leaks. Usually you can detect these leaks by the strong odor of garlic or onions. If you do encounter this odor, turn off all open flames immediately and commence a systematic search for leaks throughout the gas system. Use a bubble solution or soapy water—NEVER A MATCH—on connections and fittings. Bubbles will appear at the leaky points. When tightening connections, use two wrenches with opposing torque to prevent twisting of copper tubing. If the leak doesn't show up in the manifold or copper tubing distribution system, then check the appliances.

LP-GAS REGULATOR SETTING

Never attempt to reset the gas regulator yourself. Have an authorized service agency make any regulator adjustments. Even a little amount of pressure over the recommended 6½ ounces per square inch can cause damage to appliance regulators.

USING THE AUTOMATIC CHANGEOVER REGULATOR

Your model RV may incorporate an automatic changeover regulator. This apparatus allows both gas bottles to be turned on simultaneously. The arrow on the regulator handle indicates which bottle is in service. When the indicated bottle in service becomes empty, changeover is automatically accomplished to commence drawing fuel from the other bottle. At this point, the plastic window will display a red signal or flag to indicate the condition, where upon first notice you should then flip the lever over to indicate service on the other bottle. The first bottle which was depleted can then be turned off, uncoupled and taken to be refilled without disturbing the RV gas supply. After refilling, it can be remounted and again turned to the "On" position. When the other bottle is depleted, the LP-gas supply will again be automatically changed over.

GAS CONTAINERS - USING ALCOHOL

When gas containers are not in use for some time, or are empty, it is advisable to keep the service outlet valve closed to minimize entry of moisture inside containers or the regulator. Moisture can cause freeze-up damage to regulators. To minimize chance of freeze-up, have your dealer add a half cup of dry methyl alcohol into each container.

FILLING LP-CONTAINERS

WARNING

YOUR VEHICLE HAS EXTERIOR COMBUSTION AIR INLETS. APPLIANCE PILOT LIGHTS SHOULD BE TURNED OFF DURING GASOLINE OR LP-GAS REFUELING ON THE UNIT. (Required by law in some States.)

LP-gas is available throughout the country. When one bottle is depleted, it is best to have it refilled without delay. Woodall's, Rand McNally, and other publications have listings of LP-gas stations. Many travel parks have LP-gas available.

Local regulations sometime require that I.C.C. removable cylinders be removed from the RV for filling. Caution the supplier not to overfill your tank. A 20% or 10% relief valve is concorporated on some tanks for safety. This valve is normally opened during filling and will indicate when the tank is filled to the proper limit by appearance of liquid replacing vapor. At all other times, the overfill valve should be tightly closed by hand only.

The main valve on the LP-gas container should be tightened by hand only using caution not to over-tighten. The valve is designed to satisfactorily close with only a reasonable amount of tightening. Continual over-tightening will eventually damage the valve and will require its replacement. If a valve is replaced, always replace it with the RV type that incorporates a check valve as some local regulations prohibit filling tanks that don't have one.

When LP-gas containers are filled to the proper level there is available space for safe expansion of the vaporized liquid. If your tank becomes overfilled and is not allowed to "bleed off" before installation with the RV system, it may gain pressure due to exposure to hot sun rays and will begin "blowing off" pressure from the relief valve. This can be detected by the strong odor around tanks and can be heard close up. Keep all open flames away from this area. It is best to remove the bottle, take it to a safe area, and bleed off the excess pressure by opening the valve and closing it when discharge has been sufficient.

Handle your LP-tanks with care. Note that when disconnecting, you must turn the wrench in a clockwise direction because the connection utilizes **left hand threads.** Similarly, when reconnecting, turn wrench counter clockwise. When tightening, only "snug up" — avoid over-tightening.

LP-GAS CONSUMPTION

Most gas appliances are only intermittently operated. Unless there is heavy use of hot water, water heater consumption is not too great. Operating under wintery conditions, requiring heavy use of the furnace, or doing a lot of oven baking for hours at a time is what really consumes the gas rapidly. During freezing weather and high wind conditions, furnace consumption can be extremely heavy. Those who have need to use an RV during much freezing weather many times install storm windows to reduce the amount of heat required.

LP-gas consumption depends upon individual use of appliances and the length of time operated. Each gallon of LP-gas produces about 91,500 BTU's of heat energy. A typical seven gallon container will provide about 640,500 BTU's of heat energy.

LPG appliances list the BTU demand (per hour) on the appliance label.