

OPERATING MANUAL

LANDBASED INFLATABLE



STOP !!

Read me first....

This manual contains BOING's official manufacturer's instructions for owners and operators of land based inflatable leisure games and children's play equipment.

This manual gives general recommendations for operating inflatables. There may be additional instructions or recommendations for some inflatable games which are enclosed with the product. You should also familiarise yourself with all relevant Regulations and Codes of Practice under the laws of the country where the inflatable is used.

It is your responsibility to give instruction to all operators and users in the proper safe use of the unit. It is strongly recommended that you read this manual before attempting to set up, dismantle or operate the equipment to which it relates, even if you have used similar equipment before.

Any misuse or failure to adhere to the instructions and recommendations contained in this manual will render void the 24 month warranty.

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GENERAL

Notices and acknowledgements

In this manual, all references to BOING mean BOING N.V. Any other brand and/or product name mentioned may be a trademark and/or registered trademark of the relevant company and is hereby acknowledged.

This manual is provided for information purposes only. Nothing in this manual is to be construed in any way as varying the terms of sale of the goods to which it applies. All the information included in this manual is subject to change without notice. Reasonable care has been taken when preparing the contents of this manual. However, BOING accepts no responsibility for any error or omission or misuse.

Product description

Bouncy castles are one of today's most popular children's entertainments.

Their portability and low cost have ensured their favour with operators, as well as children and their parents. There are now many types of inflatable play equipment including bouncers, mazes, games, obstacle courses and swimming pool inflatables, and they are used by children, teenagers and adults.

BOING's customers include local authorities, schools, sport centres, pubs, tool hire shops, television companies and night clubs. This leaflet is designed to give you guidance in their use so that they are operated safely and profitably.

Bouncy castles is the generic term used for inflatable play equipment. They were originally developed for disabled children as it offered a way for kids to play physically without hurting themselves. Early models sold were castle shaped, and even today this style is still being produced. BOING produces a vast variety of different land based inflatables such as mountain bouncers, ballponds, slides and stick-up walls to name a few.

However they all have the following common traits :

- § They are made of a reinforced flexible PVC based fabric.
- § They are filled with air when operational.
- § When packed away, the volume of space they take up is a fraction of their inflatable size.
- § They can be set up in a matter of minutes, and usually packed away within 15 minutes.

Quality of design and manufacture

BOING has invested heavily in the latest Computer Assisted Design and Manufacturing equipment (CAD/CAM). This has enabled BOING to lead the field by developing the newest designs to capture the imagination of children.

This industry-leading facility also allows special inflatables to be rapidly made to order so that our customers' own concepts are bought into reality.

One of the benefits of this high level of computerisation is the accuracy of fabric cutting. This in turn leads to the most consistent quality of product in the leisure inflatable industry. To maintain its quality at the highest levels, BOING does not sub-contract any of its production. BOING inflatables are all made in our own factories from the highest quality fire retardant reinforced PVC coated fabric, manufactured to our own specifications

Applied painted artwork on our inflatables is always non-toxic.

Constructed from polyester weave thickly coated on both sides with PVC, it is an extremely robust material made with a gloss finish to resist dirt. It is non toxic, certified fire retardant and has a nominal weight of @ 650 gm/sq metre.

The material is machine stitched together with a minimum of four lines of stitching using a rot resistant Polyester thread. Exposed seams such as those on a bed of a bouncer are reinforced with additional strips.

The continuous flow principle – why fans are left running

As the structure is held together by stitched seams, air will always escape from the hundreds of perforations produced during stitching. These perforations increase in size during the working life of the unit. Air must be continuously supplied under pressure to keep the unit properly inflated.

This is the 'continuous flow' principle.

The fan specified by BOING compensates for the gradually increased air loss due to ageing and can also cope with any small rip (up to 5cm).

Inflatables are usually supplied with one or more electrically powered fans, depending on the size of the unit, but can be ordered with a petrol (or propane gas) powered fan as an option.

Caution

Some inflatables require a high pressure fan, but most use a low pressure fan. For safety reasons, it is vital to use the correct fan specified for the inflatable unit.

It the unit starts to show signs of loss of air pressure, play should be suspended immediately and the cause of the pressure loss investigated before users are allowed back onto the unit and play is resumed.



Common causes of pressure loss include interruption of electrical power supply to the fan, accidental disruption of inlet or outlet pipes or physical damage to the inflatable itself.

BASIC OPERATING PROCEDURES

Assembly and erection of the inflatable

BOING inflatable equipment is designed to be erected and dismantled quickly and safely, it the recommendations in this manual are followed.

