

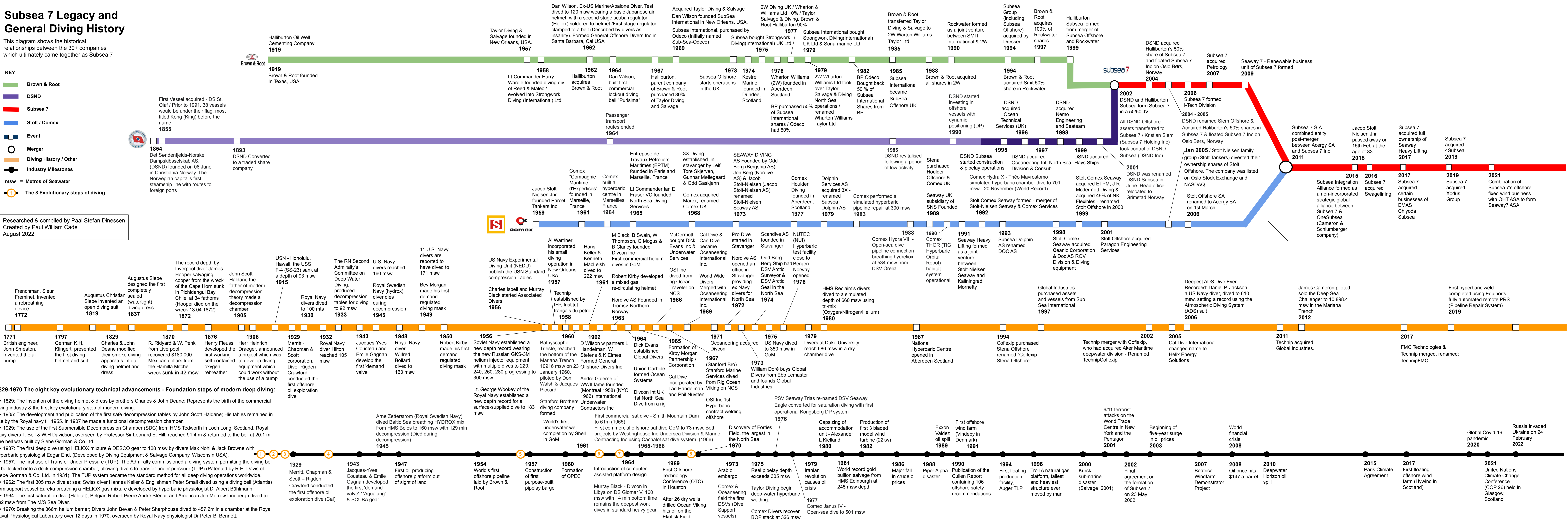
# Subsea 7 Legacy and General Diving History

This diagram shows the historical relationships between the 30+ companies which ultimately came together as Subsea 7

**KEY**

- █ Brown & Root
- █ DSND
- █ Subsea 7
- █ Stolt / Comex
- █ Event
- █ Merger
- █ Diving History / Other
- █ Industry Milestones
- █ msw = Metres of Seawater
- █ 1 The 8 Evolutionary steps of diving

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## 1829-1970 The eight key evolutionary technical advancements - Foundation steps of modern deep diving:

- 1829: The invention of the diving helmet & dress by brothers Charles & John Deane; Represents the birth of the commercial diving industry & the first key evolutionary step of modern diving.
- 1905: The development and publication of the first safe decompression tables by John Scott Haldane; His tables remained in use by the Royal Navy till 1955. In 1907 he made a functional decompression chamber.
- 1929: The use of the first Submersible Decompression Chamber (SDC) from HMS Tedworth in Loch Long, Scotland. Royal Navy divers T. Bell & W.H Davidson, overseen by Professor Sir Leonard E. Hill, reached 91.4 m & returned to the bell at 20.1 m. The bell was built by Siebe Gorman & Co Ltd.
- 1937: The first deep dive using HELIOX mixture & DESCO gear to 128 msw by divers Max Nohl & Jack Browne with hyperbaric physiologist Edgar End. (Developed by Diving Equipment & Salvage Company, Wisconsin USA).
- 1957: The first use of Transfer Under Pressure (TUP); The Admiralty commissioned a diving system permitting the diving bell to be locked onto a deck compression chamber, allowing divers to transfer under pressure (TUP) (Patented by R.H. Davis of Siebe Gorman & Co. Ltd. in 1931). The TUP system became the standard method for all deep diving operations worldwide.
- 1962: The first 305 msw dive at sea; Swiss diver Hannes Keller & Englishman Peter Small dived using a diving bell (Atlantis) from support vessel Eureka breathing a HELIOX gas mixture developed by hyperbaric physiologist Dr Albert Bühlmann.
- 1964: The first saturation dive (Habitat); Belgian Robert Pierre André Sténuit and American Jon Morrow Lindbergh dived to 132 msw from The M/S Sea Diver.
- 1970: Breaking the 366m helium barrier; Divers John Bevan & Peter Sharpouse dived to 457.2m in a chamber at the Royal Naval Physiological Laboratory over 12 days in 1970, overseen by Royal Navy physiologist Dr Peter B. Bennett.