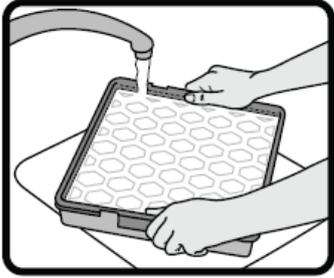


PLEASE READ FIRST! Important Instructions

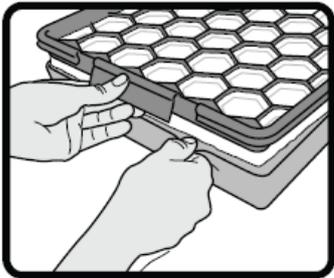
Helpful Hints for Successful Ice Sledding on Grass

The SLICER™ sled can be used on both snow and grass. In order to sled on grass, Icers™ – the special ice molds pictured in this instruction – are needed, and two can be found inside the SLICER™ sled. If not already removed from within the sled, open the door at the back of the sled to remove them. Even during snow sledding when the SLICER™ functions just like a normal sled and the Icers™ are not used, the Icers™ should be removed from their storage compartment inside the sled so that the sled is lighter and easier to handle.

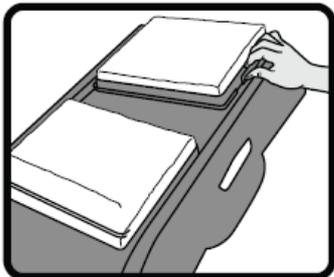


1 In preparation for using the SLICER™ on grass, remove the lid from each Icer™. With the Icer's™ blue grid fully pushed down into its container, fill each container with water so that the water just covers the top of the grid's honeycomb openings, but does not go above the "FILL TO THIS LINE" mark shown on the Icer's blue grid. Make sure to **keep the containers as level as possible, and don't overfill them** -- as doing so could result in an ice block that will be too thick and difficult to attach to the bottom of the sled. And because the Icer™ containers are not totally watertight, overfilling and not keeping them level will always result in more water spillage (and a bigger mess) as you place the filled Icers™ into the freezer.

2 After filling with water, replace the lid on top of the Icer™ and then place the Icer™ into the freezer. (Icers™ may be stacked one upon the other for freezing). **Allow adequate time for the Icers™ to freeze solid throughout** before removing the Icers™ from the freezer just prior to ice sledding. Depending on the temperature of the freezer, that will likely take between 24 and 48 hours to occur.



3 Removal of a frozen Icer™ from its container (for subsequent attachment to the Slicer sled) requires some melting of the exterior surface of the ice to first occur. If your sledding hill is nearby, briefly **run warm water over the bottom of the Icer™ container before attempting removal** of the grid and its associated ice block from the container. If the sledding hill is not nearby, it's often best to skip that step and wait to remove the frozen Icer™ from its container after you get to the sledding hill – as that helps to limit ice melting when you are not actually sledding (but usually still allows enough necessary surface melting to occur to make for easy removal from the container). If the exterior surface of the ice has adequately melted, removal of the frozen Icer™ should be relatively easy by pushing down with your thumb on one of the container's four protruding lips, while at the same time lifting up with your other hand on the Icer™ grid's nearby adjacent flange as shown in the illustration.



4 With the Icer™ grids frozen in solid blocks of ice and removed from their containers, you are now ready to attach them to the bottom of the SLICER™ Sled in order to go ice sledding. With the sled turned upside down so that its bottom is facing up, both Icer™ grids (and their attached ice blocks) should be aligned with the slots on the inside of the SLICER™ Sled's runners and then pushed down and snapped into place as shown in the illustration. **Ensure that each Icer™ is fully locked into place** and firmly secured to the bottom of the SLICER™ before attempting to ice sled. It may be necessary to push outward on the flange of each Icer™ grid in order to fully seat its protruding ridge into the slots at the base of the SLICER's™ runners. If desired, the Icer's™ empty containers and lids may be stored inside the SLICER™ Sled. You are now ready to go have some fun!

Ice sledding or ice blocking is somewhat like snow sledding: you need the right conditions for it to work well. The slope of the hill, the surface of the grass, and the outdoor temperature, all make a difference. **Hills with steep slopes and with short, smooth grass surfaces work best.** (If the hill is steep enough for sledding on unpacked snow in the winter, it should be steep enough for ice sledding on grass.) The warmer the outside temperature, the better the ice melts – making the ice blocks more slippery and allowing the sled to travel faster. (On the negative side, warmer temperatures mean that you won't be able to get as many runs in before the ice is gone.) **Temperatures above room temperature work best;** but as long as temperatures are above freezing so that the ice is melting, you can successfully ice sled. However, in cooler temperatures, steep slopes and short cut grass are even more critical. Without them the SLICER™ may go nowhere; but under the right conditions you can expect it to go as fast on grass as sledding on snow. Although initial sledding runs are often somewhat slow, generally once the grass along the sled's pathway becomes somewhat wet from the melting ice, speeds will increase significantly. With cooler temperatures and moderate use, it is possible to sled for up to an hour before the ice is gone. **To extend your sledding fun** – especially during the warm summer months when the ice will melt more quickly, you can **order additional Icers™** through the retailer where you purchased the SLICER™ or at icesled.com.

Remember that **sledding is a dangerous activity** – whether it be sledding on snow or ice sledding on grass. Be sure to follow the safety precautions permanently marked on the inside back of the sled (and on the large removable label) Unlike snow sledding, where the SLICER's™ runners keep the sled pointed straight as it travels down the hill and allow it to be steered somewhat by leaning, there is virtually no control with ice sledding. When ice sledding there is **no ability to steer** whatsoever, and the SLICER™ may spin around (like a snow saucer) when traveling down the hill. That adds to the excitement of ice sledding, but does contribute to wipeouts, which is something to consider – particularly for younger children, for whom the selection of gentler slopes (and slower speeds) is an important consideration.