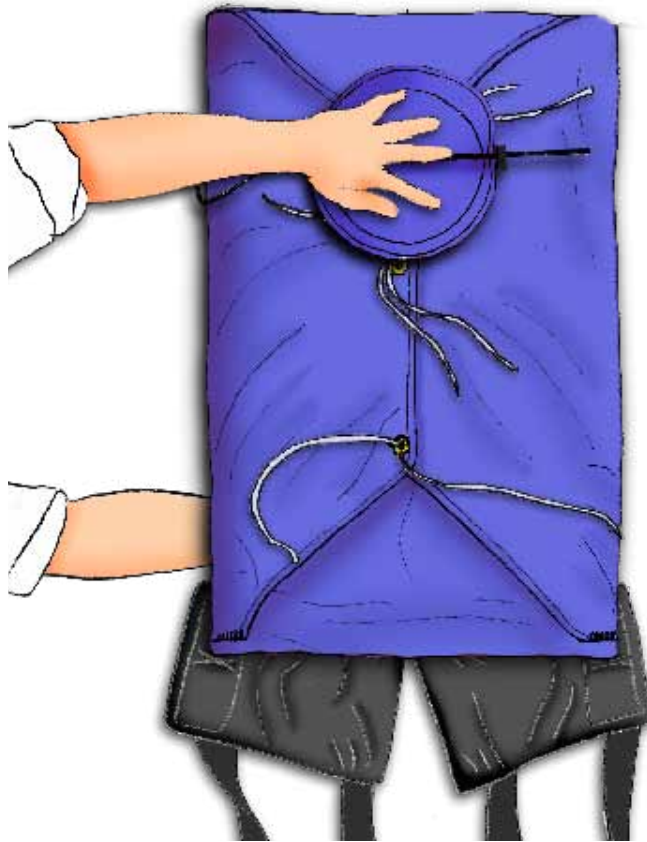
**6.8.3**

S-fold pilot chute bridle and place under left side flap. Pass the pull-up cords (3) through the closing loops in the pilot chute cap and the closing loop that is attached to the left side flap. Next center the pilot chute between the upper two grommets. Pass the ends of the pull-up cords through the slots in the T-handles.



6.8.4

Holding the pilot chute in position with one hand and with the other hand under the pack, turn the pack over.

**6.8.5**

Draw the pull-up cords through the grommets by removing the T-handles from the pack.



6.8.6

Working from the top, pull the locking loop through the container and insert ripcord pin. Once all three pins are in place, remove pull-up cords slowly to avoid burns.

**6.8.7**

Turn rig over and remove pilot chute locking rod and strap.

Use a fid to tuck the excess pilot chute fabric under the rim of the cap. Dress the pack neatly and seal the bottom pin. Complete the data card and your rigger's logbook. Be sure the ripcord handle is secure in its pocket.

When the pack job is finished, the pilot chute should be centered on the back, and sunk down below the sides of the pack.

***! WARNING !***

Count your tools to assure you have not left any in the packed parachute.

7. Repair Guidelines

The following repair specification is set forth to aid riggers in the maintenance of Strong Enterprises' parachutes. Repairs must be made only by appropriately rated FAA certified parachute rigger or foreign equivalent.

CANOPY

TYPE OF REPAIR

LIMITATIONS

Re-stitching:	No limit as to length or number
Patch, single side:	Size limit: 50% of panel area Limit of 3 per panel, 15 per canopy
Panel replacement:	Limit 9 per canopy
Radial Seams:	Size limit: 12", no more than 4 per canopy
Lateral bands:	Damage: size limit 2"
Upper	Limit: 1 per canopy
Lower	Limit: 4 per canopy
"V" tabs:	No limit
Suspension Lines:	No limit

PILOT CHUTE

Use re-stitching or single side patch. Anything more, replace.

PILOT CHUTE CAP

Replace when Spandura® fabric becomes worn.

LOCKING

Replace as needed. Length for Para-Cushion Model 303 Back locking loop is 9 inches, tolerance +0, -1/4 inch. Replace if out of tolerance or worn.

BRIDLE

Damaged bridles should be replaced.

CONTAINER

Standard military single side patches or replacement of the damaged area is authorized.

HARNES

Any portion of the harness which is structurally damaged should be replaced in a manner to duplicate original equipment.

RIPCORDS

Damaged ripcords should be replaced.

DATA CARD

Data cards should not be discarded or replaced. When filled, they should be attached to a new card so a complete log of packing, repairs, and alterations is recorded. This is the history of the parachute.

