



Extreme Heat and Our Automatic Pop-up Tents

We have two different size Tents that both open in seconds and ready to use. Custom made and designed to easily place sick people inside of tents, have netting to keep out bugs and other unwanted things. Tents provide many uses, like an enclosed area, to help thermos regulate a person's body temperature (cooling or heating). Tents can be used as hammocks hung from structures or helicopter air lifted with Straps to secure patients inside. Tents are durable for daily use, wind and snow resistant, and are Four Seasons Climate Rated. Both our Small and Large Tents are designed to be secured to our new Telescopic Gurney and rated for people up to 330 lbs. They provide better ways to save lives.



Small tent is 18"X18"X4' long, 2/3rds the size of our large tent. Package size is 14" Round X 2" wide. Large tents are 28"X28"X6' long and accommodates large people, 73 % of people in America are now obese. Package size is 18" Round X 2 1/2" wide

Please Note: Extreme Heat often results in the highest annual number of deaths among all weather-related disasters. To reduce this heat condition/loss of life, we provide an Arctic Air (swamp cooling device) inside our tents. Thus, we considerably lower the heat temperature inside our tent, especially when the tent is placed on top of our Telescopic Gurney that raises the tent 7" off-the-ground.



We've Got You Covered. Get In. Beat The Heat or Cold.
Refuge you can count on, Shelter and Protection you can take anywhere now!



According to the UN, 489,000 people died
from Extreme Heat in 2023,



BE PREPARED FOR EXTREME HEAT

Extreme heat often results
in the highest annual
number of deaths among all
weather-related disasters.



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In most of the U.S.,
extreme heat is a long period
(2 to 3 days) of high heat and
humidity with temperatures
above 90 degrees.



Greater risk



Can happen anywhere



Humidity increases
the feeling of heat as
measured by a heat index

IF YOU ARE UNDER AN EXTREME HEAT WARNING

Find air conditioning, if possible.



Check on family members
and neighbors.

Avoid strenuous activities.



Drink plenty of fluids.

Watch for heat illness.



Watch for heat cramps, heat
exhaustion, and heat stroke.

Wear light clothing.



Never leave people or pets
in a closed car.



HOW TO STAY SAFE WHEN EXTREME HEAT THREATENS

Prepare NOW

Find places in your community where you can go to get cool.

Try to keep your home cool:

- Cover windows with drapes or shades.
- Weather-strip doors and windows.
- Use window reflectors such as aluminum foil-covered cardboard to reflect heat back outside.
- Add insulation to keep the heat out.
- Use a powered attic ventilator, or attic fan, to regulate the heat level of a building's attic by clearing hot air.
- Install window air conditioners and insulate around them.

Learn to recognize the signs of heat illness. For more information visit: www.cdc.gov/disasters/extremeheat/warning.html.

Take an Active Role in Your Safety

Go to [Ready.gov/heat](https://www.ready.gov/heat). Download the **FEMA** app to get more information about preparing for **extreme heat**.

Be Safe DURING

Never leave a child, adult, or animal alone inside a vehicle on a warm day.

Find places with air conditioning. Libraries, shopping malls, and community centers can provide a cool place to take a break from the heat.

If you're outside, find shade. Wear a hat wide enough to protect your face.

Wear loose, lightweight, light-colored clothing.

Drink plenty of fluids to stay hydrated. If you or someone you care for is on a special diet, ask a doctor what would be best.

Do not use electric fans when the temperature outside is more than 95 degrees. You could increase the risk of heat-related illness. Fans create air flow and a false sense of comfort, but do not reduce body temperature.

Avoid high-energy activities.

Check yourself, family members, and neighbors for signs of heat-related illness.



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Recognize + RESPOND

Know the signs and ways to treat heat-related illness.

Heat Cramps

- **Signs:** Muscle pains or spasms in the stomach, arms, or legs.
- **Actions:** Go to a cooler location. Remove excess clothing. Take sips of cool sports drinks with salt and sugar. Get medical help if cramps last more than an hour.

Heat Exhaustion

- **Signs:** Heavy sweating, paleness, muscle cramps, tiredness, weakness, dizziness, headache, nausea or vomiting, fainting.
- **Actions:** Go to an air-conditioned place and lie down. Loosen or remove clothing. Take a cool bath. Take sips of cool sports drinks with salt and sugar. Get medical help if symptoms get worse or last more than an hour.

Heat Stroke

- **Signs:** Extremely high body temperature (above 103 degrees) indicated by an oral thermometer; red, hot, and dry skin with no sweat; rapid, strong pulse; dizziness; confusion; and unconsciousness.
- **Actions:** Call 9-1-1 or get the person to a hospital immediately. Cool down with whatever methods are available until medical help arrives.

Around the world each year, Extreme Heat is expected to rise as the planet warms. But it doesn't get as much attention as other disasters. Part of this is because of the way heat kills.

- [apnews.com › article › record-heat-deadly-climate2023 set record for U.S. heat deaths, killing in areas: AP...](#)
- May 31, 2024 · An Associated Press analysis of federal data shows that about 2,300 people in the United States died in the summer of 2023 with their death certificates mentioning the effects of Extreme Heat.
- **Extreme heat is often called the silent killer. It's the deadliest of natural disasters.**