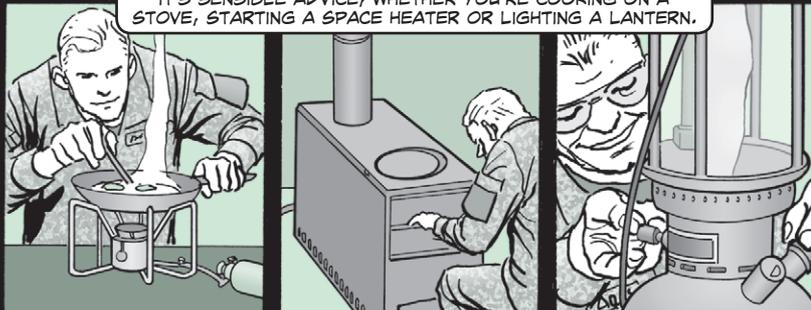


# A BEACON TO SAFELY GUIDE YOUR WAY

**DON'T PLAY WITH FIRE.**

HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU HEARD THAT WARNING?

IT'S SENSIBLE ADVICE, WHETHER YOU'RE COOKING ON A STOVE, STARTING A SPACE HEATER OR LIGHTING A LANTERN.



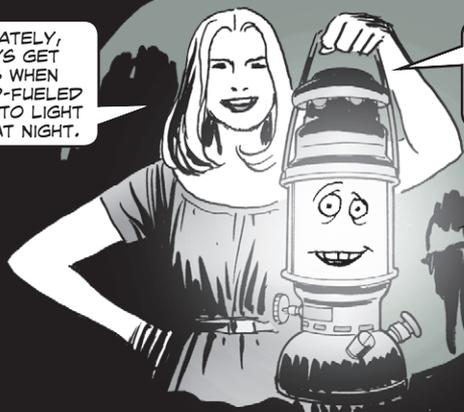
UNFORTUNATELY, SOME GUYS GET CARELESS WHEN USING LIQUID-FUELED LANTERNS TO LIGHT THEIR WAY AT NIGHT.

THAT'S A MISTAKE YOU CAN'T AFFORD.

LIGHTED LANTERNS POSE TWO MAIN HAZARDS: CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) AND FIRE.

ONE POISONS, THE OTHER BURNS.

**BOTH CAN KILL.**



SO DON'T PLAY FAST AND LOOSE WHEN HANDLING LANTERNS.

FOLLOW THESE PROVEN SAFETY RULES...



• Read all safety, operating and maintenance instructions that come with your lantern.

Read safety instructions



• Use only approved fuels recommended by the manufacturer. Unapproved fuels may cause a fire or explosion.

• Store flammable liquids and fuel tanks at a safe distance—10 feet or more—from tents, shelters and sources of heat or flames.

Store fuel at a safe distance

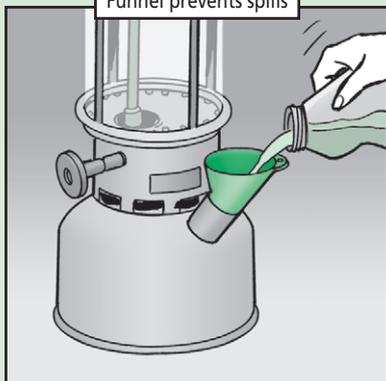


PS MORE

USE A FUNNEL TO POUR FUEL INTO A LANTERN'S TANK.

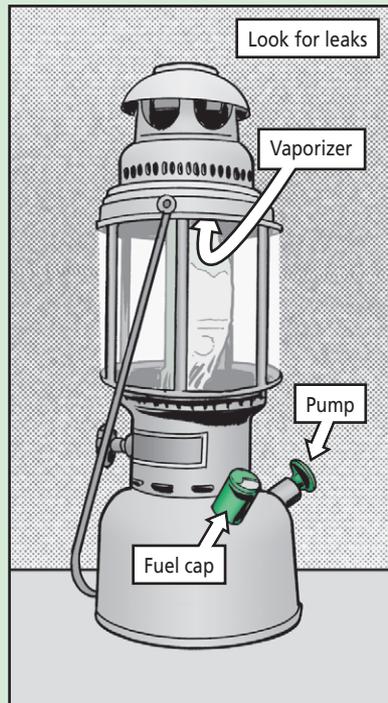
AVOID SPILLING FUEL.

CLEAN UP SPILLS RIGHT AWAY.



- Never fuel a lantern when it's lit or hot. Allow it time to cool down.

- Always fuel a lantern outdoors. And fuel it at safe distances from space heaters, campfires, grills, torches and other sources of heat or flames.
- Pressurize the tank and check for fuel leaks, especially around the pump, vaporizer and fuel cap. Tighten connections to prevent leaks.



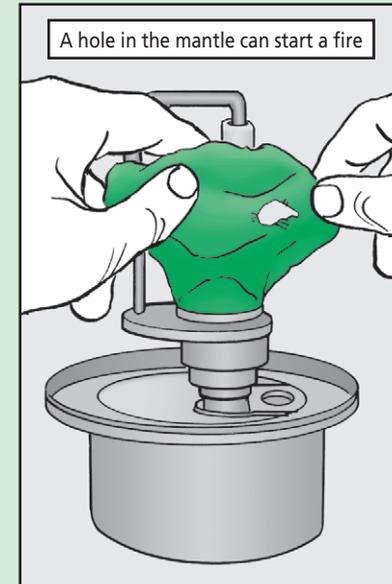
- Never check for a gas leak with a lighted match. Instead, put some soapy water on the connections. If the water bubbles, gas is leaking out.
- Always light a lantern outdoors.
- Set it on a **stable** surface.
- If a lantern goes out, wait until it cools before re-lighting. If you don't, hot fuel vapor could explode.

- A lantern gets hot enough to burn you. Do not bend over it or touch the globe or hood. Let it cool down and put on anti-contact gloves before handling it.



- Keep a hot lantern away from flammable liquids or pressurized fuels, such as propane or butane.
- Keep it away from flammable materials, such as paper, books or fabric.
- Never set it directly on the forest floor or close to brush and debris.
- Burning fuel creates carbon monoxide (CO). CO is a gas you can't see or smell—but it can make you sick or kill you. So avoid using a lantern indoors or in enclosed areas (such as a tent). If you have to use it inside, provide **good ventilation**. And consider installing carbon monoxide and smoke detectors.
- If you use a lantern inside a tent, allow a few feet between the lantern and the tent wall, roof or fabric floor.
- Never leave a lit lantern unattended.
- If you plan to store a lantern for five months or more, empty the fuel tank first.

- Do not remove the heat shield when a lantern is lit. The heat shield lets a lantern operate for a short time with a broken mantle while protecting the fuel tank from becoming unsoldered.
- Inspect the mantle for holes. A hole can make a lantern overheat and start a fire. Replace the mantle if necessary.



- Make sure the glass globe is not cracked or broken. If it is, replace it.