Caution

Before attempting to unload, move, site, inflate or use BOING inflatable equipment, you should read the contents of this manual thoroughly.

Handling with care

The unit itself will be supplied rolled up with the filler pipe and outlet pipe (if applicable) on the outside, and the whole bundle tied with a strap or rope.

Inflatables can be quite heavy, especially if allowed to become wet. It is vital to have enough helpers to carry out loading, unloading, setting up/assembly and dismantling to prevent individuals hurting themselves unintentionally.

You have a legal duty to assess and eliminate or reduce the risk of injury to employees which can result from manual handling operations involving transporting, loading, unloading, setting up, dismantling, packing, or moving inflatables.

Cold hazard

The fabric from which the unit is made can be easily damaged if the unit is unrolled or inflated whilst in a very cold or frozen state. This may occur if the unit is subjected to low or freezing temperatures whilst in storage or transit.

The coated fabric used in the unit loses its flexible character at 3°C or below. In that very cold state the fabric may crack during movement or inflation. Any resulting damage is not covered by BOING warranty. If the unit is found to be too cold for use it must be allowed to warm up gradually and progressively until the fabric regains its normal flexible character.



BOING assumes that the inflatable will mainly be used outdoors. See separate section regarding indoor use.

Siting the inflatable

The inflatable should always be sited on a flat level surface, with the sides and rear at least two metres away from any walls, vehicles, etc. The front of the unit should have at least three

metres of clear area so that onlookers do not crowd around the entrance and reduce visibility for the attendant.

If the ground surface is abrasive (such as tarmac or concrete), or oily or dirty, a ground sheet should be laid down first to prevent discolouration, scuffing, tearing or wearing out of the base material.

Under no circumstances should any part of the inflatable be sited under any overhead cables or electricity transmission lines, branches or other overhanging structures which might come into contact with either the unit itself or any user.

Assembly procedures

The unit should be positioned so that when it is unrolled the filler pipe will be in roughly the right position. When the bundle is untied it should be unrolled and then unfolded. The fan should be attached to the filler pipe. If there are more than two choose the smaller.

The larger is used to let air out during inflation. If they are the same diameter choose the most convenient.

There is a strap with a 'cam buckle' on the end of all filler outlet pipes. By pushing down on the lever on the buckle, the cam opens and the other end of the strap can be passed through from the under side of the buckle. The strap must not be twisted and it should protrude at least 5 cm through the buckle.

The filler tube with the strap and buckle encircling it is offered to the plastic cone on the fan unit. The tube should completely cover the cone on the fan unit. The tube should completely cover the cone and the strap and cam buckle should be as near to the narrower part of the fan cone as possible. With the filler pipe straight, the strap can be pulled through the cam buckle until the strap is tight.

After any outlet pipe or alternate inlet pipes have been closed up using their straps and cam buckles, the fan can be turned on. Information regarding electrical fans is on page 17 and petrol fans on page 14 .

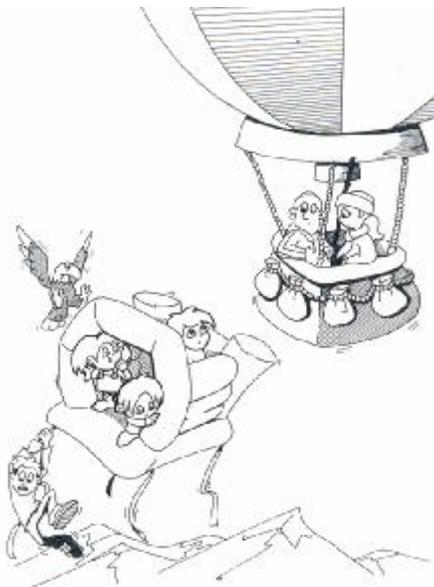
Caution

It is highly dangerous to stand or sit on the unit during inflation, as it can move suddenly and without warning until fully inflated and securely anchored. Everyone must stand clear from the unit.

Wind hazard

The unit should not be erected or used outdoors in high winds as it is dangerous both in use and whilst inflating the unit.

In all cases, for safety reasons, in its inflated state the unit must be properly secured to the ground before and during use. The unit will not self anchor under its weight alone, and can be lifted or overturned by an unexpected gust of wind.



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Use of anchor points

Every BOING inflatable has several anchor points in the form of webbing loops sewn into the perimeter of the unit. The unit must not be attached except at these anchor points, otherwise it may be damaged.

As soon as it is fully inflated, it must be pegged down using the anchor points provided, with ropes and steel stakes, if the ground allows this. If on a hard standing, the unit must be anchored with ropes to immovable objects such as vehicles, bollards, concrete blocks of sufficient weight, etc. Sandbags may be used indoors for this purpose.

