



***LIVE FOR ADVENTURE™***

# ADHARA USER GUIDE

## **IMPORTANT**

READ SAFETY AND ADVICE NOTES AT THE REAR OF THIS MANUAL. EVEN IF YOU ARE AN EXPERIENCED CAMPER INFORMATION AND SAFETY ADVICE DOES CHANGE OVER TIME.

## PITCHING INSTRUCTIONS

### Before you pitch your tent

- Select an area that is flat, avoid low level wet or marshy areas, and places where running rain water may cause issues.
- Clear the ground of stones, sticks or sharp objects.
- It is not advisable to pitch under trees, especially during windy weather or where birds are nesting.
- Use natural windbreaks like walls or hedges, plus face the main entrance door / doors away from the wind.

### Pitching your tent

- Lay the tent flat on the ground as shown in Fig 1. Using the reinforced plastic stake pegs, peg out in order starting from '1'. Be sure to always pull the tent fabric taut between pegging points and keep as 'square' as possible. Ensure the front door and any side mesh doors are zipped closed. (ESPECIALLY IN WINDY CONDITIONS)

### Pegging Out

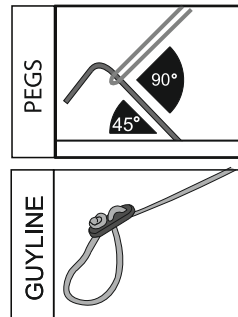
- Ensure the tent is in a straight line and all sides are parallel to each other. If not, remove the peg, straighten out and re-peg.
- The groundsheet should be flat and wrinkle free.
- Peg out all the remaining pegging points using the metal roundwire pegs. The pegs should be hammered at a 45° angle to the ground, in line with the seams, using a mallet. Once the tent has been fully pegged out, the webbing straps can be adjusted by simply pulling the loose end of the webbing.

### Guyline Guidance

- Each guyline has a plastic slider. In order for this to function correctly, create a loop as shown below.
- Peg through this loop and move the slider up the rope to gain tension.
- For optimum hold, pegs should be hammered into the ground at approximately a 45 degree angle. Guylines should be at 90 degrees to the peg.

#### NOTE:

Wet weather and changes in temperature can affect the fabrics on your tent, causing it to contract or expand. It is recommended that guylines are checked on a regular basis to overcome this potential issue



### Optional third bedroom (Adhara 700dx)

- The third bedroom can be used in the living area. Follow the same instructions as above making sure the buckle at the front bottom right corner is attached to the buckle that's subtly hidden in the groundsheet.
- The third bedroom can also be used as a storage room.

## Condensation

### Overview

There is water in my tent it must be leaking! Chances are that it's not leaking, it's much more likely to be condensation, you quite often see condensation on the walls of a tent but when water is seen on the floor or dripping internally it is often assumed as a leak. Most tents don't leak the occasional one will, but the majority of claimed leaks we see are just a result of condensation; water gathers on the walls and ceiling then runs to often form small puddles giving the appearance of leaking water.

### What is Condensation?

Moisture is always in the air in tiny particles, it comes from many sources, the ground, wet clothes, cooking, heating and even our own breathe. It is held in the air until it meets a cold surface (like a tent wall), when it hits a cold surface the water particles join together and bead into droplets, just like the water outside a cold glass. This cannot be prevented; it is plain physics, the more moisture or the colder the surface the more condensation. Throughout an evening the average person breathes out about 1ltr of moisture, so imagine the amount of water your family are expelling in an evening, in a poor ventilated tent a large amount of this moisture will condensate on the sides of your tent. Although it cannot be prevented there are various ways to try reducing and maintaining from the effects of condensation.

Condensation is worse in the colder seasons, when the temperature drops outside making the tent walls even colder, but also humid conditions increase the chance of condensation as there is more water held in the air. Ironically some of the best camping conditions are also worse for condensation, when there is no wind and a warm day this can lead to a lot of condensation gathering and not dispersing.

Air tents are quite unique in their design and offer a further condensation issue. The pressurised air in the tubes can get colder than the normal air temperature, making the air tube much more prone to condensation. In bad condensation situations water puddles can form at the base of air tubes, it is much more likely to be this than a water leak.

### What's a Leak and what's Condensation?

There is no exact way to identify the difference but the easiest way to identify what is a leak and what is condensation: Condensation is often evenly spaced and follows a pattern whereas leaking tends to be in random areas with no pattern. So if there is water in all four corners of your tent it is likely to be condensation, but if in just one corner it will probably be a leak. Water at the base of air tubes is more often condensation than a leak, especially if evenly spaced, but if on one tube its more likely a leak.

### So what can you do to help prevent Condensation?

There are a few steps you can take to reduce the amount of condensation in your tent, understanding what it is and how it forms is the first step:

#### Ventilation

Ventilation is your best friend not only for reducing condensation but also for the general good housekeeping for your tent. To prevent the moisture gathering on the tent surface air flow is essential; a well ventilated tent suffers much less when the damp air is expelled from the tent. So when the weather allows always leave as many vents as far open as you can, if you have flyscreens open all doors with the flyscreens zipped closed. The air flow should dramatically reduce the amount of condensation. Also consider sheltered areas are more desirable, but a light breeze is good for taking away the moisture.

