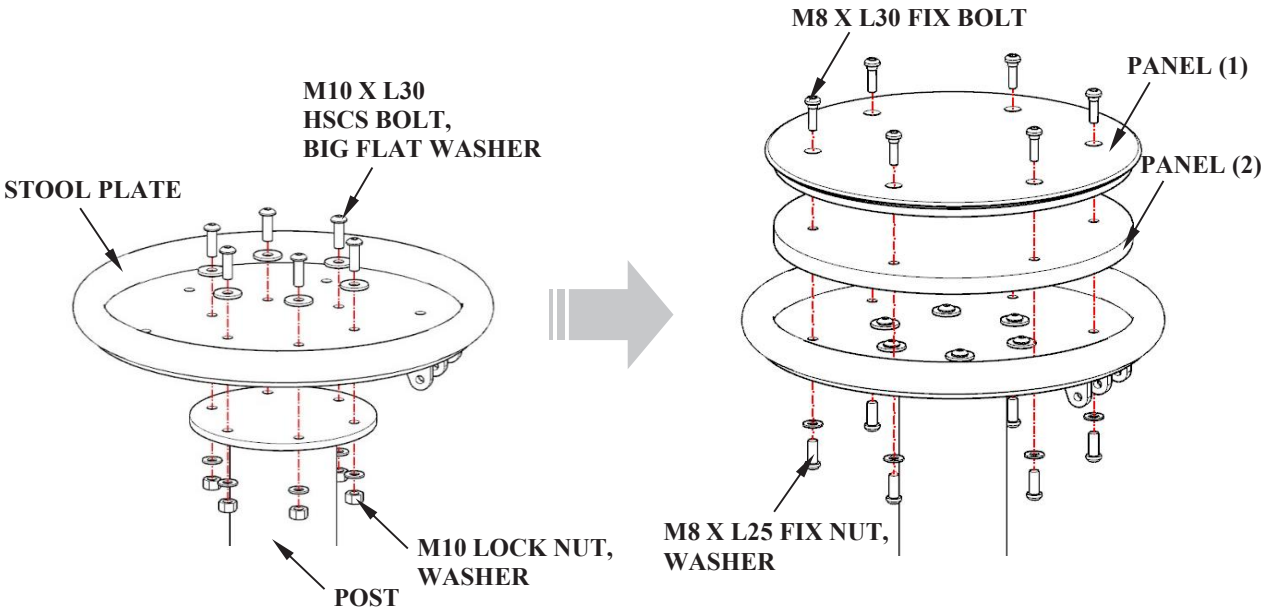


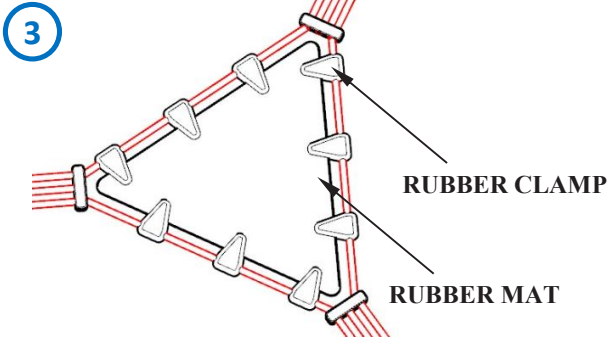
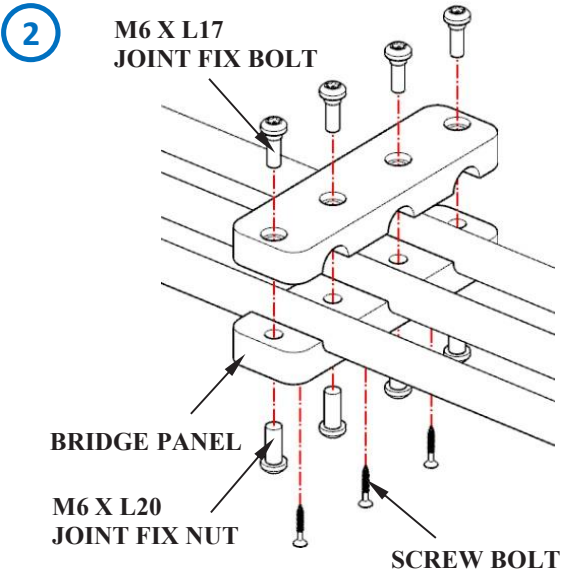
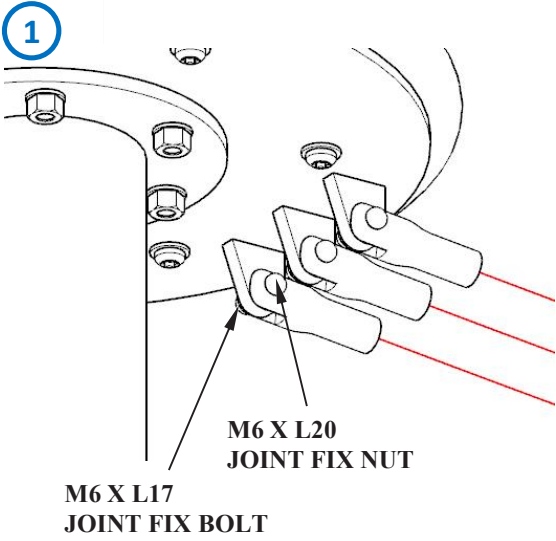
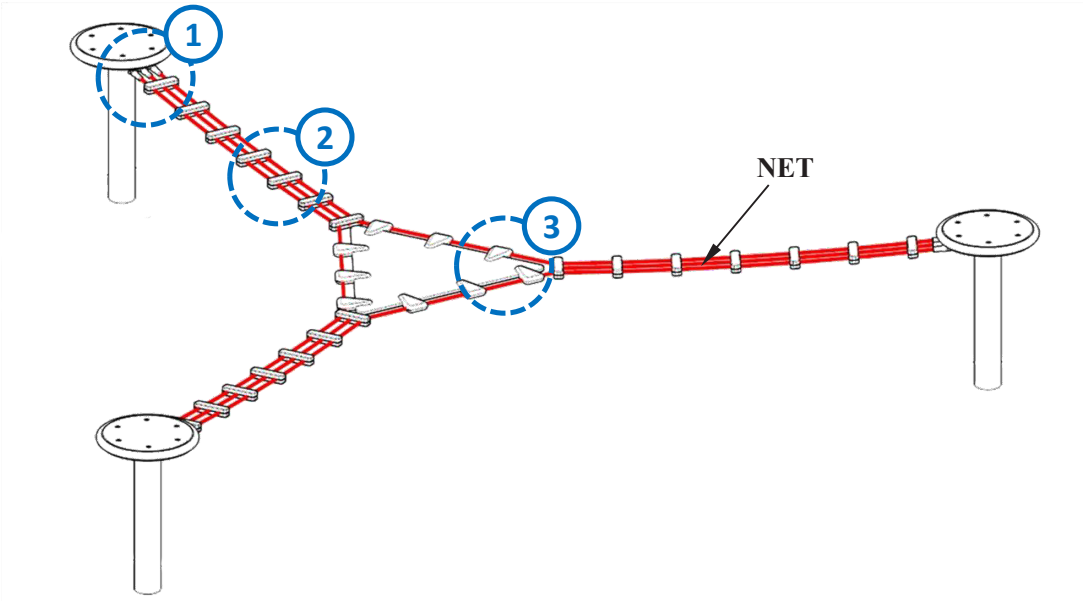
Footer Construction:

- 1. Excavate footer holes
- 2. Position posts in the holes to the specified dimensions
- 3. Fill with concrete and level
- 4. Once concrete has cured, continue with assembly

