



100% HARDWOOD SKATEBOARD SWING

BH-992B

READ THIS PAGE FIRST BEFORE ASSEMBLING & USING THIS PRODUCT

IMPORTANT: Please save this instruction and information sheet in the event that the manufacturer has to be contacted.

SAFETY & MAINTENANCE INFORMATION

⚠ Observing following statements and warnings reduces the likelihood of serious or fatal injury.

CAUTION: If you are not familiar with construction, please use a qualified general contractor to install. Improper installation may cause injury. Swinging with the Hardwood Skateboard Swing involves an inherent risk that can cause serious injury or even death. Hardwood Skateboard Swing is more dangerous than a regular skateboard. Head injuries and strangulation is possible and can cause brain injury. Use with caution. Purchaser and users assume all risk, responsibility, and liability for use of the Hardwood Skateboard Swing, including any resulting loss or damage to persons or property. Bliss Hammocks, Inc. assumes no liability arising from the use and application of this product and specifically disclaims any and all consequential and incidental damages.

SAFETY: Before using the Hardwood Skateboard Swing, inspect your Hardwood Skateboard Swing, tree straps, installation points and objects supporting your Hardwood Skateboard Swing for wear or weakness. Make sure the straps are not frayed. Tighten all hardware. Check metal parts for rust. Always make sure your Hardwood Skateboard Swing and tree are in good condition before using it. Proceed carefully and take your time installing it. Misuse or rough play may result in falls and may wear out your Hardwood Skateboard Swing and hardware prematurely. Children of all ages should be supervised when using the Hardwood Skateboard Swing. Make sure to leave more than enough room in between the Hardwood Skateboard Swing, obstacles, and people surrounding its installation area. Instruct children to remove their bike or other sports helmet before playing on the playground equipment. Empty your pockets of all hard or sharp objects. Do not attempt to ride more than one person on the Hardwood Skateboard Swing. Do not use headphones while using the Hardwood Skateboard Swing.

OPERATING INFORMATION: Instruct children not to walk close to, in front of, behind, or between moving items. Instruct children to sit in the center of the swings with their full weight on the seats. Instruct children not to twist swing chains or ropes or loop them over the top support bar since this may reduce the strength of the chain or rope. Instruct children not to swing an empty swing. Instruct children not to use the equipment in a manner other than intended. Make sure children do not climb when equipment is wet. Make sure children are not wearing inappropriate items, such as but are not limited to loose fitted clothing, hood and neck drawstrings, scarves, cord connected items, capes and ponchos. These items can cause death my strangulation. Make sure children do not get off equipment while it is in motion. Instruct children not to attach the item to the playground equipment that is not specifically designed for use with the equipment, such as, but not limited to, jump ropes, clothesline, pet leashes, cables and chain as they may cause a strangulation hazard. Make sure to dress children with well-fitting and full foot enclosing footwear. Examples of inappropriate footwear are clogs, flip flops, and sandals. Never add extra length to chain or rope. The chains or ropes provided are the maximum lengths designed for the swinging elements(s).

DISPOSAL INSTRUCTIONS: Disassemble and dispose of the playground equipment in such a way that no unreasonable hazards will exist at the time the equipment is discarded. Follow all local disposal requirements.

MAINTENANCE:

At the beginning of each play season:

- Tighten all hardware.
- Lubricate all metallic moving parts.
- Check all protective coverings on bolts, pipes, edges, and corners. Replace if they are loose, cracked, or missing.
- Check all moving parts including swing seats, ropes, cables, and chains for wear, rust, or other deterioration. Replace as needed.
- Check metal parts for rust. If found, sand and repaint using a non-lead-based paint meeting the requirements of 16 CFR 1303.
- Check all wood members for deterioration and splinters. Sand down splinters and replace deteriorating wood members.
- Reinstall any plastic parts, such as swing seats or any other items that were removed for the cold season.
- Rake and check depth of loose fill protective surfacing materials to prevent compaction and to maintain appropriate depth. Replace as necessary.

Twice a month during play season:

- Tighten all hardware.
- Check all protective coverings on bolts, pipes, edges, and corners. Replace if they are loose, cracked, or missing.
- Rake and check depth of loose fill protective surfacing materials to prevent compaction and to maintain appropriate depth. Replace as necessary.

