

Tent pitching Instructions Vango Typhoon 200 and 300

FLYSHEET FIRST PITCHING/COMBINED PITCHING

Select an area with good drainage, clear stones twigs etc. which may puncture the groundsheet. Avoid areas which could flood, e.g. in a dip. Face doorways away from wind and make use of hedges and walls as windbreakers. Avoid trees which continue to drip long after rain and also deposit broken branches in wind.



Assemble the three poles and lay them on the ground.
Open out flysheet and position in required direction.
Loosen tension bands and flysheet adjuster.

Insert colour coded poles (1 gold and 2 silver) into the correct colour coded flat external pole sleeves. Make sure that the pole feeds back into the sleeve at junction points. When inserting poles into sleeves, take care not to force poles through. Avoid pushing long poles through sleeves. Instead, feed material onto poles, gathering short lengths and pulling material on to poles gradually.

Locate the end of each pole into the eyelets on one side of flysheet.
Push poles into an arch from opposite side and locate pole ends into corresponding eyelets.
The tent will now be free standing, reposition if required.

Peg through webbing loops located at each pole anchor strap using the alloy pin pegs.
Tighten the flysheet by adjusting the tension straps to suit.
Pull the front door forward and peg through the elastic loops. Repeat for the back door
Peg out **ALL** guy lines using alloy Y pegs ensuring that attachment points are evenly tensioned.

INNER TENT

Open out inner tent inside flysheet and position to correspond with the pole layout.
Attach the elasticated hooks on the groundsheet to corresponding rings on the flysheet anchor straps.
Suspend the inner by attaching elastic of inner tent with clips on inside of flysheet.
Collect up spare pegs, peg and pole bags, put them in the tent bag, keep them in the inner tent.

INNER/FLYSHEET COMBINED PITCHING

The inner tent and flysheet can remain attached when pitching or packing (the flysheet tension straps go under the inner tent).

RAIN - causes the nylon tent material to slacken, do not tighten it as when it dries out it will shrink and may damage the tent.

Packing Up.

Sweep the inner tent clean with the tent bag.
Before taking your tent down release all adjustment straps on poles and pegging points.
This makes it easier to pitch and tension next time. When folding material, release trapped air by unzipping doorways a small amount first and folding towards doorways.

Do not pull pegs out using the guys, if necessary hook them out with another peg. Put into peg bag.

Avoid pulling poles out of sleeves, otherwise shock corded pole will separate inside sleeves. Gradually pull material off poles in short lengths. Fold the poles into the pole bag.

Whenever possible pack tent when dry. If wet from rain or groundsheet or inside of the flysheet is damp from condensation dry thoroughly at first opportunity if tent is to be stored.

To pack put the flysheet on top of the inner tent all within the groundsheet, fold the tent into 3 lengthways and roll tightly around the pole bag.

Pack inner and outer separately if outer has become wet, particularly from condensation on the inside of the flysheet they you will only have the flysheet to dry.

Before storage. remove dirt and stains by washing with a mild soap solution. Never use detergent. Rinse and dry thoroughly.

GETTING THE MOST OUT OF YOUR NEW TENT

Read this advice sheet carefully. It is designed to help you understand what is involved in setting up, using and caring for your tent to enable you to get the most of it.



BEFORE PITCHING YOUR TENT: Study the Tent Diagram

.This shows you what your tent should look like when assembled.

.Read through the assembly instructions and procedures carefully before pitching your tent for the first time.

.Check that all the components are correct and undamaged

When Pitching Your Tent ~

Inserting Poles: When inserting poles into sleeves, take care not to force poles through. Avoid pushing long poles through sleeves. Instead, feed material onto poles, gathering short lengths and pulling material on to poles gradually.

Pushing Poles into shape. Where possible, push poles into an arch while flat on the ground. .When erecting tents with diagonal poles, the first arch

can be pushed into shape while flat on the ground.

When forming the second arch you may need help as the pole arch forms more easily when holding the centre of the structure upright, particularly with longer poles and larger tents.

3 pole geodesic designs benefit from the shorter pole being formed into an arch first.

If poles do not fully arch to connect with corresponding eyelets in pole anchor straps, or corresponding ring and pin system, Check pole sleeves for snagging particularly at pole joints.

Tent Material -Tension

When pitching, push poles into shape with all tension band and flysheet. adjuster straps loosened.

Never over tighten tension bands, gyllnes or tent material. This causes strain and damage to seams, i doorways, pegging points and zips. Material could also tear in strong winds.

Nylon tent material will slacken when wet. Resist the temptation to re-tighten if there is a possibility of material drying out soon afterwards i.e. in showers/ hot weather etc. as material will re-tighten naturally when drying out.

In strong gusty / windy weather weight down tent material using rucsac or some other smooth heavy object to prevent it being blown away .Using pegs may damage material if wind is too strong.

Tent Pegs.

Always peg at an angle (ideally 45 deg. to the ground to obtain maximum purchase in the ground, Peg in line with tent seams. Cross peg zips and peg down entrance webbing tapes. Do not overtension pegging points on flysheet material.

Before Using Your Tent Away From Home

Pitch your tent at home. This will help you become familiar with the components and pitching procedures. This will make it easier to pitch next time, particularly if you have to pitch your tent in the dark or in bad weather.

Looking After Your Tent

Pitching: Select a suitable area with good drainage, remove objects likely to puncture the groundsheet. Avoid areas which could flood. Face doorways away from wind and make use of hedges and walls as windbreakers. Avoid trees which continue to drip long after rain and also deposit broken branches in wind.

Sunlight. Prolonged exposure to strong sunlight weakens the material which fades and becomes brittle. With careful use, tent material should last for many years. Avoid long term pitching in strong sunlight.

Rain. Contact with wet tent material from inside can cause water seepage through material by means of conduction. .

Zips. Never force zips. Take the strain off doorway zips by cross pegging at the base of the zip. Always peg tent with zips closed.

Fire. Tent material and fire don't mix. Tent material is highly flammable. Keep naked flames away from tent material. Never light pressure stoves inside the tent.

Condensation. All tents are prone to condensation when air on the inside is warmer than outside. Increase ventilation by leaving doors partially open. This reduces the level of condensation inside the tent and always use vents on flysheet.

Packing Up. Before taking your tent down release all adjustment straps on poles and pegging points. This makes it easier to pitch and tension next time. When folding material, release trapped air by unzipping doorways first and folding towards doorways.

Avoid pulling poles out of sleeves, otherwise shock corded pole will separate inside sleeves. Gradually pull material off poles in short lengths.

Whenever possible pack tent when dry. If wet, then dry thoroughly at first opportunity if tent is to be stored.

Pack inner and outer separately if outer has become wet, particularly from condensation on the inside of the flysheet.

Before storage. remove dirt and stains by . washing with a mild soap solution. Never use detergent. Rinse and dry thoroughly.