Note!

Darning and ripstop tape are not authorized for certified canopies as they may weaken the fabric. Single side patches are recommended for even small damaged areas.

8. Changing the Pilot Chute Loop and Cap

8.1

The 303 Back Parachute Assembly has a pilot chute cap with a Spandura® Rim. This Spandura® Rim is hand-tacked to the top of the pilot chute at 90° angles to the loop openings. By snipping this hand tacking, you can easily remove the cap and lift it off.

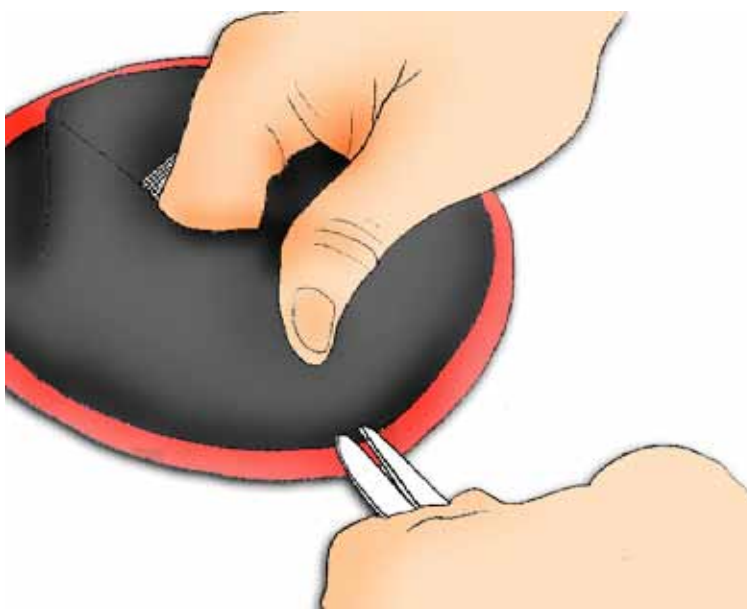


8.2

Once the cap is removed, remove the loop by snipping the hand tacking. Install a new locking loop by hand tacking the Type 4 tape to the pilot chute top, (do not hand tack the canopy of the pilot chute) followed by a good surgeon's knot.

Note!

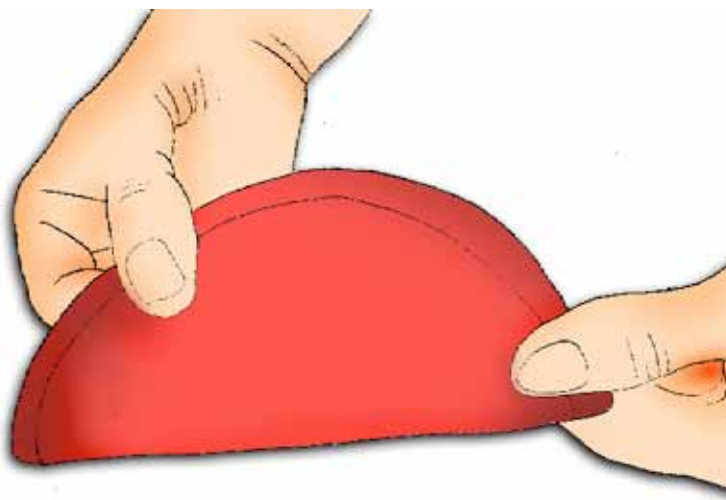
Pilot chute loop must be placed as close to dead center as possible. Being off even a couple of degrees may cause the pilot chute to sit improperly on the packed container.



8.3

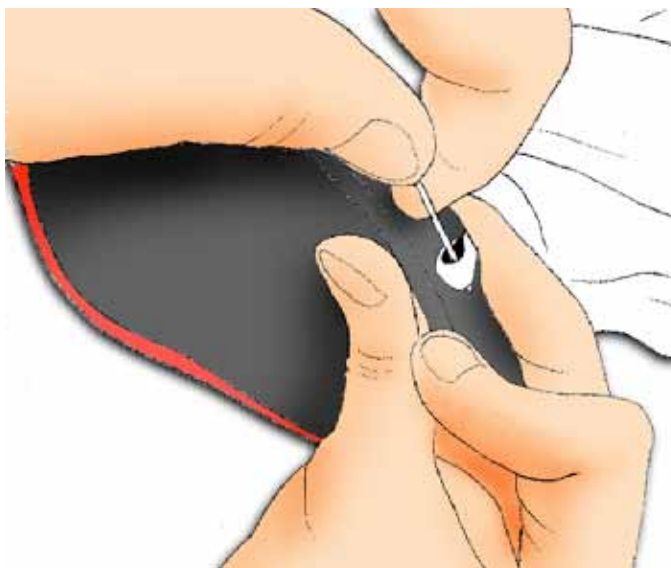
If you are replacing the cap, you must make two small holes where the loops will come through the Spandura®. Do this near the seam in the binding tape.