Safety mats

Non inflatable safety floor mats of between 3cm and 12cm thickness and 1.2m width should be provided to cover any hard surfaces next to all open sides and entrances/exits.

Better still, safety mats should be placed along the entire perimeter of the unit. Approved safety floor mats are available direct from BOING . Only fire resistant safety floor mats should be used indoors.

Final adjustments and checks

When the unit is fully inflated, even a large unit (with help) can be pulled round by its anchorage points to adjust its final position. The ropes to the pegs or other means of anchorage should be loosened off before the unit is pulled round, and then re-adjusted or re-tied accordingly. Make sure that you have enough helpers pull the unit round without risk of hurting or straining yourself. The fan should be switched off whilst the unit is being turned (stop the motor if a petrol fan). When the unit is in its final position the anchorage points must be pegged or tied down and then re-checked.

The inlet pipe must also be re-checked to make sure that the inlet pipe is straight and not twisted and that the fan is still upright. The unit can then be checked as detailed in the section on safety, and finally the fan can be switched on again (re-start the motor if a petrol fan).

No one should be allowed to use the inflatable unit before it has been checked and the operator is satisfied that it is safe for public use.

The operator should always check that :

- § The anchorage points are secured as recommended
- § There is sufficient air pressure to all parts of the unit (any soft or sagging areas should be investigated further)
- § The unit is free from foreign objects and other visible hazards or damage

Deflation – Dismantling – Packing procedures

Deflating inflatables

First ensure all users have left the unit and are at least 2 metres clear from the unit.

Clear off any litter or debris. If the unit or part of the unit is a ballpond, empty it first using buckets, or preferably with a purpose built ball bagger machine.

Turn off the fan. If it is an electric fan, disconnect it by unplugging it from the electricity supply (mains or generator).

If it is a petrol fan, stop the motor, taking care that nobody comes into contact with the hot parts of the fan.

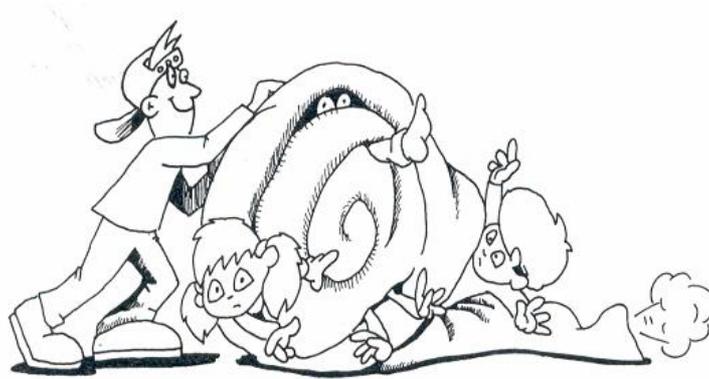
Generators and fans, especially petrol fans, should always be packed only when cool, to avoid causing damage to the fabric of the inflatable.

To let the air out, open any air outlets by loosening the cam buckle and undoing the strap.

Next, disconnect the fan by loosening the cam buckle, undoing the strap, and disconnecting the inlet pipe from the cone on the fan.

If the inlet pipe has a safety flap inside this may be pushed inwards to allow air to escape more easily.

Leave for at least 10 minutes to deflate, longer if it is a very large unit. Ensure that as much air as possible has escaped before starting to roll and pack the unit.

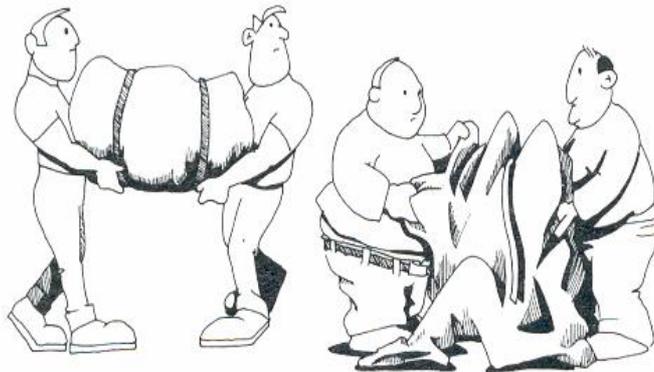


Rolling and packing inflatables

It is strongly recommended that the inflatable is only packed when it is completely dry. To help prevent damage, if a unit has had to be packed when still wet, it should be unrolled again at the first opportunity and allowed to dry out thoroughly before packing it up. To keep the unit in good condition, it should never be stored for any length of time unless it is completely dry. If possible, rub in the inflatable with talcum powder which is very nice to the fabric of the inflatable.

