



## Camping Equipment: Care, Cleaning and Repair

### Care and Cleaning of Tents

1. **Do Not Use Washing Machine or Dryer to Clean Tents!!!**
2. Always Hang and Let Tent Fly Dry at Home regardless if you think it's Dry or Not. It will have had condensation on the inside **Even If You Can't Feel It.**
3. If tent is wet, set up tent and allow it to dry outside, weather permitting. In case of inclement weather, allow tent to dry in garage or basement (day/strong light during drying is essential).
4. This is to be performed regardless if outside tent floor is muddy. Lay down plastic ground cloth first to ensure lime from concrete floor doesn't come in contact with wet tent during drying period. Avoid allowing tent to dry in contact with any oil spots in garage as well (hanging upside down spread out by four corners is acceptable practice).
5. If tent is muddy hose it off, brush clean and let dry. **This is a lot of work so try not to allow tent to fall into this condition.**
6. Sweep/brush off all debris from inside and outside of tent, including outside tent floor.
7. Sweep/brush off all debris from tent fly.
8. Use only mild soap and water, if necessary, to clean inside tent floor if dirty and allow it to dry. Do NOT use bleach or other harsh cleaners. If any part of tent or tent fly is ripped or torn, do NOT attempt to repair it. Bring it to the attention of the troop Quartermasters and Equipment Chair at the next troop meeting.
9. If any of the tent pole, tent peg, or main tent bags is dirty, wash using mild soap & water and allow to dry. No dirt is to remain in any of these bags.
10. All 12 tent pegs are to be taken out, dirt removed, and placed back in CLEAN tent peg bag head first (points up toward bag opening so they do not put holes in the bottom).
11. All tent poles are to be taken out, dirt removed, allowed to dry disassembled so air can reach inside of poles, and placed back in clean pole bag. INSPECT shock cording for each tent pole to ensure reliability. Anything that seems to be worn must be reported.
12. After placing poles in pole bag, place tent peg bag into pole bag and tighten pull cord or tie.
13. Do not put pole bag into the tent bag. The pole bag will be rolling in the tent first.
14. Fold tent in half (or thirds depending upon the tent you have) lengthwise so that you end up with a width that is slightly less than the size of your tent bag.
15. Fold clean and dried tent fly similar to tent and place this on top of the folded tent.
16. Place the tent bag at one end of the tent/fly and TIGHTLY roll tent up around the tent poles.
17. The entire roll should now fit easily into the tent bag.
18. Sweep/brush off all debris from ground cloth. If necessary, hose off ground cloth and let dry. Fold ground cloth and place in tent bag. This should be the last item placed in tent bag
19. Bring to next troop meeting and check it back in with the Quartermaster.

### Helpful hints related to Tents

#### Air Tents and Bedding

Air your tents and sleeping bags in the sun before and after your trip to freshen them up and reduce the potential for mildew growth.

### **Keep all food items out of the tent.**

Critters love those snacks as much as you do, but they don't know how to work the zipper so they go through the tent and pack material. Keep the all food out of your tent. Field mice, raccoons, and their big brothers – bears are not what you want to wake up to in the middle of the night. Their teeth and claws go right through the tent and backpack cloth. And guess who is going to be expected to pay for the repairs!

### **Give Air an Escape Route**

Open doors and windows in order to allow air to escape as the tent is collapsed. Letting the air escape as the tent is collapsed will make rolling and storing it easier. Rolling the tent toward the open doors and windows will help too.

### **Fold Your Tent**

It may be easier to fold the tent along original fold lines. However, after a few years, this becomes more difficult as the lines fade. A good rule of thumb is to fold the tent about the same length as the tent poles before you roll it up.

### **Store Your Tent**

Roll your tent lightly and neatly with poles and stakes (in their bags) rolled into the tent body. This technique uses the tent poles as a structure to help roll the tent. A slow, tight roll of the tent is one of the easiest ways to compact the tent for an easy fit into the storage bag. Leave the door zipper open to help let air escape.

### **Do not snap poles together**

Expend poles section by sections. Using care here will greatly extend the life of your poles, aiding in splintering protection and keeping the structure of your tent sturdy. When collapsing your sock-corded poles, collapse them near the center first to ease the stress on the cord. Try to avoid pulling the poles as this can tear the shock-cord or the tent body. Often it is easier to push the pole through the pole sleeve.

