

INFLATABLE SHELTERS “AIRBUNKER”

Operating Manual

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1. Introduction

Inflatable shelters manufactured by the company are designed for conducting paintball and laser tag sports events both on stationary open and indoor fields, as well as for organizing mobile games.

All bunkers are made of durable PVC fabric of various colors with a density of 650 g/m², designed for use under intensive gaming conditions.

After production of each order, the company carries out a series of special tests to verify the strength and airtightness of the inflatable bunkers.

When operated in accordance with the prescribed conditions, the inflatable structures can serve for more than 10 years.

The operating instructions can be downloaded using the links below or by scanning the QR code:

<https://air-bunker.com/manual/>

<https://lasertag.net/support/manuals/airbunkers>,



2. Structure of Inflatable Shelters

The company AIRBUNKER manufactures inflatable shelters of various shapes and sizes; however, their overall design is practically the same.



Main elements of the inflatable shelter

The base of each bunker is a PVC body that is filled either with air.

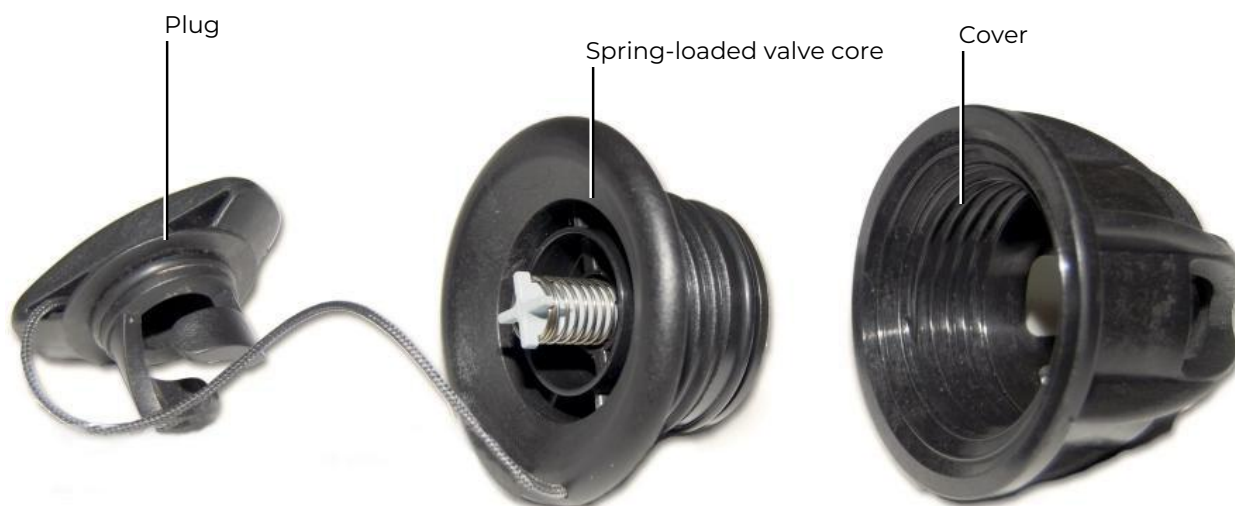
The PVC fabric is resistant to ultraviolet radiation, water, fuel, and oils; it is not prone to rot or mildew, and it retains its properties within a temperature range from -15 °C to +40 °C.

At ambient temperatures below +15 °C, PVC fabric loses its elasticity; therefore, at such temperatures it is not recommended to inflate, deflate, fold, or unfold deflated bunkers, as this may lead to premature damage of the product.

For air filling and discharge, inflatable shelters are equipped with a valve protected from dirt and paintball impacts by a special cover with a hook-and-loop fastener (Velcro type).