Once a month during play season:

- Lubricate all metallic moving parts per manufacturer's instructions.
- Check all moving parts including swing seats, ropes, cables, and chains for wear, rust, or other deterioration. Replace as needed.

At the end of each play season or when the temperature 32°F

- Remove plastic swing seats and take indoors or do not use.
- Rake and check depth of loose fill protective surfacing materials to prevent compaction and to maintain appropriate depth. Replace as necessary.

Owners shall be responsible for maintaining the legibility of the warning labels.

CONSUMER INFORMATION SHEET FOR PLAYGROUND SURFACING MATERIALS

The U.S Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) estimates that about 100,000 playground equipment related injuries resulting from falls to the ground surface are treated annually in the U.S hospital emergency rooms. Injuries involving this hazard pattern tend to be among the most serious of all playground injuries, and have the potential to be fatal, particularly when the injury is to the head. The surface under and around the playground equipment can be a major factor in determining the injury causing potential of a fall. It is self evident that a fall onto a shock-absorbing surface is less than likely to cause a serious injury than a fall onto a hard surface. Playground equipment should never be placed on hard surfaces such as concrete, asphalt, carpet, grass or any other hard surface. Grass may appear to be acceptable, it may turn to hard packed earth in areas of high traffic. Shredded bark, wood chips, fine sand or fine gravel are considered to be acceptable shock-absorbing surfaces when installed and maintained at a sufficient depth under and around playground equipment. A fall onto a hard surface can result in serious injury or death to the equipment user.

Table 1 lists the maximum height from which a child would not be expected to sustain a life-threatening head injury in a fall onto different loose-fill surfacing materials if they are installed and maintained at depths of 6, 9, and 12 inches. However, it should be recognized that all injuries due to falls cannot be prevented no matter what surfacing material is used.

It is recommended that a shock-absorbing material should extend a minimum of 6 ft. In all directions from the perimeter of stationary equipment such as climbers and slides. However, because children may deliberately jump from a moving swing, the shock absorbing material should extend to the front and rear of a swing a minimum distance of 2 times height of pivot point measured from a point directly beneath the pivot on the supporting structure.

This information is intended to assist in comparing the relative shock-absorbing properties of various materials. No particular material is recommended over another. However, each material is only effective when maintained. Materials should be checked periodically and replenished to maintain correct depth as determined necessary for your equipment. The choice of a material depends on the type and height of the playground equipment, the availability of the material in your area, and its cost.

X2. SECTION 4 OF THE CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION'S OUTDOOR HOME PLAYGROUND SAFETY HANDBOOK⁷

X2.1 Select Protective Surfacing—One of the most important things you can do to reduce the likelihood of serious head injuries is to install shock-absorbing protective surfacing under and around your play equipment. The protective surfacing should be applied to a depth that is suitable for the equipment height in accordance with ASTM Specification **F1292**. There are different types of surfacing to choose from; whichever product you select, follow these guidelines:

X2.1.1 Loose-Fill Materials:

X2.1.1.1 Maintain a minimum depth of 9 in. (229 mm) of loose-fill materials such as wood mulch/chips, engineered wood fiber (EWF), or shredded/recycled rubber mulch for equipment up to 96 in. (2438 mm) high; and 9 in. (229 mm) of sand or pea gravel for equipment up to 60 in. (1524 mm) high. **NOTE:** An initial fill level of 12 in. (305 mm) will compress to about a 9 in. (229 mm) depth of surfacing over time. The surfacing will also compact, displace, and settle, and should be periodically refilled to maintain at least a 9 in. (229 mm) depth.

X2.1.2 Use a minimum of 6 in. (152 mm) of protective surfacing for play equipment less than 48 in. (1219 mm) in height. If maintained properly, this should be adequate. (At depths less than 6 in. (152 mm), the protective material is too easily displaced or compacted.)

NOTE: Do not install home playground equipment over concrete, asphalt, or any other hard surface. A fall onto a hard surface can result in serious injury to the equipment user. Grass and dirt are not considered protective surfacing because wear and environmental factors can reduce their shock absorbing effectiveness. Carpeting and thin mats are generally not adequate protective surfacing. Ground level equipment – such as a sandbox, activity wall, playhouse or other equipment that has no elevated play surface – does not need any protective surfacing.

