

filled tanks will sometimes "blow off" excess pressure when exposed to direct sunlight or hot temperatures. If this becomes objectionable, remove the tank, take to a safe area, and open the supply line valve to allow excess pressure to escape.

SERVICING RANGE AND OVEN

Areas around burners should be regularly cleaned with a warm detergent solution and soft cloth. Avoid contact with the hot pilot shield and remember to put pilot flash tubes back in place. Burner head ports can be cleared with a toothpick. Avoid use of powders containing pumice when cleaning porcelain. Oven spillovers should be cleaned up as soon as possible.

CLEANING RANGE HOOD AND POWER VENT

Remove and clean filter regularly with detergent and warm water. When replacing filter, re-install with flow arrows pointing in toward housing. Periodically clean the housing of grease residues. The chrome back cover and trims should be cleaned with a good glass cleaner or with warm water and a soft cloth. Do not use chrome cleaners or chrome polishes containing abrasives.

GAS/ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR

Clean the cabinet interior with lukewarm weak soda solution. Avoid use of strong chemicals or abrasives. To keep interior "sweet" when not in use, leave doors ajar and place an open cupful of soda inside.

Check the gas flame. It should be as blue as possible with proper adjustment. A yellow flame may cause sooting, especially if it impinges on any metal surface. If you cannot adjust the air mixture to the flame to prevent sooting, have your dealer make the adjustment.

If you have constant trouble keeping the refrigerator flame lighted during high wind, check to make sure that the refrigerator compartment sealing is still effective in maintaining separation of the refrigerator compartment atmosphere from the living area. Flame-outs are often caused by improper sealing of the compartment so that the wind can pass through. Do not install fiberglass filters over service vent ports. This may help keep the flame lit, but it will reduce efficiency of the refrigerator (slow to make ice). The efficiency of the refrigerator is dependent on proper venting in the heat exchange area. Do not make any alterations or block any vents that would reduce the air flow through the compartment.

THE WATER HEATER

The water heater requires little maintenance. If the gas/air mixture

becomes improper, a heavy soot formation will result. The air mixture should be adjusted for a blue flame to prevent sooting.

Keep the pilot light orifice clean of soot with a toothbrush and keep the pilot light adjusted to the proper length. If this flame is too short or deflected by soot it will cause delayed ignition of the main burner jet with a small explosion or "poof" that may extinguish itself and the pilot light.

FORCED AIR FURNACE

The furnace doesn't normally require routine maintenance. If improper burner operation causes a sooting condition, the combustion chamber can be cleaned out of carbon deposits using a vacuum cleaner via the access hole in front of each chamber. If the sooting is heavy have your dealer adjust the air/fuel mixture. The sealed bearing motor requires no lubrication. If motor bearings become noisy, refer to an authorized service agency for service or replacement. If the RV is not in regular use, check outside ports to insure they are free of birds' nests or mud-dauber nests.

LOADING THE VEHICLE

TRAVEL TRAILERS

Located on the left exterior wall of your trailer, near the front, is the Federal Certification Label which gives the maximum weight-carrying capacities of your trailer and each axle, designated by the letters "GVWR" and "GAWR," respectively.

The Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) is the maximum your trailer should weigh with water and LP-gas tanks full, and with food, clothing and all other supplies aboard.

Each axle also has a maximum load-bearing capacity referred to as the Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR).

The load capacity is the difference between the GVWR and the actual weight. With standard equipment the load capacity is (See Formula). This means the total weight of all food, clothing and other supplies must not exceed the load capacity.

FORMULA:

$$L = GVWR - (GVW + W + LPG)$$

L = Load or cargo.

GVWR = Gross Vehicle Weight Rating

GVW = Total Weight as Shipped (dry)

W = Water (8.4 pounds/gallon)

LPG = LP-Gass — 4.24 pounds/gallon