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## INSTRUCTIONS FOR PITCHING

XPD ALTIMUDE



**General information:** You will find all information about the product, size, material and hydrostatic head (water columns) on the packsack.

**Pitching the tent:** Take all parts out of the packsack and spread them out on the ground in front of you. The packsack consists of: a. inner tent, b. flysheet, c. poles, d. accessories such as stakes, repair kit, etc.



1. Spread the tent out on the ground.

The darker base is underneath, the lighter flysheet on top.

2. Now assemble the individual poles. Don't snap the poles together: this will increase their durability.

3. A connector on the back end of the pole forms a fork. To erect the tent, insert the straight pole end into the pole sleeve centrally located in the tent. This is marked with a reflective strip. A coloured net is below. This allows ventilation.

4. Insert the pole ends into the corresponding eyes, and attach the clips to the pole.

5. Anchor the corner loops of the tent to the ground with stakes. Push the stakes (at least 2/3 of the full length) as far as you can into the ground, to avoid the risk of tripping and to increase wind stability. The vestibule is pulled forward and also secured to the ground with stakes.

6. Depending on the circumstances you can guy the tent for more stability. This is best done at a 90°-angle to the tent, from the corners, and continuing the direction of the poles.

And remember: your outdoor specialist will stock different types of stakes for different types of ground. Ask your dealer for comprehensive advice. The enclosed stakes are suitable for many different types of ground, but for extreme expeditions it may be advisable to use other models.

7. Throw the flysheet over the inner tent. Make sure that the entrances of the flysheet and the inner tent are aligned.

8. Insert the Velcro straps, which are located on the inside of the flysheet, into the adjacent gaps and wrap them around the poles. The tent will be more stable if the fly sheet is connected to the poles in this way. For your information: there is a Velcro strap (interior) under each stake point (exterior). Don't forget to attach the Velcro straps around the vestibule (porch) pole!

9. Clip the buckles on the flysheet into the corresponding buckles on the inner tent and pull the straps until the flysheet is taut, i.e. without creases.

10. The last remaining pole is used to hold the vent open. To do this slide the silver pole into the pole sleeve inside the vent opening (the sleeve openings are on the side of the flysheet, in the centre). One end of the pole sleeve is sewn shut. The other end is open and can be closed and pulled tight by means of a buckle once the pole has been inserted.

11. Depending on the circumstances you can guy the tent for more stability. This is best done at a 90°-angle to the tent.

**Dismantling the tent:** Dismantle the tent in reverse order to which it was pitched! Pull out the stakes. Unclip the flysheet. Release the silver-coloured pole from the flysheet. Undo the Velcro straps on the inside of the flysheet.

**Packing the tent:** Clean the stakes and store them in their bag. Put the poles in the pole bag. Fold the inner tent to a width of approx. 40 cm. The inner tent fabric should face inwards, i.e. protected from the material that touches the ground. Fold the flysheet to the same width and lay it on top of the inner tent (lengthways). Use the poles and stakes for stability and roll up the tent around them. If you roll up the tent tightly enough, it will fit easily into the packsack.

**Useful tips:** Position the tent with the entrance facing away from the wind. Don't pitch the tent in a hollow as water will collect there when it rains. It is better to camp in a meadow than on loamy soil (loam is not well drained). Do not allow a lot of snow to collect on the tent in winter. The ground sheet will have a longer service life if you use an underlay.

**Are tents really waterproof?:** Up to 99% yes. The seams are all sealed with seam binding, which is highly durable and can be repeated if necessary (please contact our service departments in this case.) However, there are points (e.g. where the poles are inserted or wiring points...) that cannot be sealed one hundred percent on account of the construction. In order to still be able to seal these, we enclose a tube of seam sealer with each aluminium frame tent. This is applied to the leakage point and seals this permanently and reliably.

**Condensation:** There is no way of avoiding some build-up of condensation. Condensation is created when humidity condenses on the cold surface of the outer tent. In warm summer nights very little or no condensation will form. If it is raining, humidity is high, or you have been cooking inside the tent, however, the outer tent will be wet on the inside. The problem can be mitigated using vents which are fitted into every tent and by leaving the entrances slightly open. A tarpaulin placed on the floor that is able to withstand ground humidity can also sometimes work wonders.

**Which herring are the most suitable?:** We generally deliver tent nails that work for the majority of

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grounds. Special herrings with broad blades are recommended for particularly soft grounds, or for desert or snow. These are available in well-stocked specialist trekking stores. By the way, herrings are perishable articles – don't be surprised if only half of the herrings are ready for service at the end of a longer tour...

