bliss® hammocks

RECTANGULAR TREE GLIDER

BH-993CA

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.

WEIGHT CAPACITY: 400 lbs (181.4 kgs)

OCCUPANTS: 1-2 people may safely use the swing if total weight does not exceed 400 lbs (181.4 kgs)

SAFETY & MAINTENANCE INFORMATION

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

⚠ To prevent serious injury, children must not use the equipment until properly installed.

CAUTION: If you are not familiar with construction, please use a qualified general contractor to install. Improper installation may cause injury. Swinging with the Rectangular Tree Glider involves an inherent risk that can cause serious injury or even death. 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 Rectangular Tree Glider, 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 Rectangular Tree Glider, inspect your Rectangular Tree Glider, tree straps, installation points and objects supporting your Rectangular Tree Glider for wear or weakness. Make sure the straps are not frayed. Tighten all hardware. Check metal parts for rust. Always make sure your Rectangular Tree Glider and tree are in good condition before using them. Proceed carefully and take your time installing the Rectangular Tree Glider. Misuse or rough play may result in falls and may wear out your Rectangular Tree Glider and hardware prematurely. Children of all ages should have adult on-site supervision when using the Rectangular Tree Glider. Make sure to leave more than enough room between the Rectangular Tree Glider, obstacles, and people surrounding its installation area. Instruct children to remove their bike or other sports helmet before playing on the tree glider. Empty your pockets of all hard or sharp objects. Do not attempt to ride more than one person on the Rectangular Tree Glider. Do not use headphones while using the Rectangular Tree Glider.

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 swing with their full weight on the seat. 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 not limited to loose-fitted clothing, hood and neck drawstrings, scarves, cord-connected items, capes and ponchos. These items can cause death by 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 chains 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 chains or ropes. The chains or ropes provided are the maximum lengths designed for the swinging.

DISPOSAL INSTRUCTIONS: Disassemble and dispose of the playground equipment in such a way that no unreasonable hazards remain. 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 feets 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 falls below 32°F (0°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 in 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.

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

TABLE 1 — Depth of Surfacing Material Required Based on Fall Heights

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**	--	--
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. SECTION 4 OF THE CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION'S OUTDOOR HOME PLAYGROUND SAFETY HANDBOOK[7]

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.

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.

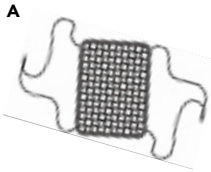
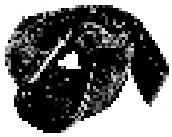
X2.1.5.3 For tire swings, extend surfacing in a circle whose radius is equal to the height of the suspending chain or rope, plus 6 ft in all directions.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY TIPS:

- Place the equipment on level ground, not less than 6 feet (1.8 m) from any structure or obstruction such as a fence, garage, house, overhanging branches, laundry lines, or electrical wires.
- Two adults in good physical condition are required for the following assembly. Wear proper shoes. Failure to follow all instructions and warnings exactly may result in serious injury.
- Keep children away from the swing during assembly.
- Keep fingers away from the ends of the rails in the connecting area.
- Take the tree glider out of the box and check the material. If the material has any structural damage such as bents or tears on the net, stop use immediately.
- Confirm that the supporting structure (e.g. tree) is secure. You may need to fix the swing on two branches of a tree; if only a single branch, it should be at least 37 inches in circumference.
- Inspect the tree glider, support structure and the hanging hardware (hanging kit) for defects including but not limited to: unexpected dents in the tubes; unwoven strands or excessive twisting in the tree glider ropes; rust or tears in the hanging kit; rotten or rusty supporting structure; etc.

A feeter reading all the safety information on this page and the first page, you may now start to assemble your tree glider.

PIECES: Make sure all parts are present & place them side by side for easy identification

A	B	C
		
Glider x1	Hanging Kit x2	Hex L-Wrench x2

D. Barrel bolt x 4 Size: 1.26" (3.2 cm)

E. Hex Socket x 4 Size: .79" (2 cm)

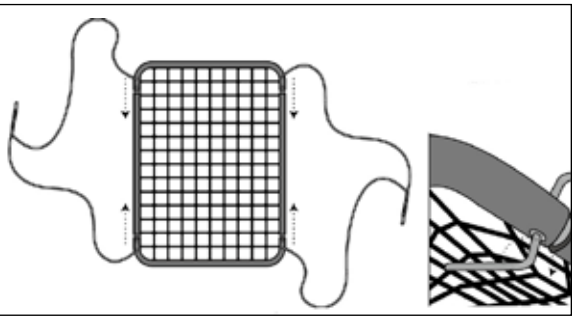
F. Washer x 4 Size: .39" (1 cm)

F. Washer x 4 Size: .47" (1.2 cm)

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:

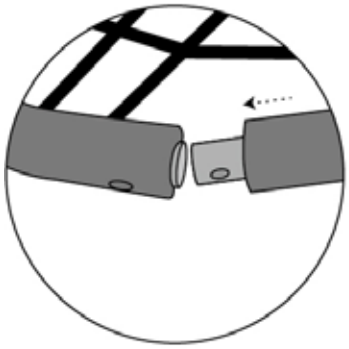
1. Lay the glider onto the ground (Fig. 1).

