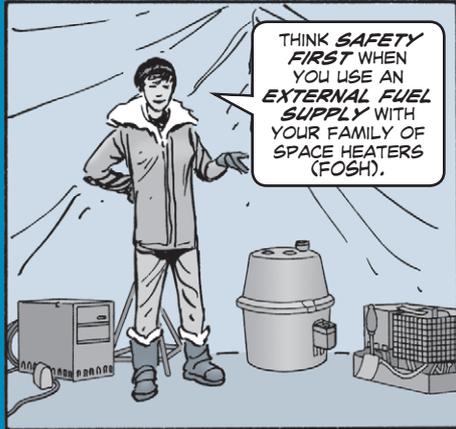
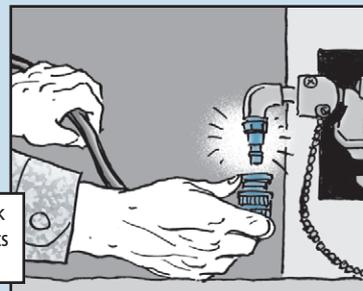


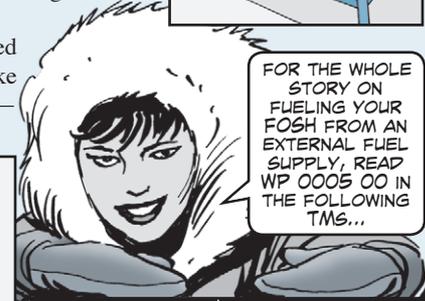
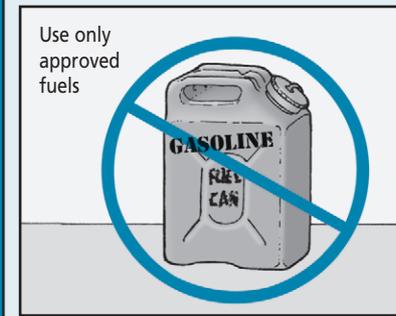
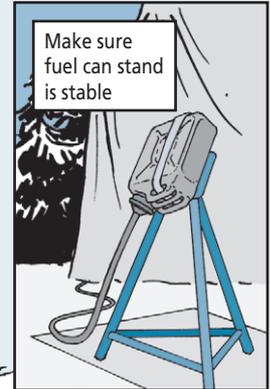
The Fine Points of Fueling



- Inspect fuel hoses for dry rot, cracks, cuts, wear and leaks. Replace them if necessary.
- Keep hoses' quick disconnect fittings clean and unblocked. Brush off snow and ice. They block fuel flow. Wipe off dirt, sand and debris. They can cut O-rings, causing fuel leaks.
- Inspect the O-rings. Make sure they're not cracked, cut or flattened.



- Run the fuel overflow hose outside away from the tent and slightly downhill. Put the end of the hose on a petroleum absorbent mat, NSN 7930-01-363-8631, to absorb fuel overflows.
- Take care when you screw the gravity feed adapter onto the fuel can. Screw it on slow and easy, gingerly, so you don't strip the can's plastic threads. Stripped threads lead to fuel leaks and fires. Take a close look at the adapter and make sure it's not crossthreaded.
- Open flames or sparks can ignite the external fuel supply. Set up the fuel supply on a cleared, level site about seven to eight feet away from the tent.
- Make sure the fuel can stand is stable. Untangle the tripod straps. Fully extend the tripod legs. Tighten the hook-and-pile straps to hold the fuel can to the stand.
- Store spare fuel cans outside of tents and shelters.
- Keep your eyes peeled for leaks—especially from the hoses, fuel can, gravity feed adapter and quick disconnects.
- Never try to fuel or light a hot space heater. You risk a fire or explosion. Instead, shut down the heater and allow it to cool completely before fueling from an external supply.
- Use only the approved fuels listed in your TM. Unapproved fuels—like gasoline, JP-4 or a mixture of fuels—pose a fire hazard.



TM	Heater
9-4520-257-12&P	H-45 space heater (Type II, liquid fuel)
10-4520-261-12&P	Arctic space heater
10-4520-263-12&P	Small space heater