**Component List:**
1 Tent Body with Guy Ropes, 4 Wall Poles, 2 Roof Poles, 1 Fly, 1 Carry Bag, 1 Stake Bag and Stakes, 1 Pole Bag

**ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:**

Copper Canyon 4 & 6 Tents

1. Spread the tent out with the top side up.
2. Assemble the long roof poles and slide them through the sleeves, diagonally across the roof.
3. Insert the ferrules into the ribbed section of the corner elbows.
4. Raise one side of the roof and insert the wall poles into the bottom of the elbows.
5. Drape the fly over the tent so that the yellow webs meet. Then pull the fabric out and over the corner elbows.
6. At the corners, reach under the fly and wrap the hook & loop straps around the wall poles.
7. Again at the corners, attach the J-hooks to the nylon rings on the webs.
8. Lastly, this is a tall, straight sided tent; it is important that you stake out all of the guylines.
9. Insert the pin from the corner web/rings into the bottom ferrules.
10. Raise the other side to make a freestanding structure. Clip the tent to the wall poles.
11. Then dress out the tent as you stake the web loops down.
12. YOUR TENT IS READY!
SEAM SEALING:
We recommend use of a sealer such as Kennex Seam Sealer 3 or Meltk Outdoor Seamgrip®
• Work in a fully ventilated area.
• Set the tent up in the tent out flat. Taut seams allow for even application and penetration of the sealer.
• Decide which seams need to be sealed. For example, seams that will be exposed to rain, runoff, or ground level water are a must for sealing, while seams on uncoated nylon or mesh panels don’t need treatment. There is no need to seal the seams in the roof or the factory taped seams. We recommend sealing both floor and fly seams and reinforcements.
• Apply sealer to the inside and outside of all exposed seams. Several thin layers will work better than one thick layer. Read and follow manufacturer’s instructions.
STAKING:
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 align with the frame. Pull the base of the tent out between each web stake out loop or ring & pin. Make sure that all corners are square. It is important that you don’t stake the tent too tightly. You will know it’s too tight if the door zippers can not be easily operated. Drive stakes through the web loops, or with ring & pin drive the stake just outside the ring so that the “T” hook catches it. Tie a piece of cord or web into the loop to be used as a large stake if needed.
• With the tent properly staked, drape the fly over the frame, attach its tent connection points and stake down any pull outs.
• Do not attempt to remove the stakes by pulling on the tent becket loop, as this could cause the fabric to tear. The best way is to pry on the stake itself.
Staking in special conditions:
• Sand, Long, Insect saturated with plenty of area in loose soil.
• Hard, Rocky, or Frozen Soil. Steel stakes work best. Stone steel stakes separately. Their sharp edges can cut fabric and leave rust stains, which might damage your tent.
• Snow. Use “dead man” anchors. Tie tent to buried objects (branches, tent bags, or dog-bones and elastic loops are sewn to the underside of the fly for this purpose.
• Do not depend upon staking alone to keep your tent secure during high winds. Most tent models have stakes or loops or rings at optional guy out locations. It is important to put in the extra time guying out your tent. Correctly done, it can save your tent during exceptional weather.
• Make that the top fly is secured stably attached to the tent frame. Ties, hook and loop, or dog-bones and elastic loops are sewn to the underside of the fly for this purpose.
• Attach parachute cord to the loops/rings and stake them in the ground three or four feet from the edges where they are close to the floor, wind can cause an upward pull that could dislodge the stakes.
• If your guy line does not have loops or rings for guy outs, attach guy lines 1/2 to 1/2 of the way up the framework on the main seam. This enables the guy line to support the lower section of the pole, while the upper pole can flex and deflect wind gusts. It is best to run two cords at an angle from the side of the guy out. This prevents all movement, except toward the tent. The guy lines will work together through opposition. See illustrations below.
GOOD: 4 stakes
BAD: 2 stakes
CONDENSATION & VENTILATING:
Through perspiration and breathing, an adult gives off about a pint of water over the course of a day. In high heat and humidity, this amount is doubled. Most 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 inner tent, under the sleeping pad, or on coated surfaces such as the door flaps. A tent’s webball eliminates condensation allows the vapor to escape through the roof to the outside, keeping the inside of the tent dry.
The leave windows partially open at night to provide cross ventilation and further reduce condensation. Condensation becomes invisible in very humid or extremely cold conditions when the permeable roof is less effective. The features that enhance ventilation are windows, short-sheeted fly bags, ventilation on roof vents, and High/Low venting doors. These are specific to each tent model.
