

Hide-Away Storm Shelter™ - User's Manual Folding

Your new Hide-Away shelter is designed and tested to give you maximum protection and many years of safe shelter from storms. Before using please read this manual & follow the safe operational procedures and warnings to prevent injury and or death.

Warning never use shelter in the event of fire!

Warning never use shelter when flooding is present.

Warning safeguard children from playing on or with shelter when not in use.

Warning always lock down the front of the shelter with supplied floor anchors, for storm use.

Warning any electrical supply to the shelter must be properly grounded and meet NEC requirements.

Warning never use cooking heat / cooking stoves inside the shelter due to inadequate ventilation.

Warning never use a generator inside the shelter.

Use **caution** around hinge and pivoting areas when deploying shelter to prevent pinch points.

Use **caution** when anchoring the front to not over tighten bolts.

Deployment:

Always deploy your shelter in plenty of time when weather conditions are favorable for violent storms or tornados. Monitor the weather stations on TV, Radio, and NOAA weather radio. Weather conditions can turn bad fast so be sure to have the shelter fully deployed to use at any second. See NOAA website for more information <http://www.spc.noaa.gov/faq/tornado/safety.html>

To deploy the shelter simply:

- 1) Remove plastic hole plug covering the floor anchors. See illustration #1
- 2) Pull the optional hinged wooden cabinet out and away from the shelter walls. See illustration #2
- 3) Pull the shelter deployment handles located on side of the shelter. See illustration #3.
- 4) Locate the anchor “T” handle bolts inside on the back shelter wall and screw them into the front floor anchors. Tighten to secure front portion of shelter, do not over tighten. See illustration #4 & 5.
- 5) From the inside close door and slide the 3 lock rods into the locked position. See illustration #6.
- 6) From the inside locate the side wall brace plates on the shelter back wall and put them in place on the brackets located on each side of the shelter. See illustration #7

Using the storm shelter:

When a severe event occurs requiring you to take shelter, be sure everyone is alerted to take shelter immediately - do not panic. With everyone in the shelter, be sure the front anchors are in place, door is locked and side brace plates are in place.

You should have a radio, flashlight and if possible cell phone in the shelter with you. Pay attention to the storm noise and sirens during the event and stay inside! Once the “all clear” signal is given and the storm has passed, you should wait till confirmation from the National Weather Service has announced the danger has passed before leaving the shelter.

Once the danger has past, unlock the door and open slowly. Use caution when opening the door as debris may have fallen on or around the shelter. Keep your family together and wait for emergency personnel to arrive. Carefully render aid to those who are injured. Stay away from power lines and puddles with wires in them; they may still be carrying electricity! Watch your step to avoid broken glass, nails, and other sharp objects. Stay out of any heavily damaged houses or buildings; they could collapse at any time. Do not use matches or lighters, in case of leaking natural gas pipes or fuel tanks nearby. Remain calm and alert, and listen for information and instructions from emergency crews or local officials.

Storing the Shelter:

- 1) Remove all objects not normally stored in the shelter.
- 2) Remove side plates and put on back wall to store.
- 3) Remove the “T” bolts from front base and store in proper location.
- 4) Push the front face of the shelter to the back wall. Caution panels are heavy, this process may take two or three people. Use caution around hinge and pivot areas to avoid pinching.
- 5) Insert plastic hole plugs in floor anchors to prevent dirt and debris from getting in anchors.

Maintaining your shelter:

- 1) Clean all metal surfaces and lightly wax metal panels with automotive wax to help prevent rusting. Do not wax optional “Bed-Liner Coatings”
- 2) Lightly lubricate hinge and pivot areas with one drop of all-purpose lube, and remove excess.
- 3) Inspect all hinge, pivot, locks at least once a year to assure proper operation.

Suggestions for Surviving a storm:

Tornados and hurricanes are a major threat to 95% of the populated areas in the United States. To prepare for these threats, each home owner should have a prepare 3-Day Survival Kit. The kit should have the essential items to help you and your family survives the disaster. The kit should have a minimum of three days supplies for each person.

FOOD

Non-perishable packaged or canned foods:

Ready to eat canned meats, fruits and vegetables (include a manual can opener)

Canned juices, milk, soup (if powdered, store extra water)

Staples – sugar, salt, pepper

High energy foods – peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, trail mix, dried fruits

Vitamins

Comfort/stress food – whatever that is for your family! Typically cookies or treats, instant coffee, tea bags

Special food for infants – baby food, cereals, breast milk formula

Note: *If power fails, pumped breast milk may not remain frozen or may be inaccessible. Nursing mothers should have a contingency plan for the feeding of their baby in case they are separated from their infant.*

Special food for the elderly or people with allergies as required

Non-perishable pet food

Preparation and eating supplies:

manual can-opener

paper plates/plastic utensils (to avoid needing wash water), or mess kits

cooking utensils sterno, camp stove, or a charcoal or gas grill for outside use only

WATER

1 gallon per person per day — 2 quarts for drinking/2 quarts for food prep and sanitation. Don't forget water for your pets! Hot environments and intense activity can double the amount typically needed. Nursing mothers, children, and ill people will need more than 2 quarts per day.