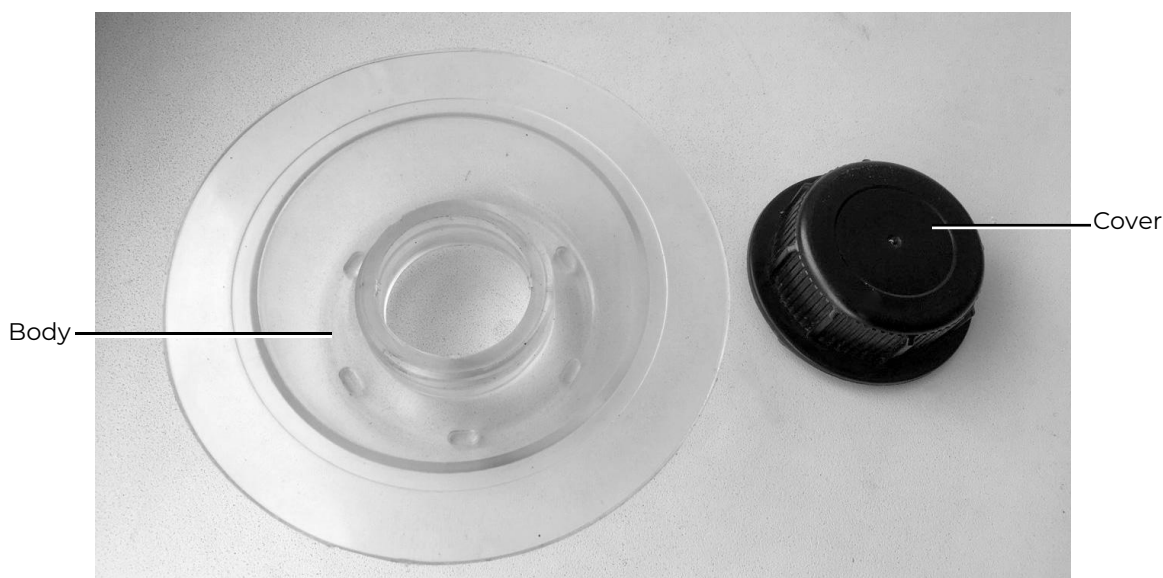
Depending on the type of bunker and customer order, two types of valves are used — spring-loaded (Push & Go) and classic (Sport Classic).

The spring-loaded air valve (Push & Go) consists of three main parts: the body, the valve mechanism, and the cap. To ensure better sealing, the valve is equipped with a spring-loaded core (nipple).



Structure of the spring-loaded valve (Push & Go type)

The classic valve (Sport Classic) consists of only two parts — the body and the cap. A rubber sealing ring is built into the cap to ensure the tightness of the valve.



Structure of the classic valve (Sport Classic type)

Depending on the model, inflatable shelters may have fastening elements designed both for securing them on horizontal surfaces and for connecting individual bunkers into a single structure.

For convenience when moving shelters in the inflated state, the bunkers are equipped with carrying handles.

- ❗ It is strictly prohibited to transport or move a bunker with attached weights — this will cause damage to the handles and to the structure as a whole.
- ❗ Do not lift or drag the bunker by its anchoring loops. Doing so will cause physical damage to the structure.

3. Installation and Operation

1. Before installing the inflatable shelters, it is necessary to check all their components — visually inspect the integrity of the PVC fabric, the condition of the valves, and the fastening elements.

- ❗ Do not use compressed air sources such as cylinders or automatic tire compressors.
- ❗ Do not use a vehicle exhaust pipe for inflation.

2. The air valve on the bunker is covered with a protective screen. Lift it by separating the hook-and-loop fastener (Velcro). Remove the valve cap, or unscrew the cover if the valve is of the classic type.



Air valve with open cap

3. Close the valve core by pressing and turning it clockwise.
4. Prepare the garden blower. Make sure there is no dirt or leaves nearby — they may be drawn into the intake and damage the device.

- ❗ **When using a garden blower, strictly follow the Safety Rules for Electrical Equipment Operation and the blower's own user manual.**
Ensure the insulation of the power cord and plug is intact.
If any damage is detected, do not use the device until it has been fully repaired.
To prevent electric shock, never operate the blower in the rain.

5. Bring the blower nozzle to the open valve and switch the device on. During inflation, ensure that the air intake remains unobstructed — it must not be blocked by the expanding surface of the bunker or any foreign objects.

The degree of inflation is determined by the smoothing of the main, large folds on the surface.

Inflatable shelters for paintball must be slightly under-inflated. This allows them to absorb paintball impacts rather than deflect them.

The bunker should remain soft enough that a light push with the palm of the hand can deflect the surface inward by approximately 12–20 cm.

It is also important to monitor the tension of the elastic straps connecting to ballast weights — to avoid tearing, they must not be overtightened.

Tactical bunkers, which may also be used for laser tag games, should be inflated more firmly. For such bunkers, a foot pump for inflatable boats may be used for fine inflation.