Rigger Tip: Once you have cut the first hole in the Spandura® for your loop to come through, fold the cap perfectly in half at that hole, making a crease. Unfold the cap, and you can see just where 180° is and where your other hole should go.



8.4

Once the holes are cut, install the new cap over the loop by aligning the loop ends with the holes in the Spandura® cap and pulling the loop through the holes with your hand tack needle.



Hand tack the new cap in place at 90° angle to the loop.

Note!

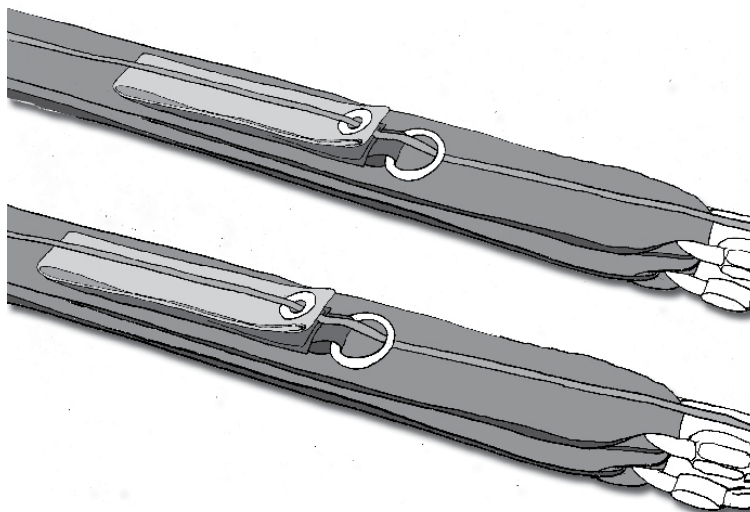
Be careful not to catch the pilot chute canopy cloth below the stitch line at the top of the pilot chute. Doing so may result in stress being put on the cloth resulting in a hole in the canopy.

9. Installing the Toggles

9.1

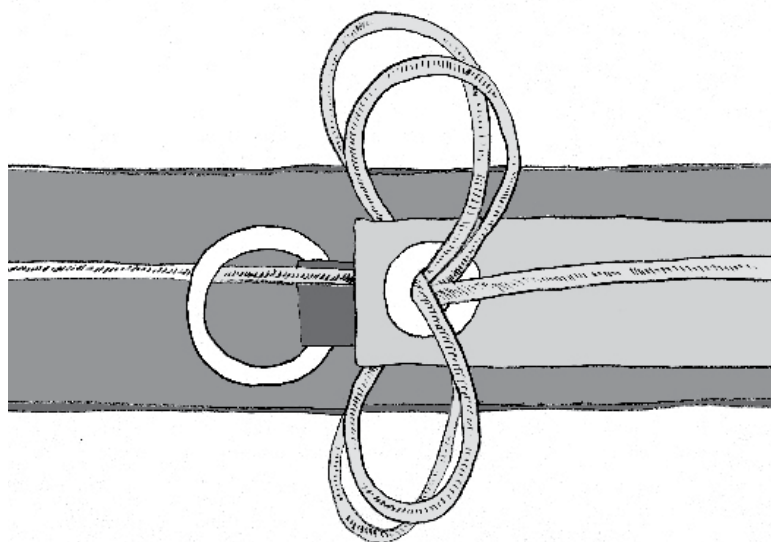
Thread the steering line through the grommet in the toggle, starting from the underside of the toggle (the side with Velcro®).

Lay the toggle on the riser where it will be when set, and measure where the steering line should be tied. There should be one or two inches of slack in the steering line after the rest of the lines are pulled tight.



9.2

“Figure-8” the line through the grommet and secure with an overhand knot. If the steering line is thin, as in the Mid-Lite, or Lite, a second “figure-8” may be necessary to fill up the grommet hole.