⁷ This information has been extracted from the CPSC publications "Playground Surfacing—Technical Information Guide" and "Handbook for Public Playground Safety." Copies of these reports can be obtained by sending a postcard to the: Office of Public Affairs, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C., 20207 or call the toll-free hotline: 1-800-638-2772.

****The maximum fall height for this product is 60 in (152 cm).
We recommend using 6 in (15 cm) of Double Shredded Bark Mulch. ****

Material / Fall Height	5 ft (152 cm)	6 ft (183 cm)	7 ft (213 cm)	9 ft (274 cm)	10 ft (305 cm)	11 ft (335 cm)	12 ft (366 cm)
Double Shredded Bark Mulch	--	6 in (15 cm)	--	--	9 in (23 cm)	12 in (30 cm)	--
Wood Chips	--	6 in (15 cm)	9 in (23 cm)	--	--	--	12 in (30 cm)
Fine Sand	6 in (15 cm)	--	9 in (23 cm)	12 in (30 cm)	--	--	--
Fine Gravel	--	6 in (15 cm)	9 in (23 cm)	--	12 in (30 cm)	--	--
Shredded Tires***	--	--	--	--	6 in (15 cm)	--	--

*This information has been extracted from the CPSC publications "Playground Surfacing—Technical Information Guide" and "Handbook for Public Playground Safety." Copies of these reports can be obtained by sending a postcard to the: Office of Public Affairs, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C., 20207 or call the toll-free hotline: 1-800-638-2772.

***This data is from tests conducted by independent testing laboratories on a 6-inch depth of uncompressed shredded tire samples produced by four manufacturers. It is recommended that persons seeking to install shredded tires as a protective surface request test data from the supplier showing the critical height of the material when it was tested in accordance with ASTM F1292.

X2.1.3 Use containment, such as digging out around the perimeter and/or lining the perimeter with landscape edging. Don't forget to account for water drainage.

X2.1.3.1 Check and maintain the depth of the loose-fill surfacing material. To maintain the right amount of loose-fill materials, mark the correct level on play equipment support posts. That way you can easily see when to replenish and/or redistribute the surfacing.

X2.1.3.2 Do not install loose fill surfacing over hard surfaces such as concrete or asphalt.

X2.1.4 Poured-In-Place Surfaces or Pre-Manufactured Rubber Tiles—You may be interested in using surfacing other than loose-fill materials – like rubber tiles or poured-in-place surfaces.

X2.1.4.1 Installations of these surfaces generally require a professional and are not "do-it-yourself" projects.

X2.1.4.2 Review surface specifications before purchasing this type of surfacing. Ask the installer/manufacturer for a report showing that the product has been tested to the following safety standard: ASTM **F1292** Standard Specification for Impact Attenuation of Surfacing Materials within the Use Zone of Playground Equipment. This report should show the specific height for which the surface is intended to protect against serious head injury. This height should be equal to or greater than the fall height – vertical distance between a designated play surface (elevated surface for standing, sitting, or climbing) and the protective surfacing below – of your play equipment.

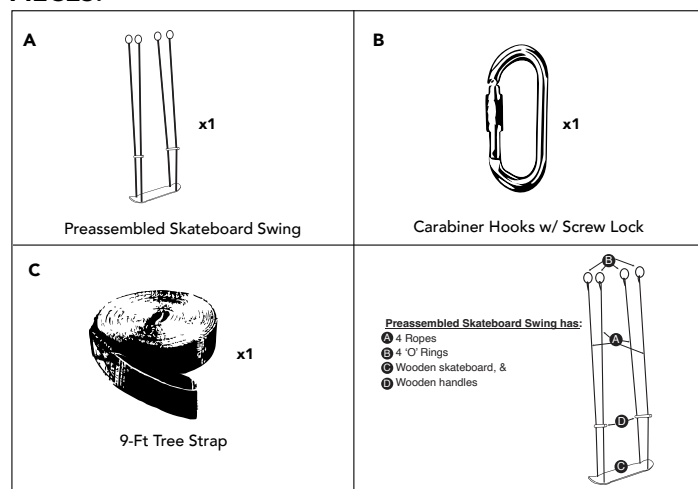
X2.1.4.3 Check the protective surfacing frequently for wear.