• General: Provide the waterproof ventilation. The tent fabric uses high/Low venting in most of our tents. This allows for reduced air in the air vents and warmer, moist air up and out through the high vents. High/Low venting is accomplished within the inner tent via tent roof vents, doors and windows. It is important to vent the vestibule. Unvented, it can inhibit airflow into the tent. Our tent vestibules profit from the ability to “short sheet” by means of zippers & toggles and staked vestibule pull outs create a baffling effect.
• Most of our tents are equipped with a High/Low venting door. The design allows increased airflow into the tent from the bottom. Open the low vent/window to admit cool air, allowing the warmer air out through the high roof vents. When rain and wind prevent the low vent from being opened, the high vent can still be used. Fly overheads or vestibules protect the intake.
• Ultraviolet Light:
Ultraviolet light damage to tent fabric is caused by excessive exposure to sunlight. While our fabrics are UV resistant, any synthetic fabric is susceptible to UV degradation. UV damage can cause nylon and polyester to become brittle and start to rot. It is extremely important to use the rain fly on clear days. It acts as a sunscreen to the tent. A rain fly is both an easier and less expensive to replace if damaged. UV damage can be minimized by erecting tents on shaded sites with low exposure to direct sunlight.
GENERAL POLE CARE:
• Never let pole tents snap together as this can damage the pole ends.
• Do not drop tents on pole bags on their ends and do not store tents in a tent bag or its on the tent out. These actions can cut the shock cord and damage the pole ends.
• The aluminum frame may bend slightly and take a “set” through usage; this normally does not affect the performance of the frame.
GENERAL TENT CARE:
• Sweep the tent floor daily to prevent damage from stones.
• Try not to wear shoes inside your tent.
• Use a ground cloth whenever possible.
• Do not keep a campfire inside a tent. Hungry critters will chew through tent fabric in search of food.
STORAGE:
• Make sure the tent is completely dry, then store loosely rolled, in a dry, cool place. To prevent dust from collecting on the cover, cut the tent, with a cloth. This allows the nylon/polyester fabric to breathe.
• Ideally, the tent poles should be stored in their fully assembled state. This reduces the tension on the shock cord, prolonging its life.
• The tent bag should be used only as a carry sack and not for storage.
COLOR TRANSFER:
• Do to the nature of tent fabrics, color can transfer from darker to lighter fabrics when the two fabrics are in contact over time when wet, damp or exposed to condensation of moisture and high heat. This does not affect the tent’s performance. To prevent/ minimize color transfer, always make sure your tent is completely dry prior to packing and storage.
• 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 protects and seams. After cleaning, treat the tent to be completely dry, especially the heather, double-stitched areas such as the seams, before storing or mold/ mildew are likely to grow.
• Clean the floor and walls in water and then dry them off. This is especially important if you’ve been camping in a location with sand/dirt. If you don’t clean the zippers, the sliders will wear out and eventually the teeth will become loose.
ALTERNATIONS OR MODIFICATIONS:
DO NOT misuse, modify or alter this product in any way from its condition as shipped from the factory. Alteration, modification or any use of this product not expressly authorized to 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: Johnson 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 and measured from the date of the first sale, and may not be longer than the lifetime of the product. The life of the product is subject to the conditions stated below.
5. MINIMIZE CAMPFIRE IMPACTS
2. TRAVEL & CAMP ON DURABLE SURFACES
What Is Not Covered: Johnson Outdoors Gear LLC shall not be responsible for the following:
• Change in appearance that does not impair the performance of the product.
• The failure of the product if it has been damaged as a result of abuse, alteration, animal attack, accident or some other reason that is not covered under the warranty we will provide the necessary service for a reasonable charge, plus shipping and handling. We require that products accompanying any repair be properly cleaned according to our recommended care instructions. Please send your product or component that requires repair (e.g., tent fly), postage prepaid, along with a description of what needs attention to Johnson Outdoors Gear. Customer Service Department for return authorization: toll free 1-800-572-8822.
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.
Our building quality outdoor equipment goes back over 100 years! Today, we manufacture sleeping bags, screen houses, shelters and camping tents. We also design and manufacture tents for the United States Military and for the retail industry. See eureka.com.
From baseplate and digital compasses to electronic instruments, our sister brands, Silva and Tech4o, put outdoor technology at your fingertips. See techo.com and silvauusa.com.
Our brands are part of the Johnson Outdoors family of products. Visit the brands at johnsonoutdoors.com.
We support the “Leave No Trace” Seven Principles:
1. PLAN AHEAD AND PREPARE
2. TRAVEL AND CAMP ON SUSTAINABLE SURFACES
3. DISPOSE OF WASTE PROPERLY
4. LEAVE WHAT YOU FIND
5. MINIMIZE CAMPFIRE IMPACTS
6. RESPECT WILDLIFE
7. BE COURTEOUS TO OTHER VISITORS