

Important information when making a fire

You can make an open fire or use a stove in all Tentipi® models of Nordic tipis in sizes 5-15. You must not make a fire in an inner tent without an openable floor, nor in a half inner tent. In Olivin 2 light, it is possible to make a fire in an emergency and in Olivin 2 cp, you can use a microstove. You must always be extremely careful when making a fire. You must also ensure there is good ventilation.

We recommend you to extinguish your open fire completely before closing the ventilation openings of the tent. This prevents the formation of the toxic gas carbon monoxide, (which forms when there is not enough oxygen for combustion). For complete peace of mind, invest a small amount of money in a carbon monoxide alarm.

PREPARATIONS

Before assembling and using the stove or firebox, you must read the instruction manual carefully. Always prepare the ground underneath so that undergrowth does not catch fire. Fix the regulating tube (with which the ventilator cap is adjusted) in place against the tent fabric by buttoning it onto one of the fastenings instead of letting it hang by the central pole. Roll the mosquito net roof up and fix it in place along the edge of the tent fabric.

BE CAREFUL

Open fires and stoves must always be used with extreme care. Always have water and a bunch of twigs handy in case you need to put out a fire. Also keep a knife nearby so you can quickly slash open the tent fabric if you need to evacuate the tent. Never leave an open flame or a burning stove without supervision. The use of sources of heat and light, no matter what kind, always involves a risk of personal injury or material damage. The user is therefore obliged in all circumstances to ensure he/she has sufficient knowledge to use the equipment without causing any injury or damage. When a stove or fire device of another brand is used in a Nordic tipi from Tentipi, unexpected risks concerning personal health and the state of the Nordic tipi may arise. Tentipi bears no responsibility for such consequences.

USING TENTIPI'S STOVE

The power of the stove is over-dimensioned for the size 5 Nordic tipi. Thus special care must be taken when heating such a tent. Do not fill the stove entirely with wood since this will generate too much heat. Never fire the stove so that it turns red as it may deform the stove body. The joints in the stove are riveted so that you can repair it yourself if the stove body is still damaged. The stove's chimney becomes extremely hot and will damage cloth that touches it for even a fraction of a second. This applies to fabric, clothes, sleeping bags etcetera. Make sure the mosquito net ceiling is rolled out towards the sides and fastened along the smoke opening at the top of the Nordic tipi. When the stove is in use, the ventilator cap's chimney opening must be used, if there is one. The ventilator cap itself must be closed (applies to all models except Onyx) and must not be adjusted. If the ventilator cap is adjusted during stove usage, it may touch the hot chimney and get damaged. When a stove is used in Onyx (whose ventilator cap does not have a chimney opening), the chimney is pushed out through the opened ventilator cap. Then the cap can be lowered again so it enfolds the chimney. It is extremely important that the insulation pipe is positioned correctly to prevent damage to the canvas.

OPEN FIRE

If the tent has a mosquito net ceiling, it must be rolled out towards the sides and fastened along the chimney opening at the top of the Nordic tipi. Always use either the Hekla 7 or the Hekla 30 fire box (the latter can only be used in the large Adventure size tents) as these have been designed to keep the fire in a compact area and, additionally, offer almost smoke-free burning. Some types of wood generate flying sparks which can easily make holes in clothes, sleeping bags, the floor, foam mats, etcetera. Therefore choose firewood that does not "pop", for example, birch or other hardwood. Avoid wood that contains tar, for example, coniferous wood, as the smoke stains the tent fabric and clothes and irritates the eyes. There is a big advantage in using finely-chopped wood as it makes less smoke and gives more light. It will of course need to be continually supervised but this is surely just a pleasure to do, isn't it? Place stones or branches under the fire box so that it is raised above the ground. This way air gets under it and this ensures better burning which in turn means less smoke. Our Hekla fire box stand has the same function and it also protects the ground from the heat. Do not burn more wood than absolutely necessary. Even a small fire heats a tent well. When burning an open fire, the ventilator cap needs to be open on the leeward side so that the smoke is sucked out of the tent. Make sure enough air is coming in and that it is taken from the side of the tent facing the wind. To keep maximum heat in the tent, open the ventilator cap as little as possible.

ADVICE WHEN MAKING A FIRE IN NORDIC TIPIS FROM TENTIPI

An open fire must be completely burnt out before the tent's ventilation openings can be fully closed.

Safir, Zirkon, Safirflex and Zirkonflex: When using an open fire, the top ventilator cap (the smaller upper cap) must be closed. As the fire dies down, the ventilator cap may be closed and the top ventilator cap opened. This will let out the smoke while keeping insects out. Onyx: This Nordic tipi has no top ventilator cap so when the fire has burnt out, the ordinary ventilator cap must be left slightly open.

Olivin 2 cp and light: This size of tent is really too small to work well with an open fire but in an emergency, it is possible nevertheless to make a small fire.