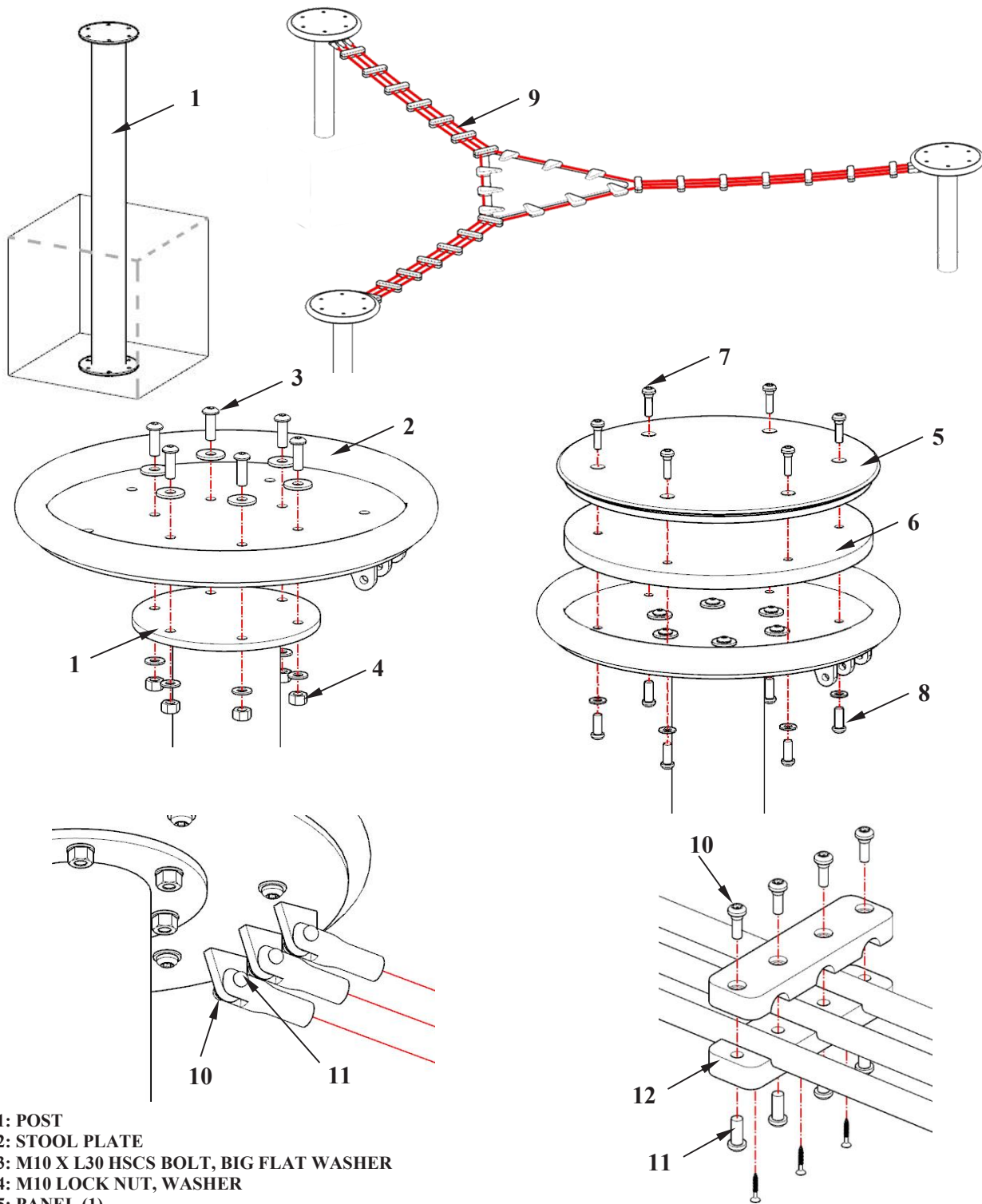
ASSEMBLE STOOL PLATE TO TOP OF POSTS



NET ASSEMBLY



## PARTS LIST



- 1: POST
- 2: STOOL PLATE
- 3: M10 X L30 HSCS BOLT, BIG FLAT WASHER
- 4: M10 LOCK NUT, WASHER
- 5: PANEL (1)
- 6: PANEL (2)
- 7: M8 X L30 FIX BOLT
- 8: M8 X L25 FIX NUT, WASHER
- 9: NET
- 10: M6 X L17 JOINT FIX BOLT
- 11: M6 X L20 JOINT FIX NUT
