



# FORCE TEN

## ERECTION INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) Peg down the groundsheet of the inner tent in the desired position using small pegs.
- 2) Assemble the 'A' frames (one only on Mk. 2) and place in position straddling the inner tent. Fit ridge pole and the 'A' frames will stand on their own. Main guys should be fitted at each end in stormy weather.
- 3) Hook the inner tent onto the two 'A' frames and the centre of the ridge pole. Adjust the position of the 'A' frames if necessary.
- 4) Place flysheet over the 'A' frames with the spigots on the 'A' frames going through the eyelets on the flysheet. Close the flysheet zip.
- 5) Attach the flysheet to the inner tent using the

connectors provided on both sides. These are essential to maintain the correct distance between inner and fly in windy weather. Also, they increase the amount of space inside.

- 6) Attach inner tent rubbers on to nylon 'S' hooks attached to the flysheet (Diagram A). Peg out side guy lines on flysheet to maintain correct distance between inner and fly.

This system of using one peg for two guys has the advantages that you have fewer pegging points to find and less weight/bulk in the packed tent. In some cases, particularly on uneven ground, you will find that the tent pitches more neatly if separate pegs are used.

### SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

On CNX Models, there are three sets of 'A' poles and a larger ridge pole.

**EXTENSION.** Erect the 'A' frame and place the 120 cm ridge pole over the spigots on the front of the tent and the 'A' frame. Place the nylon extension flysheet over this framework and peg down all round. (No extension for MK1 & 2 FW)

Please note that the EXTENSION cannot be expected to have the same stability as the main tent and it may have to be dismantled in really fierce conditions. Also, it has no inner and will not give the same protection.

**REPROOFING.** In time your tent will need reproofing and this is best done by erecting it outdoors and treating with the appropriate reproofing compound, which can be recommended by your specialist retailer.

### ADDITIONAL NOTES

The previous instructions represent the simplest method for the beginner. As you get to know your tent, you will find quicker methods and many ways of improving the appearance of the pitched tent.

It is quite feasible to use the inner tent without the flysheet in mild, dry weather. If erecting in very wet weather it is better to erect the flysheet first. The inner tent can then be taken inside and erected without getting wet—this is simple on Mk. 3, 4, 5, but not so easy on Mk. 2.

Care is essential in handling the frame to ensure that no damage is done. Apex pieces are particularly susceptible to damage as careless assembly may subject them to exceptional strain.

The peg lugs which are used to peg down the inner tent must be treated with care. This is not the strongest method of anchoring the inner to the ground but it is the best method of producing a waterproof joint with no stitch holes. Do not peg out too strongly and NEVER remove pegs by pulling up on the walls of the inner.

The zips on your tent will run smoothly and should never be forced. If force is necessary, it is likely that there is some obstruction such as a loose thread which must be removed.

After the tent is erected, it will be necessary to change the positioning of some of the pegs so that the canvas is even and free of wrinkles and there is a good space between inner and fly all round. If the flysheet tends to ride up the 'A' frames, these have been set at too great an angle and this should be corrected. When correctly erected there will be a considerable strain on each guy ring. This strain will increase when the canvas becomes wet. It is essential that this strain is maintained as it pulls the canvas back to the original shape as the tent dries out.

The Force Ten flysheet should be pegged out up to 6" away from the pole foot. The actual distance will depend on ground conditions and also on the nature of the fabric—cotton fabric tends to stretch, nylon does not.

This means that each panel of the flysheet does not fall in a straight line from the ridge pole to the ground—it should be a gentle curve which gives greater stability and freedom from flapping. (Diagram B).

Avoid packing the tent when it is wet, as this may lead to shrinkage or mildew. If wet packing is unavoidable, take the first opportunity to dry the tent out, preferably fully erected.

During wet and windy weather, pegs will tend to loosen in the ground. They are most secure if driven in at an angle of 45°. At points of excessive strain double pegging may be necessary and a few extra pegs are provided for this purpose.

The guy rings will eventually lose their elasticity and break. The best method of fixing new guys is shown in diagrams C and D. Guy rings and other Force Ten spares are available from your stockist.

HYTEX 509 is a light weight cotton fabric and, in common with other fabrics of this type, it permits "spraythrough". This is a fine mist caused by driven rain hitting the fabric with sufficient impact to force small particles of water through the interstices of the fabric. In prolonged rain, the amount of "spraythrough" can be very substantial and the inner tent can become quite wet. This is quite normal for this type of fabric—no water should enter the inner as it is proofed.

In all models, but particularly in nylon models, avoid pulling out the storm guys too far. Excessive tension on these guys can form a V-shaped section on either side of the flysheet which will trap a pool of water which will drip through the seam where the storm guys are attached.

Nylon tent fabric has the great advantage over cotton that it is lighter, particularly when wet. However, nylon has the disadvantage that stitch holes tend to enlarge themselves the more the tent is used and this may result in some leakage. VANGO-SEAL is available in our accessories range, for sealing seams. Vango-Seal is also a powerful impact adhesive which can be used for groundsheet and peg lug repairs.

A further disadvantage of nylon is that the PU coating will come off in time, particularly at the points where there is abrasion. Unfortunately, there is no method of replacing the PU coating—it is applied to the fabric in a high temperature process which cannot be repeated on a made-up tent. When the coating becomes worn, spraying with silicone will give some improvement in water repellancy but it will not stop spray-through. PU coated nylon does not breathe and you can therefore expect very considerable condensation in humid conditions. Force Tens are fitted with various doorways and flaps which can be opened to allow air to circulate thereby reducing condensation.

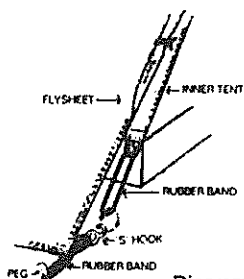


Diagram A

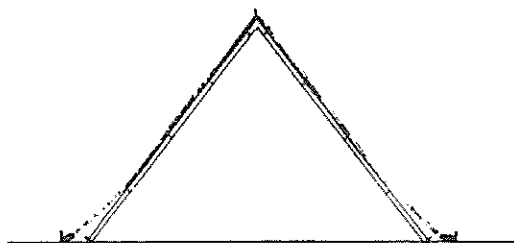


Diagram B

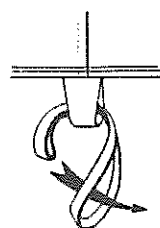


Diagram C

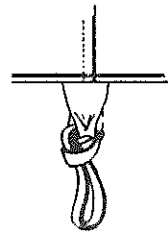


Diagram D