## Fiobuoy v Acoustic Release

Fiobuoy	٧	Assembling your own retrieval system with an acoustic release
Components needed:      Fiobuoy, and     Instrument		Components needed:  Acoustic release;  Weight & tether line; Buoyancy / flotation; Retrieval line; Canister, and Instrument.
A complete system ready to deploy.		Necessary to source, fit and trial separate components.
Light & compact.		Often large, heavy & cumbersome, especially if deploying off smaller vessels.
Fiobuoy	v	Rope Canister
Spool design of the Fiobuoy is the most efficient way of storing and releasing rope, (the same way as supplied by rope manufacturers).		Rope canisters can easily experience:  Premature rope release; Rope entanglement on release; They do not support simple redeployment; And it can be difficult to load the rope into the canister.
Varied rope lengths & types available.		Limited in their rope capacity.
Remaining tethered to the seafloor ensures you know where your equipment - where you left it.		In a traditional configuration the anchor is often left behind on the seabed. The released payload then becomes a free floating package and is easily lost in currents & tides.
Unique design of the Fiobuoy allows users to integrate equipment inside the hollow casing, making it an underwater platform.		No free space to integrate equipment.
Fiobuoy	v	Traditional acoustic release
Patented mechanical 'jaw' ensures release.		Most acoustic releases have a mechanical 'arm' which can be inhibited by marine debris and seaweed.
Acoustic Command models are backed up by a programmed Time/Date release for increased reliability.		No back up provided.
Sophisticated acoustic communications utilises a Broadband Spread Spectrum technology for increased reliability.		Simple signalling with limited unique addressing which can be affected by water salinity & temperature and marine life etc.
Fiobuoy Total Cost of Ownership	v	Acoustic Release + Rope Canister Total Cost of Ownership
Very low.		Very high.