### **Even your tent appreciates the shade**

If your tent will be set up for a week or longer, it may be wise to place the tent where it may get an ideal amount of shade from the surrounding area. In order to extend the life of your tent, avoid extended UV exposure. UV rays can damage all fabrics over time. If there is no shade available, your rainfly will help protect the body of your tent from damage by the elements.

### **Cleanliness is...**

Sweep out your tent. Make sure that rocks, leaves, dirt and branches are all out of the tent before packing it.

If at all possible, only take down your tent when it is completely dry after a rainstorm or morning dew. Wait until it dries, so you will not have to worry about drying the tent at a later time.

You can use a sponge and mild soap to wipe off a dirty tent. Do not use a washing machine to clean your tent. And always let it air dry before re-packing.

Your tent must be stored dry. If you must close camp in the rain, open your tent and set it up as soon as possible to avoid mildew and odors. When your tent is stored between camping trips, a cool, dry place is ideal.

Depending upon the temperature and climate, your tent may gather some moisture on the inside. This can usually be avoided by opening the tent to allow ventilation. The easiest way to ventilate is to open all nylon windows and allow the screen to protect you when possible. Please note that if you are in inclement weather, condensation is not leakage.

Under hard ground conditions, stakes may bend. Tent stake replacements are available, but not always handy at a campsite. A tent may also be tied using guylines, to rocks or other stable objects as a temporary fix.

Do not pull up stakes with the tent body or stake loop. Use a stake puller or the end of a mallet to remove stubborn stakes. Ripped stake loops can be sewn into the tent again, but be sure to seam seal the stitching.

### **Stuck or Broken Zippers - Preventing and repairing blow-outs.**

*Question:* I seem to be forever breaking zippers: on my tent door, my right gaiter, and now my favorite day pack. Don't they make stronger zippers and can how do I make the ones I have last longer?

*Here is what is suggested:* Zippers are the most under-appreciated workhorse-fastener on today's outdoor equipment. They are used and abused to such a level it is often a wonder they last as long as they do. The most important thing you can do is treat your zippers with care. In the field, brush them off before pulling the slider. At home, clean the teeth with water and a toothbrush, or a vacuum cleaner. We **don't** recommend using a silicon lubricant on the zipper's teeth since that only serves to attract more dirt. Pull your zipper sides together when closing your pack or tent door. Slow your zipping pace when closing a zipper, especially around tight corners.

The most common reason coiled zippers (the one's found on most gear these days) won't close is a worn slider—a slider is the bit of hardware with the tab on it that you pull on to close or open the zipper's teeth. If the teeth of your zipper stay open after a pass by the slider, reach for your pliers. Work the slider back up to the top of the zipper or the point where the zipper would be open if it was working—take your time, this can be a challenge. Now, gently squeeze one side and then the other of the slider, using equal pressure (don't over squeeze as you can jam the slider or even crush the zipper coils). Try the zipper again. Do this several more times until the coils remain closed after a pass by the slider. If this fails to work, you need a new slider and should consult your nearest specialty outdoor store for advice. Occasionally the looped wires form the zipper tracks will bend or separate under duress. Carefully straighten the damaged coils with a knife or needle.

### **No More Mold**

Have you ever pulled a tent out of the stuff sack and it smells like vomit? That's the smell of moisture breaking down the waterproof coating. Even a few drops of condensation can cause mildew to grow, so never store a wet tent. After a rainy or humid night, drape the fly over a tree and turn the tent on its side to let the sun dry the bottom. At home, hang the tent on a clothesline or shower rod. Once it's dry, store it loosely in a cotton pillowcase or mesh storage sack.

### **Eliminate mildew**

Kill black-spotted mildew with this cleaning regimen, which will remove the mold, though not the stain. Mix one cup of Lysol household cleaner into one gallon of hot water (1:16 solution). Pitch the tent and clean it inside and out. Do not rinse—let it dry. Another mix to try is to cleanse the fabric by mixing one-cup table salt and one-cup lemon juice (concentrate is okay) into one gallon of hot water. Scrub the tent inside and out with this solution, then rinse the entire tent with a garden hose.

### **Remove pine sap**

Scrub off sticky stuff with a sponge soaked in mineral oil, then rinse the spot thoroughly with hot water to remove the residue.