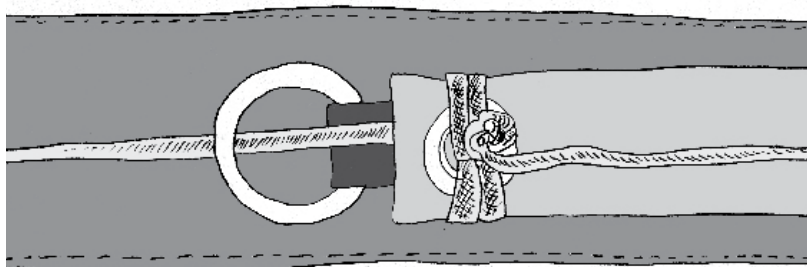


9.3

Mate the Velcro® to secure the toggle to the riser.

9.4

For original Para-Cushions (old style) that utilize a metal ring, route the steering lines through the guide ring on each riser. Zig-zag stitch a 1 1/2 inch loop (trim the excess line) then slip loop through and over a 1 inch ring or through the steering loop.



Safety tie each steering ring to the riser immediately below the guide ring using seal thread (cotton 24/4), one turn, single ply.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Mr. Edward Strong
President, Strong Enterprises
A Division of S.E. Inc.
11236 Satellite Boulevard
Orlando, FL 32837



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Aviation
Administration**

Dear Mr. Strong:

This is in response to your March 9, 1992, and subsequent submittals requesting Federal Aviation Administration authorization to identify Para-Cushion Series, Part No. 1045-() emergency parachutes assemblies, in accordance with the requirements of Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) Part 21, Subpart O, Technical Standard Order (TSO) C23c, and SAE Aeronautical Standard AS-8015A, Category B.

We find your March 9, 1992, Statement of Conformance submitted with your request and your Quality Control Manual dated December 6, 1988, acceptable.

The following data as submitted by your letter will be retained on file for this authorization:

- a. Strong Enterprises Test Summary dated March 9, 1992.
- b. Strong Enterprises Drawings for the Para-Cushion Series P/N 1045-() submitted with your March 9, 1992, request.
- c. Strong Enterprises Owner's Manual which includes limitations and instructions and was submitted on May 7, 1992.

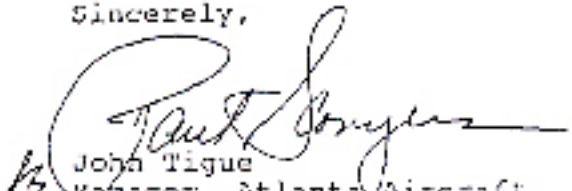
Effective this date, you are authorized to identify the Para-Cushion Series, Part No. 1045-() parachute assemblies with the appropriate TSO markings required by the applicable TSO and FAR 21.607(d).

This authorization is not transferable to another person or location and is effective until surrendered, withdrawn, or otherwise terminated by the Administrator.

Your responsibilities as a holder of a TSO authorization are outlined in FAR 21.3 and FAR 21, Subpart O.

The Airframe Engineer for this authorization is Cindy Lorenzen, telephone number (404) 991-2910. The Technical Support Specialist is Lorraine Bush, telephone (404) 991-6137.

Sincerely,


John Tigue
Manager, Atlanta Aircraft
Certification Office

AVAILABLE OPTIONS TO CUSTOMIZE YOUR Para-Cushion Model 303



Custom Monogram PN:099105

We can monogram your name, N number, Company Name, Nose Art or anything you can imagine. Space provided 6" X 2.5"



G-Pad Cushion PN: 812113

An auxiliary pad that attaches to the back pad of any Para-Cushion. G-pad is formed to snugly fit around the pilot's sides providing extra support during high G maneuvers.



Aerobatic Harness PN:260050

Moves the adjustment points from your thigh to your chest. Use for high G maneuvers.



Sheepskin Back Pad PN:812137

Sheepskin pads keep you cool in the summer and warm in the winter.



Lumbar Support Pad PN:812135

A rounded Tempor® foam pad that attaches in existing channel. Adjustable to just the right position in the small of your back.



Capewell Riser Releases PN:099114

Allows you to release the canopy once you have landed in case of high winds, water or tree landing.



Quick Ejector Snaps PN:099113 (3 each) or PN: 099112 (2 each)

Military Style hardware replaces B-12 snaps. Allows you to lift the gate and eject the hardware instead of reaching under and lifting.



Aero Pad PN:812112

A zip-on seat pad held in place by the pilot's weight to restrain the Para-Cushion and prevent shifting during high G maneuvers.

Call or email for more information and pricing.