**Do I have to wire up my tent? And why?:** In wind-free conditions, it's not necessary to wire a free-standing domed tent. In contrast, lengthwise tunnel tents must always be wired. Wiring is necessary if wind or a storm come into play. The lines support the tent poles, hold it in a stable position and prevent the worst case of a broken pole.

**How do I repair my tent poles?:** Every tent comes with a casing for repairing poles. Each casing is 15 cm long. Its diameter is larger than that of the tent pole. To repair a pole, slide the casing across the broken part of the pole and secure it with either adhesive tape or by pressing the ends together with pliers. You can now use the pole until the end of the trip but you should replace it afterwards. For longer trips, we recommend taking one or more spare segments with you. To replace a segment, open the knot on the rubber strap (the one holding the segments together). Twist the end piece out of the end of the pole. Now replace the damaged segment with a new one – and please do it in the correct order! The pole will bend slightly during use. Bending is normal. Don't try to bend the segments back.

**Zips:** Zips work more smoothly if you rub them with graphite powder or wax. If the teeth open again after the zip slider has been pulled up, you can squeeze the slider gently with pliers to tighten it. If that doesn't help, replace the slider. The teeth will normally last much longer than the slider.

**Tears in the fabric:** You can repair tears temporarily using the patches included in the pack. Clean and dry the affected area, sew the patch onto the torn area and seal the seam with sealant. Repairing the tent in this way is just a temporary measure so that you don't have to cut your holiday short. You should have the tear professionally repaired at the end of your trip.

**What should be paid attention to in winter?:** Whilst camping in winter is no different to camping in summer, it does call for more preparation. Prior to the journey, the poles should be lubricated with graphite powder and inserted into the pole channels (if available); this makes them easier to insert at a later date. Normal tent ropes stretch a great deal in cold weather. For this reason, the tent ropes should be pulled on anew after the first cold night. The tent ropes loosen again somewhat with increasing temperatures. The tarpaulins get stiff and rip more easily in extreme cold, the poles are also more susceptible to breakage. For this reason, take replacement material with you. In strong winds, the tent can be dug into a depth of approx 40 cm in order to protect it from the wind pressure. There are no problems with condensation in the winter: The condensed water freezes and can simply be shaken off the following morning!

**Is it possible to cook inside the tent?:** As a rule try to avoid cooking in the tent, as the danger of fire as a result of escaping fuel is simply too high. Jets of flame can damage the coating of the tent fabric, not to mention set it alight due to its flammable properties. Sometimes, however, you will have no choice but to cook inside the tent if, for example, it is very cold or raining heavily. The best method is preheat the stove outside the tent, then go inside the tent, make sure there is enough ventilation, and be prepared for increased condensation. Take extra care at all times when cooking inside a tent!

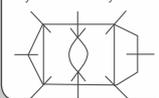
**Care:** The inner tent should be shaken out before being packed up so as to avoid damage to the coating during the packing process. After every trip the tent must be thoroughly ventilated and dried before being packed up again. The aluminium poles also need occasional care. Especially if tents are pitched in close proximity to the sea, the tent poles should be regularly washed. Try to wash the inside and outside of the tent as little as possible. Washing with mild soap solution is sufficient. Afterwards the tent should be dried. Normal stains in a tent (e.g. spilled fruit juices) can also be removed using mild soap solution. In the case of deep-set stains (e.g. resin stains) we recommend using Granger's Fabsil Universal Cleaner (available in well-stocked specialist trekking shops). You can pack up your damp tent and leave it for up to 24 hours. However, if you leave the tent like this for longer than a day (especially in warm and damp regions), mildew may develop.

**Taking down the tent:** The tent is taken down in the reverse order: Detach the clips from the poles, pull out the stakes, release the poles from the eyes, and remove the poles.

**Packing away the tent:** Clean the stakes and put them in the appropriate bag. Pack the poles away in their bag. Fold the tent to a width of about 20 cm. The outside surface of the flysheet should face inward when packed, thus protected by the base material. Use the packed stakes as a core around which to roll the tent. When the tent is rolled tightly enough, it will easily fit into the packsack. The poles go into the separate packsack.

## INFORMATION

Guy lines for stormy weather



The seams of silicon-covered material can not be glued so the holes of the seams are open. The tent is sewn with a thread that swells in wet weather and closes the holes. However this is not sufficient in very heavy rain. Therefore it is recommended that you use the enclosed sealer to seal the seams before you use the tent for the first time.



## NEUTRINO I

