VIDEO SCRIPT
LIFESLING® USE FOR COMMERCIAL VESSELS

I. INTRODUCTION

VISUAL	NARRATION
Fishing vessel in heavy seas	"Commercial fishing is the most dangerous industry in the United States, Each year _____ lives are lost."
Man goes over the side.	"A common emergency — often resulting in loss of life — is the man overboard."

II. IDENTIFYING PROBLEM

VISUAL	NARRATION
Capt. John Kjaerulff standing on deck in foul weather gear.	"As a responsible skipper, what is your plan to handle the emergency of a man overboard? What equipment have you actually checked out?
Victim struggling alongside, unable to reach crew — trying to grasp him/her from rail.	"How are you going to get your crewmember back over the rail?"
Crewmember is finally grasped by crew on deck; they struggle — cannot lift victim — release victim back into water — he drifts away.	"A person with water-soaked clothing may weigh in excess of 250 pounds of dead weight."
Crewmember grasps line thrown to victim — is hauled partly out of water — weakens and falls away.	"Hypothermia and shock will weaken the man overboard rapidly. Some die after only a few minutes in the water."
Crewmember grasps lifering — is hauled part way to rail — loses grip and falls.	"Even the traditional lifering may not be reliable, as it must rely on the remaining strength of the victim."

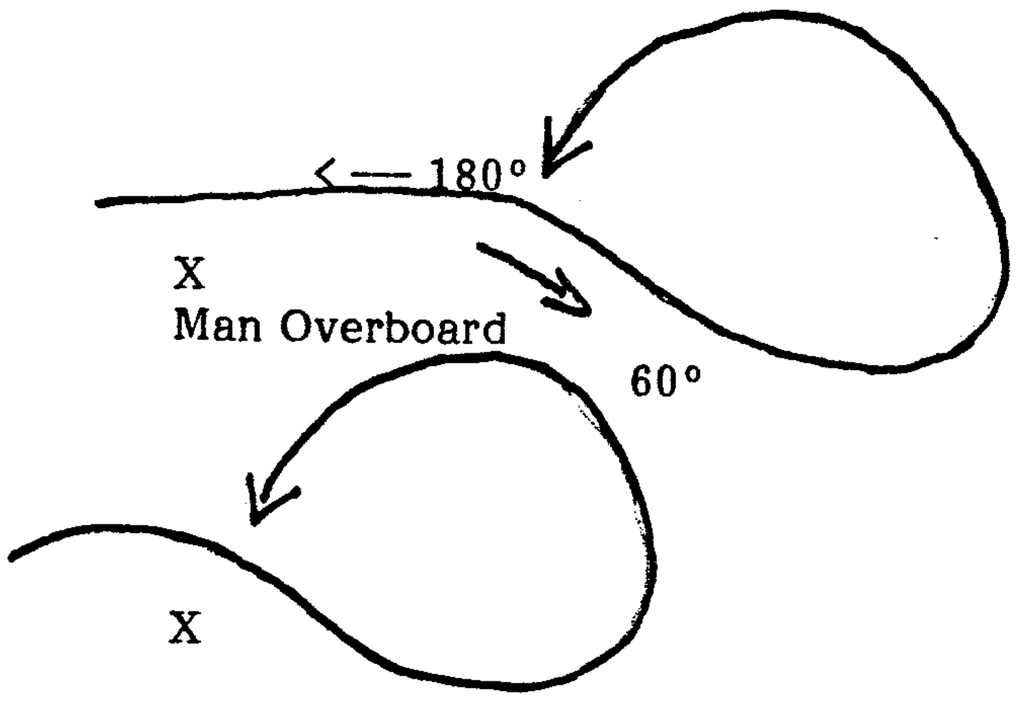
III. INTRODUCE LIFESLING®

VISUAL	NARRATION
Capt. Kjaerulff in sea-going gear on deck.	"I'd like to introduce you to the Lifesling®."
Kjaerulff picks up Lifesling®.	"The Lifesling® is a man overboard recovery device. It is a modified Coast Guard Helicopter Lifting Sling."
Kjaerulff places Lifesling® around crewmember standing on deck.	"The Lifesling® is designed to grip the man overboard so that even if he is weak from hypothermia, he cannot fall out."
Victim in water wearing Lifesling®.	"The Lifesling® has floatation to help your crewmember stay on the surface while you are preparing to retrieve him."
Victim shown being lifted from water.	"This device has saved a number of lives, in conditions ranging from calm to heavy seas."

IV. THE PROCEDURE — SUMMARY

VISUAL		NARRATION
Graphic		"There are essentially 4 steps in the recovery process.
1. The lookout.	**1st:**	Maintain a lookout so that the victim will not be lost sight of.
2. Mark the Location.	**2nd:**	Mark the location the victim went over with smoke (daylight), or light (dark).
3. The return.	**3rd:**	The vessel must be returned.
4. The approach.	**4th:**	The victim must be approached closely.
5. Making contact.	**5th:**	The Lifesling® must be deployed within reach.
6. Lifting man aboard.	**6th:**	A mechanical advantage will be needed to hoist the victim aboard."