The best shape for the packed unit is normally a 'Swiss roll' shape with the diameter between a half and a third of the length.

If it is packed tight, even a 25' unit can, with a couple of fit people, be rolled or toppled into a van easily.



It may take several attempts to roll a bouncer correctly but a sloppily rolled unit is far more difficult to move and is more likely to get damaged.

If the unit needs to be packed in a hurry, packing can be speeded up by folding the unit in half and walking from the end opposite the air inlet, towards the air inlet.

Once the majority of the air is expelled and the unit is flat on the ground, arrange the walls so they are all folded into the middle and only the base is in contact with the ground.

With the filler/outlet pipes untwisted and with the help of up to two other people fold one side into the middle of the unit, do the same to the other sides, then fold the unit into half.

If it looks as if the rolled unit is going to be too short, then fold the unit in to thirds rather than quarters. Make sure the sides are parallel – do it again if they are not.

Shuffle from the end furthest away from the air inlet to the air inlet. This helps compact the material and expel any remaining air. Start rolling the unit towards the air inlet to make a big plastic 'Swiss roll'. If the unit is a large one, then have two people roll it while a third compresses the fabric by walking just in front of where the unit is being rolled. If the unit is a bit loose for floppy unroll it and do it again. When the unit is rolled up properly, then tie it up with the rope or strap provided.

The unit when packed can be rolled or tumbled in to the van or wherever it is going. With big units particularly never try to lift them up completely; roll them or tumble them carefully or use a sack truck or sack barrow or trolley.

If you are loading the unit into a van then stand it up on its end at the back of the van and lift the end which is on the ground so that the other end acts as a fulcrum and the unit can be toppled into the vehicle.

Never take personal risks in the course of moving or lifting the unit.

Ensure enough fit helpers are available.

STAFFING AND SUPERVISION



There should be enough attendants to control access by the public, including controlling the numbers and ages of those getting on and off the unit at the same time.

Ratios

The owner or operator is responsible for determining the minimum number of attendants needed to operate the inflatable safely at all times. Users, especially children, need supervision by a responsible person, preferably an adult, who is capable of exercising authority over users.

The attendant(s) must be able to ensure that rules of play are being observed at all times. Attendants must also ensure that the fan(s) are not tampered with during play sessions. The number of attendants needed depends on the circumstances and is a matter of judgement by the owner or operator.

Overloading

In no event should the unit be disposed of by burning it, as the PVC coated fabric will give off toxic smoke and gases during combustion. Local authority should be contacted for advice regarding the best means of disposal in your area.

Training

The owner or operator is also responsible for ensuring that the attendants receive adequate training in all aspects of the safe setting up, dismantling and operation of the inflatable. This should include knowledge of applicable guidance notes or codes of practice.

Risk assessment and check lists

The owner or operator is legally responsible for making a risk assessment of his own operating methods. This includes assessing potential risks to the public and employees as well, before making a health and safety plan.

BOING provides specimen check lists for daily and annual inspections of the unit. Check page 20. These check lists are not exhaustive and should be added to as necessary to suit the requirements of the individual owner or operator.

Insurance

Public liability and employer's liability

Although accidents leading to injury are rare, it is strongly recommended by BOING that every operator of play equipment should take out public liability insurance cover, against the risk of claims by users or members of the public from any incidents associated with operation of the play equipment, or the public event concerned. It is recommended you obtain advice from your insurance broker.

RULES OF PLAY



Owners and operators should display their Rules of Play in a manner which can be seen and read by all users before they are allowed on to the inflatable. All attendants should be familiar with those rules of play.

General

Ideally the attendant(s) should be equipped with a whistle to attract the attention of a particular user or group of users. The system of work should ensure that the users are admitted to the inflatable in a controlled and safe manner.

The attendant should :

- § Ensure that all users remove their footwear (except socks), and any other hard, sharp or dangerous objects from their person, such as buckles, pens, keys, knives, etc. Spectacles are best removed.
- § Not allow anyone to bounce on the step/front apron. The step is to assist the users getting on and off the unit.
- § Not allow anyone to climb or hang on the outside walls.
- § Not allow users who are taller than the outside walls when standing on the inflated bed, to use the unit.
- § Not allow users to be on the unit during inflation or deflation.
- § Ensure that the unit is not used when wet.
- § Ensure that users using the unit at the same time should be all of a similar size and ability.
- § Not allow any person or group of persons to be on the unit except those persons for whom it was designed. This means that older children should not be allowed on units intended for toddlers, and adults or older teenagers should not be allowed on units intended for children (usually up to the age of 14). Refer to the individual unit specification.
- § Prevent careless or reckless behaviour or intentional rough play including recklessly colliding with other users. Offenders should be dealt with by immediate expulsion.

