

**BREAKDOWN & PACKING** - If fire is out, but stove is still too hot to touch when you want to pack up, take stovepipe, tray, and water heater off with gloves, and carry stove outside tent. Open the door and dump ashes out. Stove will cool quickly once it is empty. Take stovepipe apart and stack in reverse order of assembly. Do not force pipe. (It is not fun trying to unstack a jammed pipe.) Clean inside of pipe by using smaller size pipe and scraping inside of larger pipe. If pipe is too dirty to stack, you may have to stack pieces 1-3-5 together, and 2-4 together. Take faucet off water heater and put it back on, on the inside. This way it won't get damaged. Tip stove on its end and unscrew legs. Put tray in first, flat against the top. Next is the grate, it goes on the bottom, then water heater and stovepipe go in the middle. Put the spark arrestor where ever it will fit. Put legs inside stovepipe, be sure threads are up so that they don't get damaged by dropping them. Shut door and secure latch. Latch hook has a screw in it so you can lock latch shut for transporting.

**WATER HEATER USE** - Always keep water heater full. If you take some hot water out, put some cold in. This way you won't run out of hot water. If water level is allowed to run low and you have a hot fire going, you run the risk of warping the back of the water heater. Also, the excess heat will sometimes cause the lid to pop open part way if the water heater is only half full. To solve this, fill it up with water or put a weight on it to hold it down if it still occurs. If the water heater is on the side of the stove towards the wall of the tent, more heat will be directed in to the tent. If it is on the side towards the inside of the tent, the heat will be directed out. If you are not going to be using the water heater you may want to take it off so you don't boil your water away and create a lot of steam and humidity. To remove, use gloves and simply lift up, then set directly on the ground. (This will be easier if water heater is only partially full).

**STOVEPIPE TIPS** - To use the stovepipe damper, set up the stove in your tent so you can see where to put it. (The higher the better, the pipe will give off more heat below the damper.) Usually the best place to put it is about 3" from the top of the second section of pipe. This way you can remove it without having to stick your arm clear down the pipe. To install damper, drill two 1/4" holes in pipe, making sure they are exactly opposite each other (centered in pipe.) Compress spring on damper, twist and remove damper handle. Hold damper inside pipe and insert damper handle into hole and through damper and out other hole. Use stovepipe damper to retain heat during night-time burns or while cooking. It is also helpful in windy conditions to slow down excessive draft. Adjust according to conditions. If your tent ring is tight on the stovepipe, you may have a problem with the wind flapping your tent and pulling the pipe off of the stove. To fix this you can lift up the roof of your tent similar to what the wind would do and mark the pipe. Drill a hole through both sides of the pipe to accommodate a tent stake or bolt, etc. Reinstall pipe and lift tent up enough to insert the stake through the pipe. Let tent rest on the stake and it won't be able to pull up on the pipe when the wind blows. This also creates a high point, and water will run around your pipe hole instead of into it. If using an elbow, it must be used at the bottom of the #1 pipe (crimped end) as this is the same standard size as the elbow. All joints in between bottom and top of pipe are odd sizes and will not fit. Top of pipe will be 1" bigger than bottom and is standard size. If your stovepipe hole is in the sidewall or door, the best set-up is an adjustable elbow right at the stove, then go straight out at approx. a 45-degree angle. This is quite sturdy and will give you the best draft. You may want to support pipe near the end to take leaning weight off the tent. Two sticks tied together to form a bipod works well, the pipe is not hot enough to cause a fire hazard that far out. The inline spark arrestor has holes small enough to catch the sparks. The higher temperatures and flames keep the spark arrestor clean. It is made out of stainless steel mesh so that it will handle the higher temperature. Also, by breaking up the sparks as soon as they enter the pipe, it gives more time for the smaller particles to burn up before exiting the pipe.

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