



Part of the Family - Est 1983

Ground Enclosed Round Trampolines

SUGGESTIONS FOR SETTING TRAMPOLINE INTO GROUND

Advantages and Disadvantages of ground enclosed trampolines:

Super Tramp trampolines are designed specifically as outdoor equipment and once assembled, can remain outdoors all year round. The only drawback is that a trampoline is not always considered an attractive addition to the garden.

A good solution to this is to place the trampoline in the ground and reduce its prominence. However, before deciding to set your trampoline in the ground it is worth considering the advantages and disadvantages.



Advantages

Aesthetics:

The trampoline is now able to blend in with the garden backdrop and not be a potential eyesore.

Ease of Access:

Trampolining is more accessible for all as getting on and off the trampoline is made easier.

Safety:

There is also no ladder to potentially fall from.

Risk of Damage:

The trampoline is less likely to suffer damage as a result of bad weather since the potential for it to blow away has diminished.

Disadvantages

Cost:

A large volume of material will have to be removed. Disposal of soil and drainage requirements need to be taken into consideration.

Unauthorised Access:

At a low level it is accessible to any person, animal or vehicle, increasing the likelihood of damage to the trampoline.

Misuse:

There is a greater possibility of misuse due to the ease in which the trampoline can be accessed. Small children and pets can now run onto the trampoline which could result in possible injury.

Inflexibility:

Once the hole is dug, it is rather permanent.

Loss of performance:

As you bounce, air is compressed below the trampoline which in a pit can act as a damper. This can be eased by keeping the trampoline 6" above ground to improve airflow.



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Before you start digging...

Due to the volume of earth to be removed, we recommend the use of a powered digger. Bear in mind that topsoil is rarely more than a foot deep, and usually sits over much harder ground. Although the hole could be dug by hand it is a considerable task. Small, quiet mini-excavators are available from hire centres and are ideally suited to landscaping tasks.

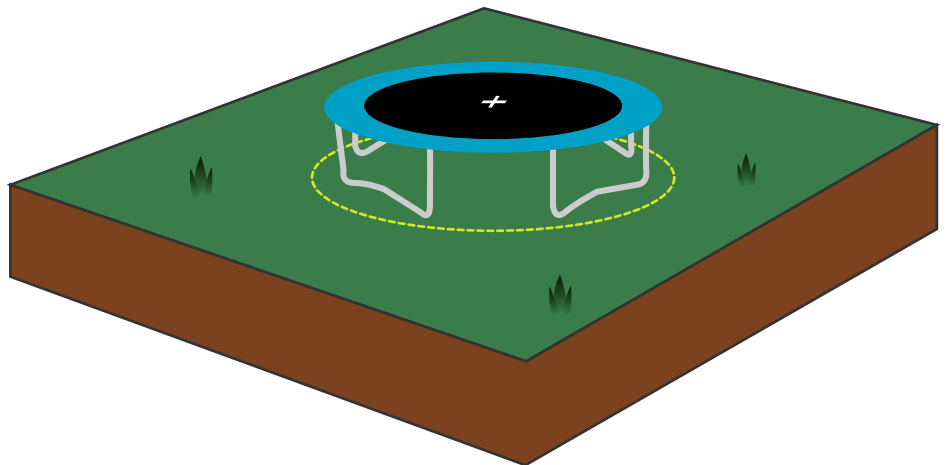
1

First assemble the trampoline



2

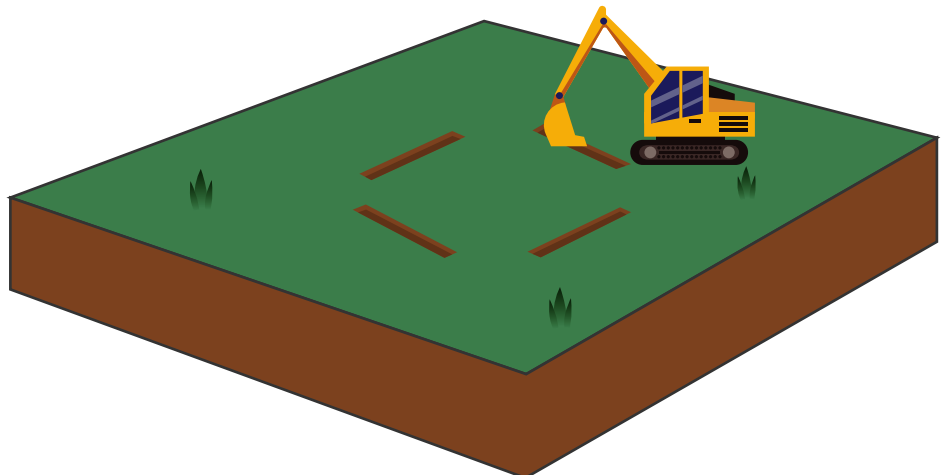
Place assembled trampoline on your chosen garden area, marking out the maximum dimensions of the hole, and positions of the leg bases.