It is recommended that a sign board should be erected close to the front of the unit listing the above points and any specific rules of play.

The most likely cause of injury to the users is due to collisions between them. All attendants must watch the activity on the inflatable during the whole time when it is in use. Rough horseplay should not be allowed. The attendant must ensure that the inflatable is not overcrowded and that the smaller or gentler children are segregated from the larger more boisterous ones. Under no circumstances should the unit be made deliberately slippery.



Slides

Extra recommendations

If the inflatable is or includes a slide the attendant must exercise active control over the use of the slide at all times.

Only one user at a time may be allowed onto the slide, in a central position at the top.

A feet-first, sitting up or lying down position (on backs only) with elbows tucked in should be insisted on. Waving of arms and legs is potentially unsafe.

To prevent friction burns on exposed skin, users should be fully clothed including socks.

The bottom of the slide must be kept unobstructed. A landing zone of at least 1.5 metres radius from the bottom must be kept clear. Each user should move quickly away from the bottom of the slide on arrival before the next user slides down.

The surface of the slide must be kept clean and smooth to allow users to slide freely.

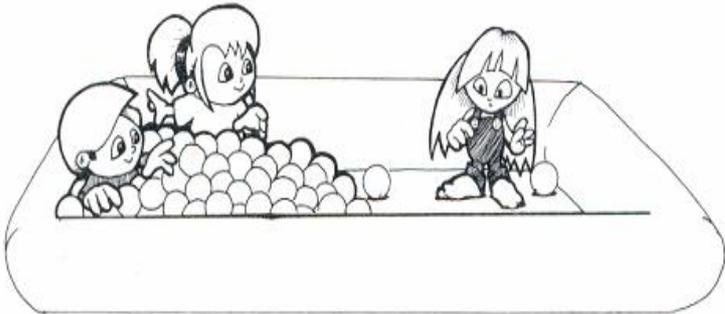
Ample safety mats should be placed on the ground around the slide.

Ball ponds

If the inflatable includes a ball pond (also sometimes called a ball pool) the attendant should be alert to the following :

- § Children who are unwell or feeling sick or needing to go to the toilet should not be allowed to use the ball pond.
- § Children who are submerged under the balls have been known to panic. They will not suffocate, but are at risk because other users might jump or land on top of them while they are submerged and out of sight.
- § Balls should be evenly distributed so that the depth of the ball pond is constant. Stray balls should be returned to the ball pond.
- § Damaged balls should be removed at once.
- § Hygiene is also of paramount importance where ball ponds are concerned.

See also separate section on cleaning and hygiene.



Balls should be evenly distributed so that the depth of the ball pond is constant.

SAFETY AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

'Bouncy castles are enormous fun and not dangerous in themselves' Rebecca Kirkwood, RoSPA's (Royal Society For the Prevention Of Accidents) Deputy Leisure Safety Officer.

Basic Security Precautions

The public must be prevented at all times from having access to fans, electricity supply cables and outlets, generators or motorised fans and their fuel, exhausts, air inlet and outlet pipes, safety equipment, anchor ropes and stakes or weights.

For adequate protection it is necessary to have both physical barriers and vigilance by the operator. As for barriers, the areas concerned should at least be roped off and suitable signage used to warn and exclude the public.



See also guidance relating to crowd control.

Crowd Control

Where large crowds are expected, barriers should be erected at the rear and sides of the unit at least 1.8m away and at least 3.5m away from the front. The barrier should be at least 1m high and capable of withstanding people leaning on it, or being pushed against it.

At events where crowds can be expected but the public do not have access to the sides or rear of the inflatable then a limited crowd control barrier may be provided in place of a full perimeter fence.

In all cases, the area in front of the step/apron must be kept clear of onlookers so that the operator or attendant has a clear field of vision and can ensure that the children can mount and alight safely.

Hazards to users of inflatables can be broken down into two parts, hazards relating to the equipment itself and hazards relating to the operation of the equipment.

-- Hazards relating to the equipment

All BOING products have been designed in line with European Standards (where applicable).

Petrol powered fans

Petrol is extremely hazardous. Ensure that petrol fans are always upright even if empty particularly whilst transporting. Nobody should smoke nearby whilst fuelling, and always make sure that any spillages are dried up. The fuel should always be stored in a suitable container and the storage container kept secure when operating the inflatable. Never use a petrol fan indoors. The fan should be stored in a dry place and the engine serviced regularly according to the manufacturer's instructions supplied with the unit. Refuel only when switched off.