- 12: BRIDGE PANEL

**AFTER INSTALLATION, BEFORE OPENING FOR  
PLAY, RECOMMENDATIONS*****Inspect Equipment for Correct Installation***

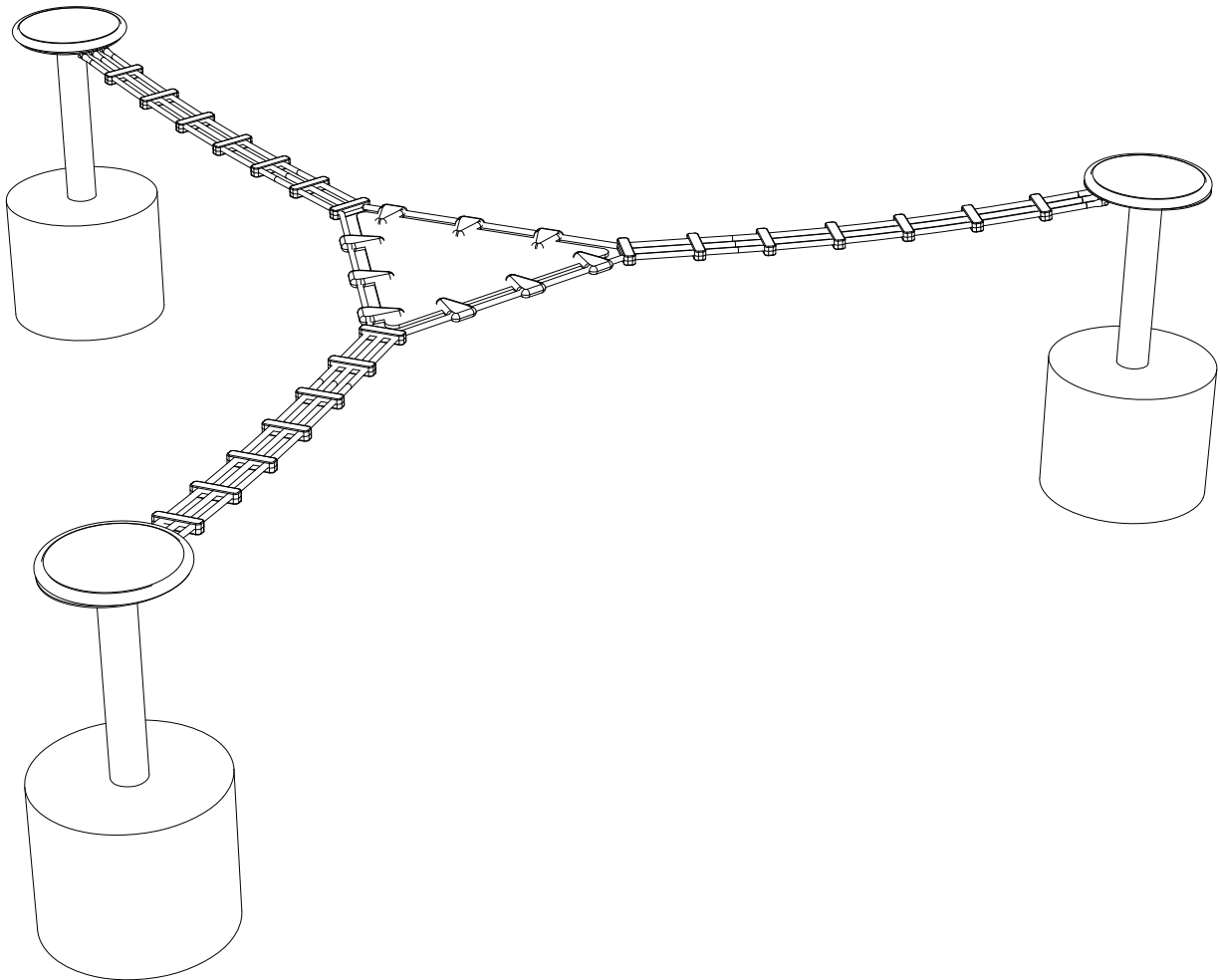
If the equipment has not been installed correctly, do not open for play and take necessary precautions to keep closed until installation is correct, complete and re-inspected.