Filling the bunkers with air using a garden blower

6. After inflating the bunker, close the valve by turning the core clockwise while pressing, replace the cap (or screw on the cover), and lower the protective screen, securing it with the hook-and-loop fastener.

7. If the bunkers consist of several connected parts, connect them with straps. Pass the straps through the designated loops on each bunker and tighten them using the adjustment buckles until the parts are securely joined.



Connecting individual bunkers into a single structure using straps

Ensure that the playing field surface remains free of sharp objects and secure the shelters using anchors or ballast weights through the dedicated attachment points.

Anchoring and securing:

1. Next to the installed bunker, at a distance of 8–10 cm from the attachment point, drive a plastic or metal anchor into the ground flush with the surface using a hammer.
2. Connect the anchors to the shelter's attachment points using elastic fastening loops.

 **Do not use rigid ropes or cables to connect anchors to attachment points — this may cause the anchors to be pulled out or the bunker material to tear.**

As ballast weights, the company supplies small sandbags, which are also attached to the fastening loops of the shelters.

Shelters taller than 2.7 meters must be additionally secured by a rope running across the entire field or by ground guy-lines attached to the upper section.

 **Do not install the bunkers in windy conditions. Strong gusts may shift or overturn the shelters.**

Operating precautions:

Ensure that no heating devices, open flames, or pyrotechnics are used near the inflatable shelters.

Do not allow domestic animals to approach the bunkers.

When relocating the shelters on the field, do not drag them across the ground — this may damage the PVC surface and significantly reduce the service life of the product.

Avoid contact of the bunkers with solvents such as acetone, ethyl acetate, or paints based on these materials.

If the ambient temperature rises during the day or the bunkers are exposed to direct sunlight, the internal air pressure will increase.

In such cases, release air by pressing the valve core until the pressure returns to its normal level.

When the air temperature decreases, the internal pressure will drop — the bunkers will require re-inflation.

 **Monitor internal pressure regularly. Excessive pressure may cause rupture of the PVC shell or valve malfunction.**

 **Never use the bunkers without the protective valve cap — dirt entering the sealing ring may damage the valve and cause leakage.**

4. Dismantling and Packing

Dismantling of the inflatable structures must be carried out in the following sequence:

1. Release the bunkers from all fastenings — both between each other and from the horizontal surface.

2. If the surface of a bunker became soiled during operation, it must be thoroughly cleaned. Folding a dirty bunker will cause sand and other debris to abrade the PVC fabric.

To clean the surface of the inflatable shelters, use water and a mild detergent (such as soap or shampoo).

 **Do not use chemical reagents, solvents, or abrasive materials — they will damage the synthetic material.**

After cleaning, wipe the surface with a dry cloth and allow the bunker to dry completely.

3. Release air from the main compartment of the bunker. To do this, lift the protective screen, open the air valve (remove the cap, press and hold the valve core, or turn the valve core a quarter turn counterclockwise) and wait until the air has escaped. A garden blower in suction mode can also be used for deflation. While doing so, ensure that the inner fabric of the shell does not block the blower intake.

4. Once the bunker is nearly deflated, fold its side sections inward toward the valve to expel any remaining air. Replace the valve cap or cover, close the protective screen, and fold the structure.

To minimize storage volume, inflatable bunkers should be packed into the special transport bag supplied. The bag also protects the product from mechanical damage during transportation.

When folded, a complete set of inflatable shelters for field arrangement fits into the trunk of a standard passenger car.



Transport bags for inflatable bunkers

5. Repair and Maintenance



Repairs of inflatable bunkers must be carried out only using the materials supplied in the repair kit.

If you notice that an inflatable shelter is losing its shape and this is not caused by a drop in ambient temperature, first check the condition of the air valve.

A possible leak can be detected by spraying soapy water (a dishwashing solution is suitable) around the valve and its base. The presence of bubbles indicates leakage.

If the valve, or specifically the rubber gasket, is damaged, it must be replaced with one from the supplied repair kit.

Next, check the integrity of the bunker's shell. If no visible damage is found, use the same soapy water method: spray the suspected area from a bottle to identify air leaks.

If a small hole or cut up to 15 mm in length is found, it can be repaired using PVC glue and patches from the repair kit. The procedure is as follows:

1. Cut a patch shaped according to the damaged area, ensuring that it exceeds the hole by at least 30 mm on all sides. The patch should be circular, oval, or square with rounded corners.
2. Thoroughly clean the damaged area with water and allow it to dry completely.
3. Degrease the bonding surfaces. Perform this procedure with clean, dry hands. Suitable solvents include acetone, ethyl acetate, or methyl acetate.