The fan should be inspected every day it is in use to ensure that there are no loose bolts, screws, etc. and the mesh guards over the air inlet and outlet are secure and not damaged.

-- The inflatable

The inflatable itself is not hazardous as long as the unit is maintained regularly and repaired if damage occurs.

However, risks can occur whilst moving the unit around, particularly if it is a large one, and care must be taken to prevent injury to the mover and any bystanders as a 6m x 7.5m unit can weigh over 200 kilos. A suitable trolley should be used whenever possible, and the unit should be rolled tightly into a manageable shape.

The inflatable should always be inspected before use.

Indoor use – Additional guidance

Inflatables are designed with outdoor use in mind, apart from some specific units. BOING recognizes that inflatables may also be used indoors, at the discretion of the operator. The inflatable will usually remain stable indoors under its own weight, so anchoring may be dispensed with at the discretion of the operator. Anchoring is still advised on slippery or polished floor finishes. See above.

In all cases, the operator should consider whether a groundsheet or other protective underlay should be placed under the inflatable to protect the building's floor finishes (as well as the inflatable itself) against scuffing or other damage.



Use of petrol powered fans indoors is not recommended due to safety risks from combustible fuel, and from toxic exhaust emissions. Always use electric fans when indoors, and keep the fan and its power cable protected from access by the public.

Fire Precautions

BOING inflatables are made from flame and smoke retardant fabric. In both indoor and outdoor environments there have been no reported cases involving any BOING inflatable catching fire. Nevertheless, owners and operators are advised to observe some fire precautions, more especially in indoor environments.

Any indoor area where the inflatable is to be sited must comply fully with any regulatory requirements including fire regulations. A copy of the fire safety instructions which apply to the building should be obtained by the operator, who should pass on details to attendants and users as necessary.

It is the responsibility of the operator to check that these requirements are met. If in doubt, seek advice from the official Fire Officer for the area. The requirements will usually cover the maximum number of persons allowed in the area at any one time, the available fire exits and escape routes, assembly areas, signage, fire alarms, emergency lighting and sprinkler systems (if applicable) and fire equipment such as portable extinguishers.

If the building's own fire alarm sounds, always assume that it is not a test until told otherwise.

At least one attendant must be equipped with a whistle or other loud signalling device to sound the alarm in case of fire or similar emergency.



Alarms

As soon as the alarm sounds, get all users off the inflatable in an orderly manner, switch off all fans, and lead everyone to a safe assembly area. Check that all users are present. Notify the proper authorities if this has not already been done.

Means of escape – Exits – Assembly areas

The owner/operator is responsible for ensuring that there is an adequate means of escape, sufficient exits, assembly areas and proper signage, for the safety of all employees and users. The speed with which all persons are evacuated to a place of safety is the most important factor in preventing casualties in the event of a fire. Under no circumstances should the attendant waste valuable time and put lives at risk, including his own, by attempting to fight the fire, or save the inflatable or any personal possessions.

The attendants must ensure that no part of the inflatable or its ancillary equipment obstructs any means of escape in case of fire. The unit should be sited so that its exit(s) correspond(s) with the shortest route to the building's own exit(s).

Emergency lighting

All buildings intended for public access are normally required to have emergency lighting systems as well as fire exits. These emergency lighting systems can fail and should not be relied on as the sole lighting system in case of fire.

If the mains electrical power supply is interrupted, and the building's emergency lighting (if any) fails or is insufficient, the use of such a torch will help to guide users off the unit and towards the nearest emergency exit in a calm and orderly manner.



It is advisable for the operator or attendant to keep handy at all times a powerful electric torch with a fully charged battery.

Use of roofed inflatables indoors

Roofed inflatables should only be used indoors if additional precautions are taken :

- § To prevent entrapment of users and avoid panic, there must be a flap or device in the fan or air inlet pipe to the inflatable which will act as a non-return valve to prevent sudden deflation (and roof collapse onto users), if the fan stops. The operator must check that this device is fitted and test that it works. If not, the unit should not be used indoors without modification.

- § If the roof of the inflatables is fitted with an eyelet for this purpose, it should be attached by a rope to an appropriate element of the building itself and any slack taken up once the unit is fully inflated.