***Protective Surfacing***

Make sure appropriate playground surfacing has been installed to meet applicable standards.

***Remove All Assembly Aids***

Please make sure that all tools and assembly aids have been removed from the playing area before opening for play.



This equipment should be installed, inspected for proper installation, maintained and operated in accordance with applicable safety standards.

Regular maintenance is necessary on all park and playground equipment, including the protective surfacing. Proper maintenance extends equipment life. Maintenance of play environments requires commitment from dedicated and trained individuals with some mechanical ability and common sense.

With regards to overall safety, if you ever feel a piece of equipment or portion of the protective surfacing is broken or dangerous, immediately take the equipment out of service. If necessary, post personnel or fence the equipment to prevent use until the necessary repairs can be made. This is an important precaution that can potentially prevent an injury.

#### ***Maintenance Inspection – Frequency and Process***

Because play equipment and surfacing are subject to changes from use, abuse, and climate, they must be inspected on a regular basis. The frequency of inspection will be determined by many factors including equipment age, use, and materials, and external factors like the age of the users, climate, and vandalism. Regardless of site-specific attributes of the playground, two types of inspections should be performed on all playgrounds: low frequency and high frequency.

#### ***Low Frequency Inspections***

Often performed quarterly or semi-annually, low frequency inspections are in-depth investigations of the equipment and surfacing looking for wear and tear. This inspection requires a staff member with mechanical knowledge and extensive knowledge about play equipment and surfacing standards. During or immediately after the inspection, staff should do preventive maintenance and repairs and/or remove damaged equipment to remedy problems discovered in the inspection.

#### ***High Frequency Inspections***

Often performed daily or weekly, high frequency inspections look at frequently changing conditions caused by use, weather, and/or vandalism. During a high frequency inspection, staff checks and corrects playground conditions such as loose-fill surfacing depths, sanitation issues, and the presence of trash and debris. If any hazards are discovered, staff should follow school or agency procedures such as completing documentation, taking the area out of use, and/or correcting the problem.

#### ***Loose hardware***

Loose hardware can cause quality problems and put safety at risk. Therefore, loose hardware should always be tightened, and checks carried out to ensure that there are no missing parts.

#### ***Identifying replacement parts***

All replacement parts are listed in the parts list. The parts list follows the installation requirements.

#### ***Actions to be taken during the break-in period***

No later than 2 weeks after assembly, all hardware connections should be checked and tightened if necessary. One of the most important factors in proper maintenance is maintaining proper net tension. Net re-tensioning will be required after the first 60-90 days of use and then must be checked again on an annual basis.

#### ***Maintenance of protective surfaces***

Surfaces providing fall protection must also be maintained regularly. It is particularly important to maintain the correct level of loose surface material and add more if necessary (refer to applicable standards).

#### ***Damage***

Damaged equipment must be repaired as soon as possible. If serious defects that affect the safety and cannot be repaired immediately, the equipment then must be closed to prevent further use.