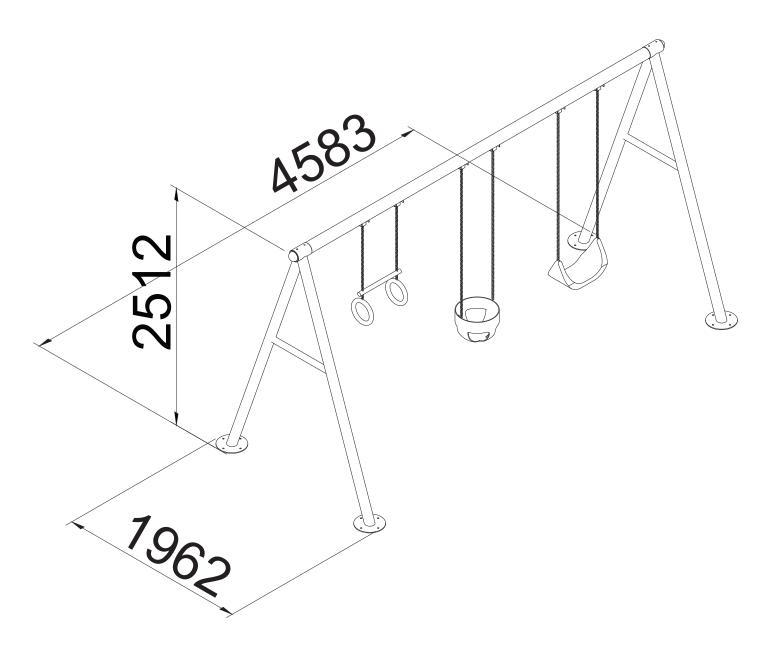


Commercial 3 Swing Set

CSS01

THIS PLAYSET SATISFIES ALL THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN STANDARD AS/NZS ISO 4685 AND HAS BEEN CERTIFIED BY AN INDEPENDENT LABORATORY. TO GUARANTEE SAFETY, PLEASE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE ASSEMBLY, SAFETY, AND CARE INSTRUCTIONS DETAILED IN THIS DOCUMENT.

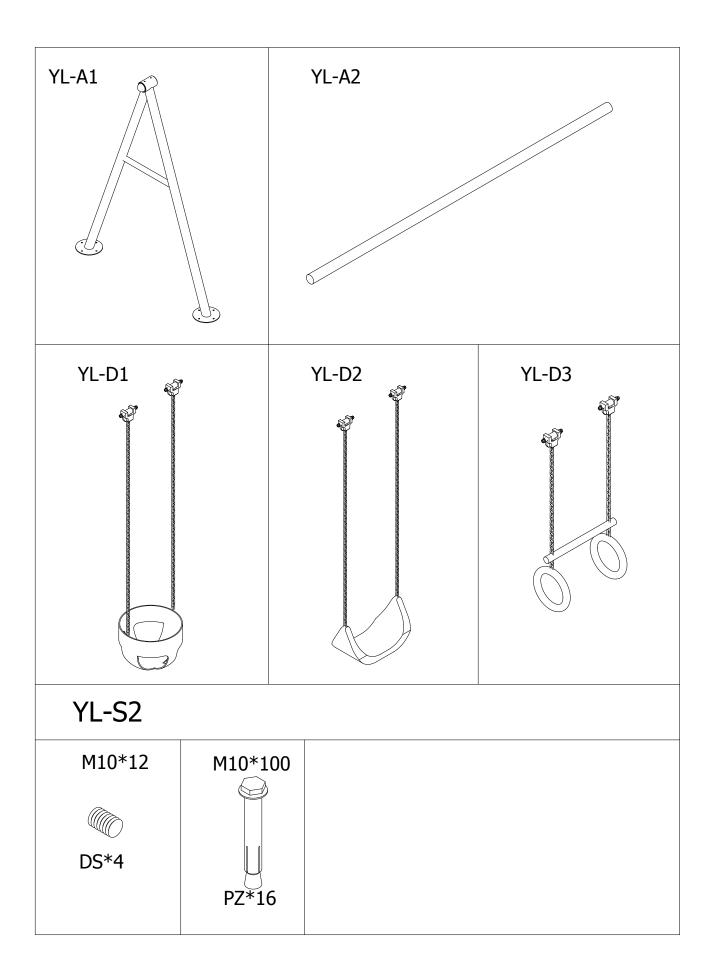


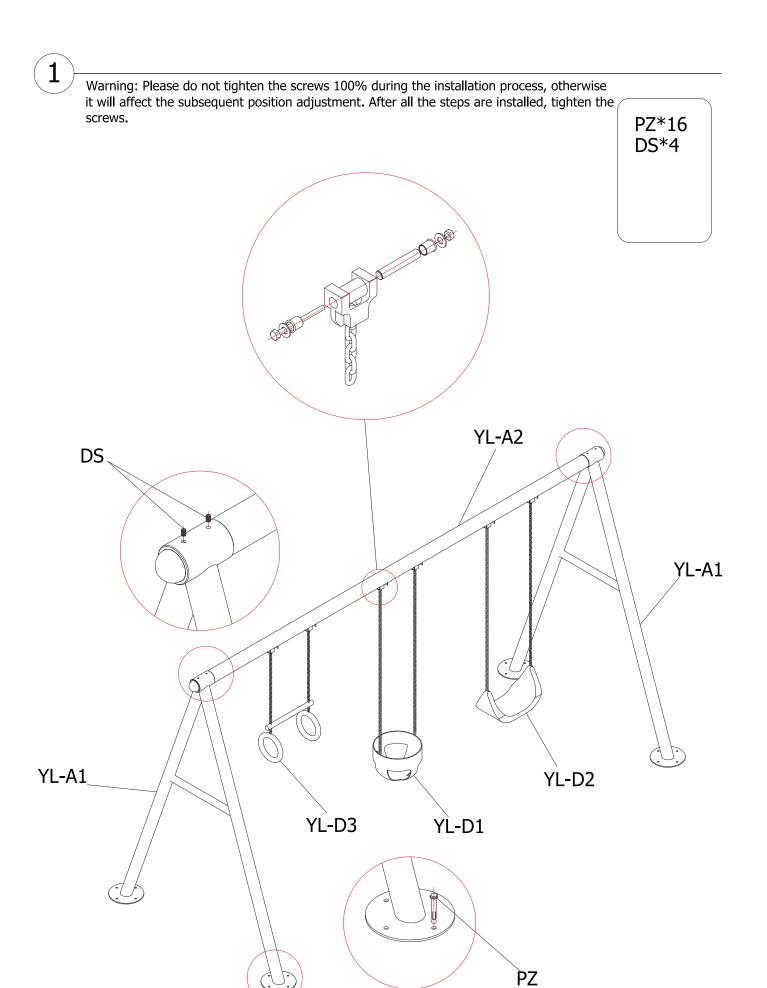












Commercial 3 Swing Set

SAFETY ADVICE

- As per legal requirements, a swing seat with flexible means of suspension must have a 40cm minimal distance between the ground and the swing. This distance is important for safety.
- Warning: This product is only to be used by children between the ages of 3 and 13.
- Warning: Not to be used by anyone weighing over 100 kgs, simultaneously not to exceed a combined weight of 300 kgs.
- Warning: Choking hazard small parts can be dangerous for children.
- Warning: This play set must be used under adult supervision.
- The Swing Set should be set up on a flat surface at least 2 metres away from any structures or obstacles (walls, fences, trees, washing lines, cables etc).
- To avoid eye damage, we advise that the swing should not be setup directly facing the sun.
- The Swing Set should be installed over impact absorbing surfaces such as sand, wood-bark chips, rubber and foam and must NOT be set up on a hard surface (concrete, tarmac etc). For detail on surfacing materials please refer to the provided consumer information sheet.
- We recommend to secure your swing set firmly into the ground using concrete.
- The anchorage must be checked regularly.
- Dispose of packaging thoughtfully.
- Do not allow children to play with packaging.
- Please see above diagram for maximum fall height of swing.

CAUTION! This Product includes plastic, Please Keep away from fire.

MAINTENANCE

- All parts should be checked at least once a month.
- Check all nuts and bolts for tightness and tighten when required.
- Check for signs of wear to bolt coverings. If sharp edges are found, replace as required,
- In certain regions (seaside areas), certain coatings could be prone to damage. In this case, it is advised to use a rust prevention treatment.
- Check swing seats, chains, ropes and other means of attachment for evidence of deterioration; replace when required in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- All parts that are under constant friction should be oiled regularly using a suitable lubricant.
- The ground on which the play centre is set up should be cleared regularly. All objects such as stones or anything else that could cause injury in the case of a fall should be removed.
- It is recommended that during the winter period when the equipment is not in use, all apparatus are removed to prevent deterioration due to bad weather.
- Sand rusted areas and tubular members and repaint using a non-lead based paint when required
- Modifications to the original activity toy should only be carried out under instructions from the manufacturer.
- Defective parts should only be replaced in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

FIXING INTO THE GROUND

IMPORTANT! For safety reasons, your Swing Set must be embedded into the ground.

Step 1

Place your playets in desired position and mark a square. The feet must be in the centre of the square.

Step 2

Dig Footing hole $300 \times 300 \times 300$ mm and fill with concrete.

Step 3

Let the concrete cure for at least 48 hours.

Step 4

Place your playset back into position. Mark and drill in the concrete using a drill bit suitable for concrete and the diameter large enough that the anchor bolts fit inside.

Step 5

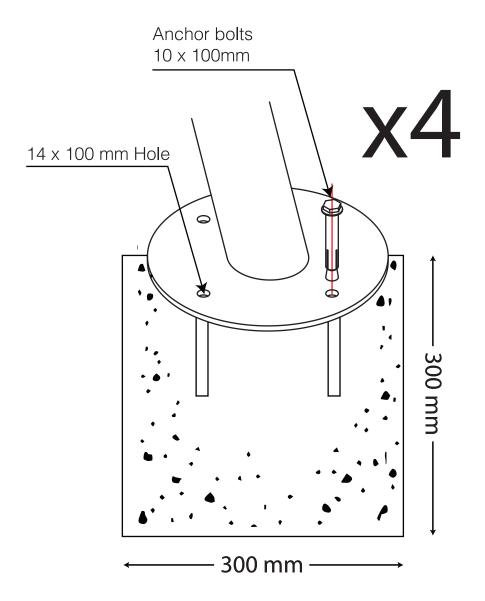
Inserts anchors through base plate and into concrete and gentely tap nuts and washers until fully inserted into concrete. Tighten down nuts and washers. The base should not move when finished.

Step 6

After the equipment has been in use for three or four days.

All bolts & nuts must be checked and retightened if necessary.

Please refer to the next page for diagram of concrete footing installation.



MOUNTING OF PLATE FOR SWING

Annex B

(informative)

Consumer information sheet for playground surfacing materials

The US 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 US 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 playground equipment can be a major factor in determining the injury-causing potential of a fall. It is self-evident that a fall on to a shock-absorbing surface is less 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 or asphalt, and while grass may appear to be acceptable, it may quickly turn to hard-packed earth in areas of high traffic. Shredded bark mulch, 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.

Table B.1 lists the maximum height from which a child would not be expected to sustain a life-threatening head injury in a fall on to four different loose-fill surfacing materials if they are installed and maintained at depths of 150 mm, 225 mm and 300 mm.

Table B.1 — Fall height in millimetres from which a life-threatening head injury would not be expected

Type of material	Depth of surfacing material		
	150 mm	225 mm	300 mm
Double shredded bark mulch	1 800	3 000	3 300
Wood chips	1 800	2 100	3 600
Fine sand	1 500	1 500	2 700
Fine gravel	1 800	2 100	3 000

However, it should be recognised that all injuries due to falls cannot be prevented, no matter what surfacing material is used.

It is recommended that a shock absorbing material extend a minimum of 1 800 mm in all directions from the perimeter of stationary equipment such as climbing frames and slides. However, because children may deliberately jump from a moving swing, the shock absorbing material should extend in the front and rear of a swing a minimum distance of twice the height of the 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 properly maintained. Materials should be checked periodically and replenished to maintain correct depth as determined necessary for the equipment in question. The choice of a material depends on the type and height of the playground equipment, the availability of the material in a particular area, and its cost.

This information has been extracted from the CPSC publications "Playground Surfacing — Technical Information Guide" and "Handbook for Public Playground Safety".