### **Restoring the floor**

Just as seam tape will eventually crack and peel, so will the waterproof coating on your tent floor. You can restore the floor and get a few more seasons' use out of it by using a pot scrubber to rub off as many loose flakes as possible. Then sponge off the floor so it is completely clean and allow it to dry. Using a foam brush apply *McNett Tent Sure* or some other DWR product that is designed specifically for restoring tent floor waterproof coatings (available at most outdoor stores).

### **Maintain a waterproof barrier**

Invest in a footprint designed for your tent, or build your own using Tyvek or painter's plastic. Even a thin barrier will extend the life of the tent floor and prevent ground soaking during heavy rain. In addition, keep DEET-based bug dope away from the tent fabric. Exposure to that solvent will eat away at the nylon's water-proof coating.

### **Care and Cleaning of Food and Drink Coolers**

- Clean both the inside and outside with a solution of mild soap and warm water.
- If the product has a faucet, be sure to rinse with hot soapy water and drain completely.
- Use baking soda and water to remove tough stains.
- Remove odors with a diluted solution of chlorine bleach and water. If odor persists, wipe interior with a cloth saturated with vanilla extract, then leave in cloth in cooler overnight.
- Always air dry with the lid open before storing.

## **Helpful hints related to Food and Drink Coolers**

To achieve five-day performance in the newer Xtreme coolers you must use it properly. Use plenty of ice and pre-chill items before you put them in the cooler. The following guidelines will allow you to achieve extreme performance.

27 lbs ice for the 36 qt wheeled ice chest (model 6251-707)

37.5 lbs ice for the 50 qt wheeled ice chest (model 6263-707)

43.5 lbs ice for the 58 qt ice chest (model 6273-707)

Coleman recommends using .75 lbs. of ice per rated quart of the coolant and highly recommend using cubed ice.

### **For best performance, always pre-chill food and drinks.**

Two six packs or one gallon of liquid will use approximately 2.5 lbs. of ice just to cool from room temperature. So plan ahead and cool off everything before you head out. You can even empty a few trays of ice into the cooler to pre-chill its interior.

### **Put the ice in last**

Cold air travels down, so if you want your beverage well chilled, load cans and bottles first, then cover with ice.

### **Do not store cooler in hot location.**

When storing cooler, avoid hot places such as the garage or the trunk of a car. If this is unavoidable, bring the cooler inside at least 24 hours before use.

### **Keep the cooler out of the sun.**

Ice lasts up to twice as long when the cooler is in the shade.

### **Choose cube or block ice.**

Use cube ice to quickly cool food and drink, block ice to keep it cold longer.

### **Don't drain the cold water.**

Recently melted ice keeps food and drinks cold. Melted ice water preserves ice better than empty air space.

### **Close lid quickly after opening.**

Do not leave the lid open longer than necessary.

### **Use separate coolers.**

Use one cooler for beverages you'll want frequently, another for the bulk of the food. The latter will keep ice longer because it will be open less frequently.

### **Protect perishable foods.**

Place perishable foods like meat and dairy products directly on ice. Sealed plastic containers will keep food dry.

## **Care and Cleaning of Pots, Pans and Utensils**

### **Utensil kits**

Thoroughly wash, rinse and sanitize. Wash all utensils with hot water and soap. Use pointed object to clean caked-on food or grease from all joints, cracks or crevices.

### **Pots, pans, and dishes:**

Clean pots and pans with Brillo pad until they shine unless it is a Teflon coated pan. If there is significant tarnish or caked or burned on food, fill pot with clean water, add 4 tablespoons of "BAKING SODA", and boil for ten minutes. Repeat as necessary until CLEAN. Dry both inside and outside as they will be stacked.

### **Burnt food on Pots**

For a pan with a thick layer of burned on food, pour a thick layer of baking soda in it, just moisten with water. Let stand overnight; scrub it clean the next day.

### **Sponges and other cleaning materials, such as plastic scouring pad:**

Clean with a strong solution of bleach and water to avoid bacteria growth, rinse out the bleach solution completely, and then allow to dry completely. They must be dry before repacking them into a clean re-sealable bag/container.

### **Dish towels:**

Launder, dry, and place in plastic grocery bag. Bring to next meeting.