Fig. 1



2. Firmly connect the glider's 4 support tubes by connecting each small socket to each large socket (Fig. 2).

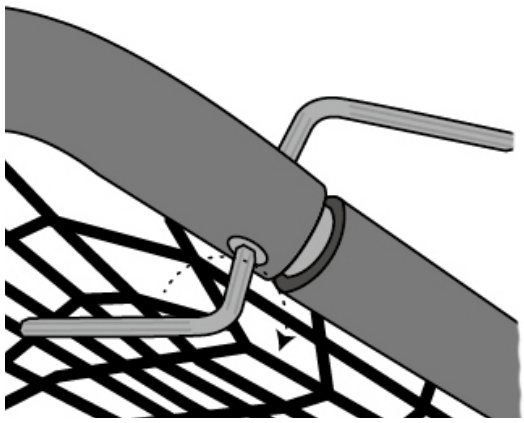
Fig. 2



3. Make sure that the last connection is placed in the correct position. After all 4 joints are connected together, place the frame on the floor and make any additional adjustments. **Be aware:** when connecting the last joints, avoid any injury by keeping fingers cleared from the connection of small and large sockets.

4. Place a hex socket barrel bolt in each hole at each connection of the frame and tighten with the allen wrench (hex wrench). Each connection of the support tube frame must have a tightened bolt securing the frame together. Do not use the tree glider if there is a bolt missing (Fig. 3).

Fig. 3

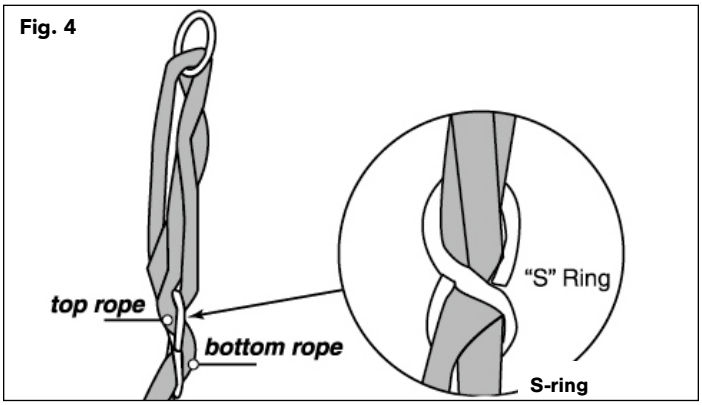


5. Check support tubes frame to make sure all connections have a hex socket barrel bolt. Make sure the frame is strong and all the ropes are untangled.

ADJUSTING THE HEIGHT OF THE ROPE:

1. If you want to adjust the height of the tree glider rope (Fig. 4):
   - Shortening the height: Push bottom of the rope through the S-ring, then pull the top rope
   - Lengthening the height: Push bottom of the top rope through the S-ring, then pull the bottom rope.

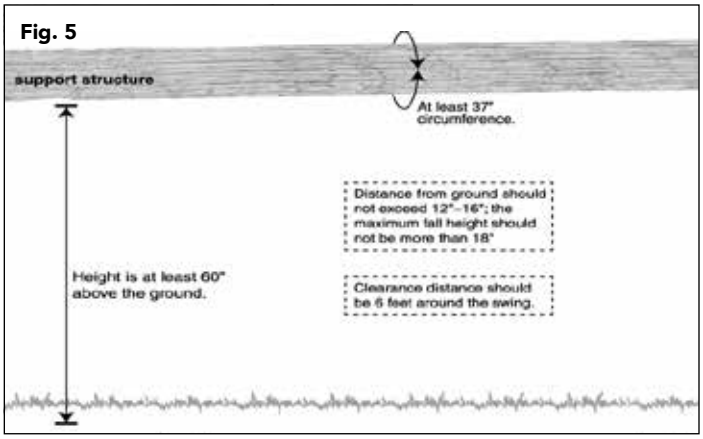
Fig. 4



HANGING KIT INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Find a support structure such as the ones mentioned in the "Before Assembly" section on the first page. Make sure the support structure is at least 60 inches (1.5 m) above the ground (Fig. 5)

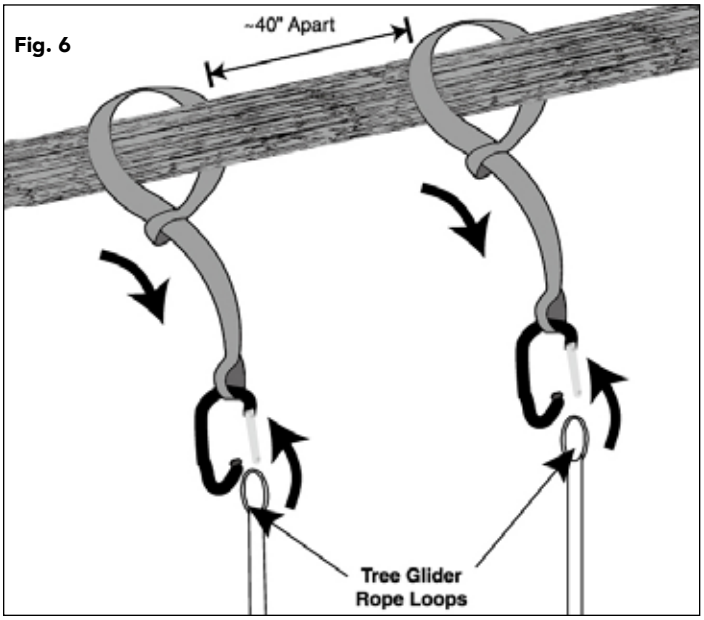
Fig. 5



2. Wrap each strap around the support structure. Distance each strap 40 inches (1 m) apart from each other. Attach each tree glider rope loop to each heavy-duty carabiner clip and close the clips to secure them (Fig. 6).

   Adjusting height: Remove the tree glider rope loops from the heavy-duty carabiner clips. Wrap the straps around the support structure until the tree glider is at least 2 feet (61 cm) above the ground.

Fig. 6



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

1-800-695-2626

Original instructions.

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SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS