Component List:
1 Tent Body        2 Black Long Poles    2 Grey Short Poles
1 Tent Fly            2 Brim rods       1 Pole Bag
1 Carry Bag        4 Guy lines       1 Stake Bag w/Stakes
2 Dividers w/toggles         1 Sewn-in Gear Loft/Organizer

NOTE:
- Although it is possible to pitch this tent alone, it is faster and easier with two people.
- Do not drop tent bag or pole bag on its end. Do not bounce tent bag on its end to get the tent out. These actions may cut the shock-cord and/or damage the pole ends.

Unroll and unfold the tent and lay the floor on the ground. Remove the fly and open the tent door. Do not stake down the tent just yet; but in windy conditions, stake down one corner into the wind.

Assemble all the shock-cored poles. Make sure each pole section has firmly seated into the adjacent section. Try to keep the poles from snapping together as this can damage the ends. Lay the poles side by side and divide according to length.

Slide the two black long poles through the sleeves on the main tent body. Make sure the ferrules do not get caught on the sleeve. They should run corner to corner crossing in the center. From A to B and from C to D. See fig. 1.

Insert the corner pin at A into the ferrule at the end of the side pole. At the opposite end D, with the pole in one hand and a pin & ring in the other, bend the pole evenly along its length to create an arc. Place the pin into the end at D to maintain tension. Repeat with the left side tent body from C to B. See fig. 4.

Start at the bottom and attach all the tent clips to the poles. See fig. 5. Square up the tent and stake the main tent down at A and B then C and D. Stake opposing corners while applying tension to smooth out the floor wrinkles. Stake the pull out webs at E / F, then G / H. See fig 6.

Important: In strong winds, tie extra guy out cords (not provided) to the storm loops on the fly. Stake these out securely.

Inside the tent, hang the two dividers and...

Your tent is ready for use!

Drape the fly over the tent so that the brim rod sleeves are above the doors and the vestibule is at the front door. Slide the brim rods into the sleeves. See fig 7.

Reach under the fly and wrap the hook and loop straps around the poles to secure the fly to the tent frame. See fig 8.

Fasten the shock-cored J-hook, at each of the corners of the fly, to the stake out rings on corners of the tent. See fig 9.

Reach under the fly and insert the brim rod tips into web grommets to tension the rod and create an arch over the door. Repeat over the rear window. See fig 10.

Pull out and stake down the two front loops of the fly/vestibule. Then pull out, stake down and tension the attached cords on each side of the fly. The fly should not lay in contact with the tent. See fig. 11.

Insert one of the corner pins into the end of the pole at A. At the opposite end B, with the pole in one hand and a pin & ring in the other, feed the pole up, bending it evenly along its length to create an arc. Place the pin into the end of the pole to maintain tension. See fig 2.

Repeat with the other pole from C to D, raising the tent as you work.
SEALING:
All tents need to be staked down to keep them from blowing away. Securing the tent by placing heavy objects inside is just not adequate.

Once the tent body is erected, stake it out before the fly is put on. This enables you to square the tent up to ensure that the fly goes on properly and that the seams in the roof or the factory taped seams. We recommend sealing both floor and fly seams and reinforcements.

GUY LINES:
Use "dead man" anchors. Tie tent to buried objects (branches, tent bags, or stuff sacks filled with snow; or tie tents to snow shoes, skis, or ski poles, which are separately. Their sharp edges can cut fabric and leave rust stains, which might damage your tent.

CONDENSATION & VENTILATING:
Through perspiration and breathing, an adult loses about a pint of water over 24 hours. The tent must be as watertight as possible. Moist, often water, found in the tent is a result of this condensation rather than from the tent leaking. Condensation often forms where the sleeping bag touches the roof or floor, the rubber pad, or on coated surfaces such as the floor domes. A tent’s double wall construction allows the vapor in very humid or extremely cold conditions when the permeable roof is less effective. The features that enhance ventilation are windows, short-shedded fly, vestibule vents, and High/Low venting doors. These are specific to each model.

The general purpose of ventilation, we use high/Low venting in most of our tents. This allows cooler air in through the low vents and warmer, moist air out and through the high vents. High/Low venting is accomplished within the inner tent via roof vents, doors, and windows. It is important to vent the vestibule. Unvented, it can become a vortex into the tent. Our vestibules profit from the ability to "short sheet" by means of the door flaps. A tent’s double wall construction allows the vapor to touch the side of the tent, under the sleeping pad, or on coated surfaces such as the floor domes. This does not effect the tent’s performance. To prevent / minimize color transfer, always make sure your tent is completely dry prior to packing and storage.