WARNING: The use of other solvents is prohibited.

The surfaces of the bunker and the patch can also be lightly abraded with fine sandpaper.

4. Place the patch on the damaged area and trace its outline with a pencil.

5. Use Desmocoll (Desmokol) adhesive or its equivalents designed for bonding PVC fabrics.

To improve heat resistance and joint strength, add the second component — the thermal stabilizer Desmodur — to the adhesive.

6. Mix the required amount of glue and additive (2–3% of the glue volume) in a container and stir thoroughly. The resulting mixture must be used within two hours.

7. Apply the adhesive with a brush to both the inner side of the patch and the marked area on the bunker in a 0.5 mm layer.

If the glue is too thick, dilute it with acetone in a small container until it reaches the consistency of standard PVA glue — it should spread easily and not form threads. After 5–10 minutes (depending on ambient temperature and humidity), repeat the application to create a second layer.

8. Adhesives based on Desmocoll require heat activation.

Perform it only after the second adhesive layer on both surfaces has dried completely (is no longer tacky), usually after 15–25 minutes.

9. Heat the bonding surfaces for 2–4 minutes with a heat gun to a temperature of 65–70 °C (similar to hot tea), ensuring that the glue does not bubble.

If bubbling occurs, completely remove the adhesive layer with solvent and repeat the application process.

10. Place the bunker on a firm, flat surface. Quickly and carefully position the patch over the marked area and press firmly to avoid air bubbles.

Roll the patch with a hard roller, applying strong pressure, until the glue cools.

11. To prevent unremovable creases, place a weight on the repaired area and leave it for at least six hours (preferably twenty-four).

Never use an open flame for heating — uncured adhesive and PVC fabric are flammable.

If necessary, the product can be used ten minutes after bonding, but a full repair should later be performed under stationary conditions in accordance with this instruction.

Major cuts (longer than 15 mm) must be repaired only in a specialized workshop, such as a service facility for inflatable boat repairs.

 **If glue contacts the skin, immediately wash it off with plenty of water and soap. If an allergic reaction occurs, seek medical attention.**

 **Work with Desmocoll must not be carried out near open flames due to the high risk of ignition.**

6. Storage Rules

Always clean, dry, deflate, and fold the product after use.

It is recommended to store inflatable shelters in a cool, dry location, packed in the supplied transport bags.

When storing bunkers at subzero temperatures, do not move them without the special branded storage bag designed for inflatable shelters.

Keep the product away from sharp, hot, or hazardous objects and avoid areas where rodents may be present.

7. Warranty Obligations

1. Provided that the rules of transportation, storage, and operation are observed, the manufacturer guarantees reliable and trouble-free operation of the company's inflatable shelters for 12 months from the date of signing the Acceptance Certificate.

2. All transportation costs for warranty or service repair are paid by the purchaser.

3. Upon receipt of the bunkers, the purchaser must inspect the products and sign either the Acceptance Certificate or a Non-conformity Report, according to the manufacturer's supplied form.

Within five working days from receipt, the purchaser must sign and return the certificate to the manufacturer.

4. Any manufacturing defects caused by poor bonding or faulty valves discovered within one week of delivery will be corrected by the manufacturer free of charge through repair or replacement of the affected components, including reimbursement of transport expenses.

5. This warranty is not valid if defects result from natural disasters, fire, accidents, or similar events.

6. The warranty does not cover the following cases:

- Violation of transportation rules.
- Improper use of the product.
- Failure to follow installation or operating instructions.
- Use of non-original components.
- Mechanical damage caused by impact, fall, excessive pressure, or animals (rodents, etc.).
- Exposure of the bunker's shell to aggressive chemicals.
- Repairs performed by unauthorized or non-specialized services.
- Expiration of the warranty period.

7. In these cases, the purchaser is entitled to request repair services, but the cost of labor, consumable materials, and transportation will be borne by the purchaser.

The company is ready to assist in eliminating any malfunction of inflatable shelters supplied by us.

8. In the event of any issue, first contact our Technical Support Department, whose specialists will help promptly identify the problem via Skype, phone, or email, and provide recommendations for troubleshooting.