Electrical Precautions

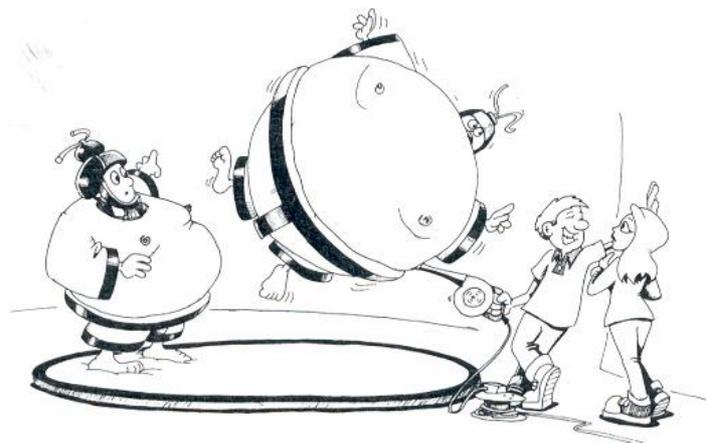
Use of portable electrical equipment involves a potential risk of electric shock, burns or fire. A major cause of accidents is failure to maintain equipment. The risk can be managed effectively if sensible and appropriate rules for use and maintenance are applied.

The electric fan supplied for the unit should only be used with the electricity supply specified for that fan.

Connecting a fan to a non-specified electricity supply is very dangerous and will render the warranty void. Each fan is fitted with a motor which operates at the nominal mains electricity voltage in the country in which it was supplied for use. In the UK and Europe, it is 220-240 volts 50hz A/C.

BOING will supply fans to other electrical supply specifications where necessary.

Using electrical equipment in wet or damp conditions can be dangerous. If an electrically powered fans is to be used outdoors a RCD (Residual Current Device) adaptor or plug should be used. An RCD by redirecting electrical current through the main's earth, helps to prevent electric shock to the person if there is an electrical fault. RCDs are available at your local electrical store. The unit usually plugs into the indoor mains sockets and the plug from the fan cable is plugged into the RCD. Alternatively a plug containing a RCD device can be fitted permanently to the fan cable.



*Care should be taken
not to over or under inflate
sealed inflatable equipment.*

Before each use, you should check that the RCD device is actually working, using the test button provided. If an extension lead is to be used, then ensure that it is capable of carrying 13 amps. Cables should not be in an position where people can trip over them. The fan should be inspected every day it is in use to ensure that there are no exposed wires or loose bolts, screws, etc. and the mesh guards over the air inlet and outlet are secure and not damaged. Electric cables should be checked to see if they are worn or chafed and that the plugs, sockets and switches are not damaged. Under no circumstances should damaged equipment be used.

Hand held fans should be used only by the operator and kept away from users or the public.

There are legal requirements covering the use and maintenance of portable and transportable electrical equipment.

ALWAYS STORE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT IN A DRY PLACE.

Accident Procedures

The owner/operator should develop a written health and safety policy including accident procedures. It is advisable that at least one attendant should be a qualified First Aider. If there should be an accident involving injury to a child or adult, if in any doubt, an ambulance or paramedic unit should be summoned as soon as possible. Where child users are involved, the parent or responsible adult who accompanied the child to the event should be contacted at once.

The operator is also responsible for ensuring that the injured user and other users are comforted and kept calm while the accident is being dealt with.

Either at the time, or as soon after the accident as possible, a full note should be made of the circumstance of the accident and the names and addresses and telephone numbers of any independent witnesses should be taken. Photographs can be useful as well. The incident should also be notified to insurers in writing at the earliest opportunity. You will usually be sent a report form to complete. Failure to give prompt notification to insurers can lead to loss of insurance cover, making you personally liable to pay the whole of any claim for compensation.

The Adult Dimension

Safety Awareness

As we all become more safety conscious, we should be aware of the potential danger which can arise when inflatable equipment is used in ways for which it was never intended by the designer.

Inflatable play equipment for adults is designed with adults in mind. It should not be confused with other inflatable equipment, especially bouncy castles, which are not suitable for use by adults. Strangely enough, adults can be at greater risk of serious injury on inflatables which carry little or no risk to children if properly supervised.

The BOING warranty terms do not cover damage due to unauthorised use by adults.



BOING very strongly recommends that no adults or teenagers are allowed to use inflatable play equipment intended for children. If you offer this type of children's play equipment for hire, you may be held legally liable if you allow someone to hire your inflatable equipment where you ought to have known that it was for an event where adults are likely to use it. BOING offers a separate range of inflatable play equipment and games for adults so they can have fun and challenge their skills without putting themselves at unnecessary risk. It is worth considering taking steps to limit your legal liability by posting warning notices with suitable disclaimers and by getting adult users to sign legal release forms before allowing them onto the unit. Different countries may have laws which restrict your ability to limit your legal liability. You should seek independent professional legal advice on this topic.