Always keep Ventilation and doors clear

#### Damp Items

Wet clothes, footwear and damp gear shouldn't be kept inside your tent the moisture will evaporate from these items and will form more moisture in the air. Store damp items should be stored outside the main area of your tent, ideally under a separate canopy or tarp.

## Condensation Cont.

### Damp Ground / Moisture Rich Areas

If the ground is damp the water will rise and enter your tent where it can, many tents have sewn in groundsheets which will aid with preventing this, but moisture will enter where it can, so you are best avoiding areas with sodden ground or close to rivers / lakes where the water again will rise up through the ground.

### Cooking / Boiling Water

For safety reasons we never recommend that people cook inside their tent, but we know people do. Cooking releases large amounts of water, which will condensate inside your tent, so please think again about cooking inside your tent, it really isn't safe and it's also ruining your tent.

### Moisture Absorbers

There is a number of commercially available humidity reducing products; these can be electrical Dehumidifiers or 'Desiccant' type products. The electrical items are efficient but are bulky and not an ideal camping partner, but if you can use one go ahead they will make a big difference to your condensation problems. There are a few rechargeable items now on the market, how effective these are we couldn't confirm.

For the Desiccant there are numerous products available, these fall mainly into two categories, ones that absorb (it soaks the moisture into the desiccant, and one that adsorb (the moisture is attracted to the desiccant surface then this drops off into a container for collection) Both have their equal merits and both offer good additional help in tackling moisture in your tent. The desiccant in these is dangerous if digested so caution should be taken with these being used, especially for small children or pets.

### Wipe it down

By simply wiping the surface to remove the wetness you are helping the situation twofold: Firstly removing water which may run or drip, then secondly condensation is often 'recycled' evaporating back into the air or into your soft goods, then coming out later and starting all over again. Remember if you do towel down your tent wall to leave the towel outside to dry afterwards, leaving inside will just make the situation worse.

## Packing Away

- Carefully remove all pegs, poles and accessories and place in the peg and pole bags.
- Roll up the guy lines and tie in a bundle
- Ensure all doors are unzipped as this will allow air to escape when rolling.
- Ensure that there is no moisture or condensation on the inner bedroom and/or fly sheet before packing the tent away. If the tent is packed away with any moisture there is a risk of colour transfer between fabrics. It is recommended to remove the inner bedrooms from the tent and fold separately from the main tent before packing into the bag if the tent is at all damp.
- Fold until the overall width of the tent is the same width as the Pole Bag bag.
- Using the Pole Bag as a starting 'roll' tightly roll the tent towards the front door. Tie the ribbons in a bow around the tent to hold it in place. Turn the tent bag upside down and place on top of the tent then roll the bag back over with the tent inside.
- Place the pegs and any other accessories inside the tent bag and close the zip.
  
- Before storing your tent for any period, make sure it is completely dry and that all mud has been removed. Mildew affects fabric if stored wet or damp.
- Dirt and stains can be removed by using a mild soap solution.
- DO NOT USE DETERGENT as this can break down the fibers in the fabric.
- Tents are best stored in a dry and well-aired place.
- The tent includes a repair kit for use in the event of any accidental tears.

## CAUTIONS AND WARNINGS

Ensure you and any responsible person reads these instructions and the safety warning inside the tent. It is your responsibility to protect yourself and the occupants. Only by being fully conversant with the warnings and advice can you do so. Also read and understand the condensation information provided.

### Main Risks:

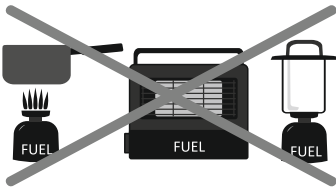
**Carbon Monoxide** – Ensure no cooking or heating device that uses fossil fuels is used inside the tent at any time.

**Fire** – Although tents maybe fire retardant most content wont be, keep fire and flames well away from both inside and outside the tent.

**Adverse Weather** – Family tents are designed for temporary accommodation in reasonable conditions. If there are storm warning, in particular wind, it probably is not safe to camp in a tent. As tempting as riding the storm is the weather warning is there for a reason.

Also be cautious of:

- Flooding
- Lightening
- Extreme heat conditionns

 <p>V3 - 2019 - 01</p>	<p><b><u>CARBON MONOXIDE CAN KILL</u></b></p> <p>BARBECUES MUST NOT BE TAKEN INSIDE OR NEAR THE ENTRANCE TO YOUR TENT</p> <p>WHEN YOUR BARBECUE IS FINISHED FULLY EXTINGUISH THE COALS AND MOVE IT AWAY FROM YOUR TENT; EVEN A COOL BARBECUE CAN CREATE LETHAL AMOUNTS OF CARBON MONOXIDE</p> <p>NEVER USE A FUEL BURNING APPLIANCE INSIDE OR NEAR YOUR TENT OR AWNING</p>
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## FLAME RETARDANT PRECAUTIONS

**WARNING:** Keep all flame and heat sources away from this tent fabric.

The outer tent / inner tent / groundsheet meets the flammability requirements of BS EN ISO5912:2011. The fabric may burn if left in continuous contact with any flame source. The flame retardant properties will diminish with use over a period of time. The application of any foreign substance to the tent fabric may render the flame-retardant properties ineffective.