Store water in sterile, plastic containers, such as soft drink bottles. Avoid storing in bottles that will decompose or break such as milk cartons or glass bottles

FIRST AID KIT

Basic First Aid Manual

Epinephrine auto-injection device (This device should be obtained by anyone with a previous history of severe allergic reactions to bee stings, food, other environmental allergies, etc.. Even if this device is self-administered, contact 911 as early as possible to ensure positive patient outcome.)

Sterile adhesive bandages in assorted sizes

2 and 4 inch sterile gauze pads (4-6 each)

Hypoallergenic adhesive tape

Triangular bandages (3)

2 and 3-inch sterile roller bandages (3 rolls)

Scissors and tweezers

Needle

Moistened towelettes

Antiseptic

Thermometer

Tongue depressor (2)

Petroleum jelly or other lubricant

Safety pins (assorted sizes)

Cleansing agent/soap

Latex gloves (2 pair)

Medicine dropper

Sunscreen

Non-prescription drugs: aspirin, non-aspirin pain reliever, anti-diarrhea medication, antacid, laxative, activated charcoal and syrup of Ipecac (use only if so advised by the Poison Control Center)

TOOLS AND SUPPLIES

Battery operated radio and extra batteries
Flashlights and extra batteries
Road map for locating shelters and compass
Signal flare and whistle
Non-electric can opener
Utility knife
Fire extinguisher (small canister, ABC type)
Pliers
Duct tape
Matches in a waterproof container
Aluminum foil
Paper, pencil, needles, thread
Shut-off wrench to turn off household gas and water
Sanitation toilet paper, towelettes, and bucket with tight fitting lid
Soap, liquid detergent
Plastic garbage bags with ties
Unscented, pure household chlorine bleach

CLOTHING AND BEDDING

Blankets, pillows, sleeping bags
Sturdy shoes or work boots
Wet and Cold weather clothing:
-rain gear, hat and gloves, thermal underwear
- include at least one complete change of clothing and footwear per person

SPECIAL ITEMS

Baby needs – diapers, wipes, bottles, and medications, etc.
Personal medications
Extra set of eye glasses or contact lenses
Cash, change
sanitary supplies
Personal hygiene items
Entertainment books, cards,

MAINTAINING YOUR EMERGENCY

Every 6 months remember to change your stored water and rotate your stored food supply to ensure that they stay fresh.
Once a year re-think your kit and family needs, replace batteries, update clothes, etc.
Ask your physician or pharmacist about storing prescription medications.

Optional Ballistic Shelter

When an alarm is sounded, or other means of notification is given that an intruder could be present, deploy shelter immediately. Deployment is slightly different than for a storm.

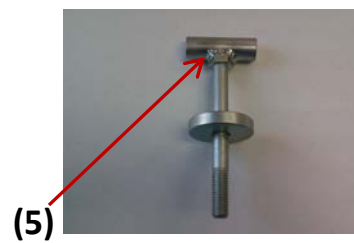
- 1) Remove any white board or covering over the shelter.**
- 2) Pull the deployment handles on both sides to unfold the shelter, or use the key for the optional power deployment system.**
- 3) Open the door & quietly and orderly enter the shelter.**
- 4) Confirm all family members or students are inside.**
- 5) Lock all three locks and put inside security pin in the top lock to insure it cannot be opened from the outside.**
- 6) Locate the LOWER side wall brace plates and insert in the lower brackets to cover lower sides of the shelter openings.**

It is not necessary to bolt down the front of the shelter for an intruder alert. It is not necessary to put all side wall brace plates in place only the lower plates.

Remain calm and quiet while in the shelter. Your Hide-Away shelter is manufactured with the best USA made, Military Grade Ballistic steel available. Stay in the shelter till a general announcement has been given for all clear. Follow the instructions of the police or other authorities at all times. Be certain the danger has passed! A security code may be used or a specific command given to be certain.

Your safety and the safety of children are of the utmost importance. Remaining calm and quiet are important to your hiding position. Contact your local authorities to discuss procedures for sheltering in place.

Illustrations:



Depending on the shelter size, you will have more T bolts.