CLEANING - HYGIENE

General

It is vital that children's play equipment should be cleaned thoroughly at regular intervals and that the highest standards of hygiene are maintained.

You should clean the PVC surface as necessary with a non-corrosive antibacterial cleaning solution, or as a temporary measure, a suitable non-abrasive household cleaner.

An anti-static silicone polish can also be applied when the PVC surface is clean. This should be applied to slides to maintain a slippery surface, but not to places where firm footing is desirable.

Vacuuming will remove dust and litter from the recesses, seams and corners of the unit. Care should be taken when cleaning applied artwork as the paint may be damaged if rubbed hard or if chemically aggressive cleaning agents are used on painted areas.

Ball Ponds

Ball cleaning equipment and procedures :

- § Immediate cleaning will be required after urination, defecation, vomiting or blood spillage.
- § You should have available additional equipment suitable for cleaning the balls themselves. The basic requirements include : Plastic buckets or scoops for removing the balls, a large bath or similar container to contain an antibacterial cleaning solution, and bags made from netting.
- § The balls themselves must be removed completely when the unit is dismantled and the balls should be checked. Any damaged balls must be discarded. Bagged balls should be totally immersed in the cleaning solution for enough time for the antibacterial effect to be complete. The ball bags can be hung up to drain and allow the balls to be air dried.
- § Alternatively, you can buy or hire a ball cleaning machine.



*Additional considerations apply
To all ball ponds. They present a
Higher risk of developing into an
Unhygienic condition !*

MAINTENANCE SERVICE AND INSPECTION PROCEDURES

RECOMMENDED INSPECTION SCHEDULE

The daily inspection should ensure that :

- § All anchor points are intact and not damaged.
- § Anchor stakes and their locations remain sound for continued use.
- § The wall to tower fixings are not torn.
- § There are no holes or rips in the surface or seams of the bed and step/front apron.
- § When fully inflated, all walls and towers (when fitted) are firm and upright, and the pressure in the bed and step/front apron are sufficient to give a reliable and sound footing.
- § The fan/inflation tube connection is good.
- § The fan must have no loose bolts or screws, etc. and the mesh guards over the air inlet and outlet must be secure and undamaged.

An annual safety inspection is recommended. A certificate will be issued confirming the result of the safety inspection and test. If repair or replacement should be deemed necessary, you will be advised accordingly.

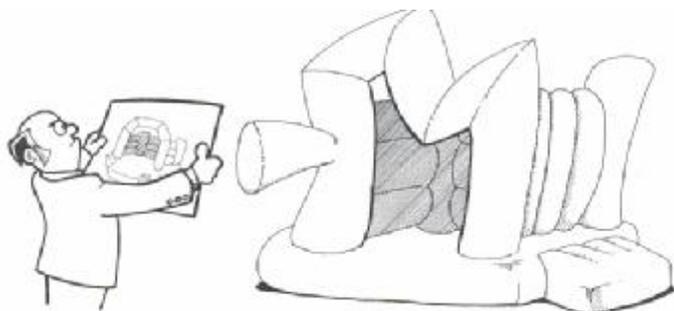
24 Month warranty – What it covers...

BOING has the option either to repair the unit, or replace it with a new unit free of charge, or refund the price paid for it. The owner must return it to BOING for inspection and the choice of repair, replacement or refund is entirely at BOING's discretion.

Wear and tear, or damage resulting from neglect, abuse or failure to comply with BOING instructions is excluded. Modifications or unapproved repairs will void the warranty.

Fans are sold with the benefit of the third party manufacturer's own warranty and are not covered by the BOING warranty.

You should familiarise yourself with the legal requirements and codes of practice which apply to the operation of inflatable games in your country. Accidents involving breach of health and safety laws nowadays can lead to criminal prosecution of not only the individual responsible but also the owner of the business, including company directors. This is quite separate from civil claims for compensation which are usually covered by insurance. The message is : BE CAREFUL !



Every new inflatable unit sold by BOING comes with 24 month warranty against faulty workmanship or materials.

Disposal

In no event should the unit be disposed of by burning it as the PVC coated fabric will give off toxic smoke and gases during combustion. The local authority should be contacted for advice regarding the best means of disposal in your area.



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AN ILLUSTRATIVE GUIDE TO PACKING AN INFLATABLE



Taking the time to pack an inflatable properly, will make the job much easier and less time consuming in the long run.

It's child's play if you use the professionals.



BOING N.V.

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