First Pitch
In order to familiarize yourself with your new tent, we suggest that you "test pitch" it before embarking on a wilderness trip.

Select a Site
At your campsite, look for an area that is protected from the wind, in order to ensure sleeping comfort. Clear the area of debris, such as sharp stones and sticks which might abrade or puncture the tent floor. Choose an area that will drain well when in rains.

Unfurl the Tent and Assemble the Poles
Unfurl the tent and lay the tent floor flat on the ground. Carefully unfold the shock-corded pole sections and allow them to slide together. Do not allow the poles sections to snap together. This can lead to serious pole damage. Make certain that the insert of each pole section is fully inserted into the next pole section (Figure 1). You will have 5 poles all together, 3 main body poles that will create the tent structure (1 long pole, 2 short poles of equal length) and two pre-bent poles, also of equal length that will create the vestibules.

Stake out the tent
Even though the Fire Storm is a free-standing tent we recommend staking out the floor for greater pitching ease, as well as, greater stability, especially in high winds. First, stake out each of the webbing loops at points C & D. Then move to the front of the tent, pulling the webbing at points A & F until the floor is semi-taut. Lastly, stake out points B & E.

Erect the Tent
Start with the two shorter poles. Insert the poles tips into the stake loop grommets at points A-D, F-C and attach the Clip-Loc at point G. Do not engage the Clip-Locs at this time. Now attach the remaining Swift Clips, designated by the grey webbing along both poles A-D, F-C. Take the remaining long pole and insert the pole tips into the grommets at points B & E, and attach the Clip-Locs (Points H & I). Attach the remaining swift clips along B-E pole, designated with orange webbing. Once all the clips are attached to the poles you can engage the Clip Locs by wrapping the elastic cord 2-3 times around the pole intersection. Pass the beaded end of the elastic through the groove in the clip to keep it taut.
Flysheet
Drape the fly over the tent and position the zippers over the tent doors and so the royal blue fly attachment is aligned with the royal blue stake loop on the tent (Figure 4). By clipping the blue webbing strap on the rainfly to the blue webbing strap on the tent body you are guaranteed a fast, proper rainfly set-up every time. Attach the fly to the tent poles via the Velcro located on the underside of the fly. At each pole end, points A, B, C, D, E, & F. there are 1” side-release “Fly Clip” buckles. Clip these buckles into their corresponding mates on the tent stake loops and adjust the straps until the fly is semi-taut.

Vestibule Set-Up
Start by making sure that the vestibule doors are open. On the underside of the rainfly you will notice two pole sleeves, one running along the A-B axis and the other running along the E-F axis. Now, take one of the vestibule poles and feed it through the pole sleeve. Make sure that equal amounts of the vestibule pole are sticking out from each end of the pole, and insert the tips into the grommets at points A & B. Repeat this procedure for the remaining vestibule pole inserting the pole tips into the grommets at E & F. Now pull out points G, H, I, & J away from the tent body and stake them out. To finish work your way around the tent and adjust the straps so that the rainfly is taut. Guying out points K, L, & M are optional but can increase the ventilation, as well as, the strength in high winds.

Ventilation
With the rain fly on, guying out the rain fly away from the tent wall increases airflow. Additionally, the door can be folded back and tied in an open position.