X2.1.5 Placement—Proper placement and maintenance of protective surfacing is essential. Be sure to:

X2.1.5.1 Extend surfacing at least 72 in. (1829 mm) from the equipment in all directions.

X2.1.5.2 For to-fro swings, extend protective surfacing in front of and behind the swing to a distance equal to twice the height of the top bar from which the swing is suspended.

X2.1.5.3 For tire swings, extend surfacing in a circle whose radius is equal to the height of the suspending chain or rope, plus 6 ft in all directions.

PIECES:

After reading all the safety information on this page and the first page, you may now start to assemble your Hardwood Skateboard Swing using the following directions.

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:

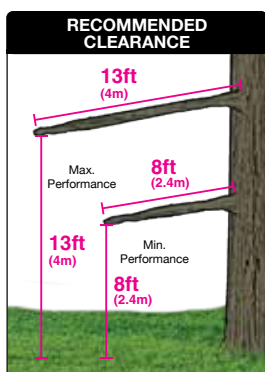
- Find a healthy, strong hardwood tree that has a branch* that stretches at least 8 feet (2.4m) from its trunk and has a circumference** between 25 1/4 to 100 inches (64.1 to 254cm). The tree branch should be at least 8 feet (2.4m) from the ground. The tree trunk should have a circumference of at least 25 1/4 inches (64.1cm). The tree and its branch should be strong enough to hold at least 200 lbs. (90.7 kgs.)***. Clear the surrounding ground of debris prior to installing your swing (Fig. 1). Make sure the tree branch does not stretch: into a road, sidewalk, or street; over a fence; someone else's property; or any other obstacle. Select the equipment on level ground, not less than 6 ft (1.8 m) from any structure or obstruction such as fence, garage, house, overhanging branches, laundry lines, or electrical wires.

*The tree branch must allow at least 12 inches (30.5cm) of clearance between the skateboard swing & ground. The skateboard swing ropes are about 66 inches (167.6cm) in length.

**9-ft tree straps can only wrap around a tree branch of a max 100-inch (254cm) circumference.

Helpful hint: wrap tree straps around the tree branch for height adjusting purposes.

***Please note that the skateboard swing can only hold a person weighing up to 200 lbs.

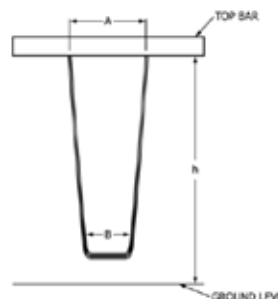
Fig. 1

- Find the center of the branch. Take one of the two tree straps. While holding one end, throw the other end over the tree branch. Feed one end of the strap through the loop and pull taut (Fig. 2). Attach a carabiner hook to the open end loop. Keep the carabiner hook unlocked (loosen its screw lock).

Fig. 2

- Repeat this step for the second strap, having it spaced instructed below. All to-fro swings, belt type or rigid, shall have a minimum distance between suspension points as calculated from the following formula (Fig. 3):

- $A = 0.04(H) + B$
 - A= The center to center distance between the upper most suspension points of the swing assembly.
 - B= The center to center distance between the swing seat attachment points (in the case of flexible seats, place the weighted test fixture in the seat before measuring dimension).
 - H= The distance between the uppermost suspension point and the protective surfacing.

Fig. 3

- Take the preassembled skateboard swing. Join its neighboring pair of "O" rings together and hook them on the carabiner hook that's connected to the tree strap (Fig. 4). Repeat this step for the opposite pair of "O" rings of the preassembled skateboard swing. Make sure the skateboard swing ropes and tree straps are not crossing. Lock the carabiner hooks by tightening their screw locks. Make sure the skateboard part clears the ground at least 12 inches (30.5cm) and is leveled. Adjust the clearance height and level by adjusting the tree straps accordingly, by wrapping the tree straps around the tree branch until desired height and level is achieved (Fig. 1). You are now ready to ride!

Fig. 4**TIPS FOR RIDING:**

- To swing, always maintain balance. To swing, stand your weight on your back leg to move forward and your front leg to move backward.
- To get off the board, come to a complete stop, sit down, and dismount. Always maintain balance.
- To get off the board, come to a complete stop, sit down, and dismount. Always maintain balance.

If you have any questions or comments, please call the Bliss Hammocks® customer service department at:

1-800-695-2626