3

Move the trampoline away and remove the layer of turf from the leg positions.

This will help the digger operator to see the trenches.

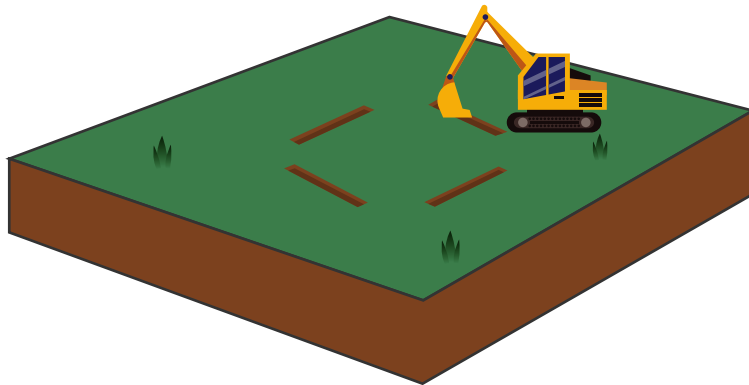


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Now decide at what level you want your trampoline to sit;

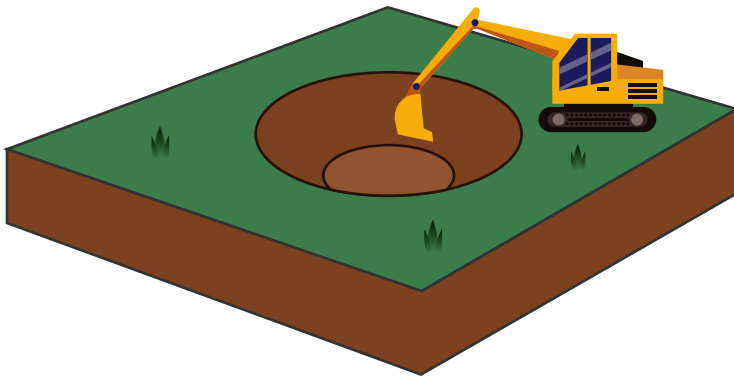
i.e. above, or flush with ground level. If the trampoline is fitted tightly into the ground, the air trapped underneath the bed during bouncing can act as a damper, slowing down the response of the bed.

To avoid any loss of performance, the trampoline could sit around 6 inches above ground level; if fitted flush with the ground, several 6" diameter breather holes could be used to vent trapped air.



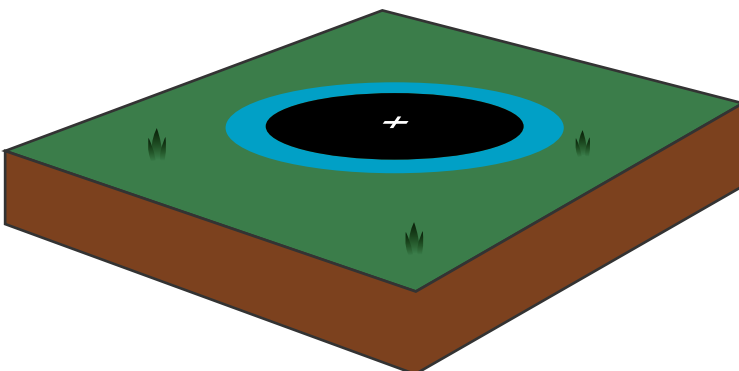
4

Dig the four leg trenches to required depth. Fill each trench with scrunched-up newspaper to avoid losing them when you begin digging the main trench.



5

Dig at an angle of between 45 and 60 degrees to your chosen depth. Ensure adequate excavation underneath the trampoline bed for when users bounce near the edge during use.



6

Carefully lower the complete trampoline into the pit after removing any excess debris.