Good:
- Don’t let the tent coolest itself.
- Clean the tent by setting it up and wiping it down with a mild soap (liquid hand soap) and lukewarm water solution. Rinse thoroughly and dry completely. Never use detergent, washing machines or dryers because they can damage the tent’s protective coating and seams. After cleaning, before the tent is completely dry, especially if the heater, double-stitched areas such as the seams, before storing / mold / mildew are likely to grow. Glue windows, then allow them to dry. This is especially necessary after ocean side camping to remove salt spray so the poles don’t corrode or get sticky.
- Clean the zippers, the sliders will wear out and eventually the teeth will become inoperable.

ALTE RATIONS OR MODIFICATIONS:
DO NOT misuse, modify or alter this product in any way from its condition at the time of purchase. Alteration, modification or any use of this product that deviates from the accompanying written instructions shall void the warranty. Moreover, any misuse, alteration or modification of the product shall absolve Johnson Outdoors Gear LLC of any liability for property damages or injuries sustained as a result of such misuse, modification or alteration.

LIMITED WARRANTY:
What Is Covered:
Johnston Outdoors Gear LLC warrants to the original purchaser that its products are free from defects in material and workmanship, for the life of the product, except as qualified below. The life of the product is determined by a search of food.

How To Obtain Warranty Service:
If your Johnson Outdoors Gear LLC product needs service or repair due to defects in material, please return the product, complete with a letter stating the nature of the problem and be prepared to show evidence of purchase. We will then advise you how to proceed.

Outdoors Gear LLC warrants to the original purchaser that its products are free from defects in material and workmanship, for the life of the product, except as qualified below. The life of the product is determined by a search of food. For warranty service, please contact our Customer Satisfaction Department for return authorization: toll free 1-800-572-8822. Collect shipments or shipments without return authorization cannot be accepted. The product registration card packaged with our product can not be returned for the warranty to be effective and for you to receive warranty service.

How State Law Relates To This Warranty:
This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may have other rights that vary from state to state.

This tent meets the flammability requirements of CPAI-84. The fabric may burn if left in continuous contact with any flame source. The application of any flame retardant substance to the tent fabric may render the flame-resistant properties ineffective.

Do NOT operate any device which burns fuel inside your tent. Combustion consumes oxygen and can produce dangerous levels of carbon monoxide, which could lead to serious injury or death.

- Attach parachute cord to the loops/rings and stake them in the ground three or four feet from the edge of the tent. If staked too close to the tent, wind can cause an upward pull that could dislocate the stakes.
- If your tent does not have loops or rings for guy outs, attach guy lines 1/2 to 1/2 of the way up on the framework on the main sidewalls. This enables the guy line to support the lower section of the pole, while the upper pole can flex and deflect winds. It is best to run two cords at an angle from the side of the guy out. This prevents all movement, except toward the anchor. The guy lines will work together through opposition. See illustrations below.
- Make sure that the top fly is securely attached to the tent frame. Ties, hook and loop or ring & pin. Make sure that all corners are square. It is important that you align with the frame. Pull the base of the tent taut between each web stake out to square the tent up to ensure that the fly goes on properly and that the seams in the roof or the factory taped seams. We recommend sealing both floor and fly seams and reinforcements.
- Work in a fully ventilated area.
- We recommend use of a sealer such as Kenyon Seam Sealer 3 or McNett Outdoor Gear SeamSeal. Using these sealers, add a sealer to the seams in the roof or the factory taped seams. We recommend sealing both floor and fly seams and reinforcements.
- Do not drop tent or pole bags on their ends and do not bounce a tent bag or pole bags on the ground. This can damage the tent’s protective coating and seams.
- Do not store tent or pole bags in the sun or near a heat source. These materials that can occur with extended use (e.g., Ultra Violet (UV) light on tent fabrics, on exposed tent, etc.), defects caused by accident, abuse, alteration, animal attack, storm damage, misuse or improper care.

There are no other express warranties beyond the terms of this LIMITED WARRANTY. IN NO EVENT SHALL JOHNSON OUTDOORS GEAR LLC BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply to you.

We support the “Leave No Trace” Seven Principles:
1. PLAN AHEAD AND PREPARE
2. TRAVEL ON TRAIL
3. CAMP ON SURFACE SAVES
6. RESPECT WILDLIFE
7. BE COURTEOUS TO OTHER VISITORS

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