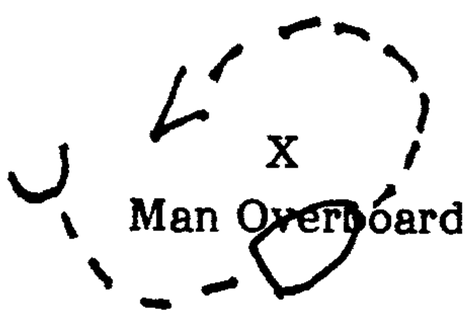
V. THE PROCEDURE — DETAILED

VISUAL	NARRATION
Vessel under way in seas.	"This is how the procedure works."
Man falls over.	"As soon as the man goes over, a sharp lookout is maintained. In a sea way, the man overboard will be quickly lost from view."
Crew on deck points at victim.	
Shot from victim's viewpoint of crab boat transom disappeared behind a well.	
Shot of skipper at wheel — turning wheel and looking out wheelhouse windows for victim.	"The skipper must immediately maneuver the boat back toward the man overboard so that visual contact will not be lost."
Graphic	
1. Williamson Turn	"There are 2 principal methods of return. **1st:** The Williamson Turn **2nd:** A simple circle."
2. The Circle.  	"The Williamson Turn is the traditional method for returning in poor visibility, at night or with large vessels where the man overboard may not be in sight. By coming over to a course 60° from the original and then to 180° from original course, the vessel will come back to her original course line."
	"In daylight and where the man overboard can be kept in view, a simple circular turn is faster."
Crab boat comes up to man overboard.	"On making the final approach, the boat must be brought close enough so that the Lifesling® can be passed by the man overboard."
Lifesling® thrown from bow or amidship to victim.	

V. THE PROCEDURE — DETAILED continued . . .

VISUAL	NARRATION
Victim grasps Lifesling® and places it around him facing the open end.	"The man overboard will get into the Lifesling® by placing it under his arms facing the open end."
Crew member wraps line around power gypsy head, head turns and victim is shown being pulled out and swung on deck.	"Then power is applied to haul the man aboard."
Crew member goes over side in survival suit with Lifesling® and takes Lifesling® with him to wrap around the obviously helpless victim.	"There may be times when the man overboard is helpless due to hypothermia. It may be necessary to use a rescue swimmer in a survival suit to place the Lifesling® around him."

VI. ILLUSTRATION OF USE WITH OTHER VESSELS

VISUAL	NARRATION
A troller shown with man going over the side, the operator is the only other person aboard, turns the boat around, heads back and slows down. Operator reaches out of wheelhouse window to Lifesling® and throws it in water, trailing it aft.	"The Lifesling® can be used with various types of vessels, including boats with small crews."
Graphic  	"On small boats, it may be more effective to trail the Lifesling® astern and tow it in a circle to contact the victim — just as in picking up a water skier."
Brief sequence of ARTHUR FOSS throwing Lifesling® to victim.	"The Lifesling® is adaptable to a wide variety of vessels."
Brief sequence of victim being lifted aboard a factory trawler with 20' of freeboard.	"It may be particularly helpful with high freeboard."

VII. ILLUSTRATE OTHER LIFTING DEVICES

VISUAL	NARRATION
Boom use — lifting victim aboard — Troller.	"The lifting method should be adapted for the equipment available on your boat."
On Tug, a block and tackle is fastened to pad eye, hooked to Lifesling® line and victim hauled aboard.	"If no deck or rigging is available, a simple block and tackle may be used."

VIII. PRACTICE IS NECESSARY

VISUAL	NARRATION
Crab boat shown with man going overboard, crewmember pulls Lifesling® out of bag; the line is hopelessly tangled, and he stares at it obviously not sure of what to do next.	"To use the Lifesling® effectively, practice is necessary. Don't wait until the emergency occurs. Make sure it is packed properly and ready for use."
Skipper shown opening pamphlet entitled "Williamson Turn."	
Show crew watching video.	"Train your crew ahead of time. As with any safety drill, your chances of success will increase substantially with training."
Crew on deck simulating drill.	"Show your crew in a hands-on way how to use Lifesling®."
View of skipper turning vessel inside wheelhouse.	"Learn the maneuvering characteristics that are unique to your boat so you can safely return."

IX. TESTIMONIAL

VISUAL	NARRATION
Mark Richardson standing on deck of his boat.	"I have used the Lifesling® to save one of my crewmembers. I would never go to sea without one. In fact, I now carry three (3) of them."

X. CONCLUSION

Thanks to:

Mark Richardson
John Kjaerulff
etc.

Graphic

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