### **Wash basins:**

Clean INSIDE AND OUTSIDE with soap and hot water. Dry thoroughly - inside and outside. It does no good to clean only the insides and then stack them with the outside either wet and/or dirty.

### **Care and Cleaning of Water Jugs:**

(The water jugs consist of the jug AND the lid)

**NOTE: DO NOT USE DISH SOAP ON THE INSIDE OF THE JUG.** Soap on the inside will leave a residue with a horrible taste and will cause digestive tract problems on the next camping trip.

1. Add 2 to 3 cups of water and small amount of bleach (about a tablespoon) to the jug, close the jug tightly, and shake the jug vigorously to swirl the bleach solution onto all surfaces inside the jug, including the inside of the cap. Leave the bleach solution in the jug for about 5 minutes.
2. Take great care not to spill this solution, since it will ruin fabrics.
3. Shake again, then empty jug.
4. Let the jug sit **OPEN** for at least 2 days. This allows the chlorine to evaporate and jug to dry completely.
5. Cap the jug loosely (so you don't lose the cap).

### **Care and Cleaning of Dutch ovens**

Cast iron cookware like Dutch ovens are at their best when they are seasoned or cured, which means it has developed a baked-on patina of oil which helps prevent rusting and also gives the cooking surface nonstick properties. To clean cast iron cookware without removing the seasoning, use a stiff brush, hot water and no soap or detergent, which can eat away at the seasoning. After washing, you should dry the pan (air-drying can cause it to rust) and lightly coat it with a little vegetable oil while it's still warm. If your cast iron cookware develops rust spot, these can be scoured off with fine-gauge sandpaper or steel wool, and the pan can be re-seasoned.

1. Brush off all exterior charcoal first.
2. Scrub all parts with water and cleaning brush or plastic scouring pad. **DO NOT USE SOAP!**  
Cast iron is porous and any soap will seep into the iron and then back out into your next meal.
3. Loosen stubborn stuck-on food by boiling water in the pan for a few (5) minutes. Again NO SOAP!
4. Wipe dry or dry with heat. Do NOT air dry; this will allow rust.
5. Coat inside of pot and underbelly of lid with a small amount of cooking oil. Apply oil with cooking brush or oiled soaked paper towel of good quality. Cheap towels will fray and cause more of a cleanup issue.
6. Place on stove top and let sit on high heat for 5 minutes.
7. Allow oven to COOL OFF for about 15-20 minutes before removing from stove top.
8. Bring to next meeting.

### **Care and Cleaning of Liquid Fuel Lanterns and Stoves**

With a liquid fuel lantern, transfer as much fuel as possible out of the fuel tank and back into the fuel can to prevent a lacquer buildup on the tank's fuel tube. Keep in mind that storing a liquid fuel appliance with fuel in the tank can eventually cause a buildup on the fuel tube, which restricts fuel flow to the generator and burner.

When it's time to take out your lantern, remember to oil the pump cup on the tank's pump plunger at least twice a year with a light machine oil. This allows the cup to seal against the inside of the pump barrel and insures the pump will work smoothly and push air into the tank properly.

### **Helpful hints related to Liquid Fuel Lanterns and Stoves**

Why does my lantern only stay lit a few seconds before going out or make a hissing sound but not light?  
If a liquid fuel lantern lights for only a few seconds then goes out, it could be one of a few problems.

- If the lantern lights for a few seconds then goes out and there is no sound of air passing through the generator, there is either no pressure in the fuel tank or the generator is clogged. Make sure the tank is pumped up at least 35 times before lighting the lantern. If there is still no fuel flow, try cleaning the tip of the generator. If your lantern has a tip-cleaning lever, turn it clockwise three or four times and leave it in the down position. If your lantern does not have a tip cleaning lever, turn the knob from off to on three or four times. Both of these actions run a small needle through the hole in the tip of the generator and should remove any small blockage. If you still get no fuel flow to the mantles, the generator will need to be replaced.
- If the lantern lights for a few seconds then goes out but you still hear air passing through the generator, there is either not enough fuel in the tank or the fuel and air tube in the tank has a lacquer build-up that is preventing the fuel from reaching the generator. Make sure the fuel tank is three-quarters full before lighting the lantern. A low fuel level can make it difficult for the fuel and air tube to draw fuel properly. If there is plenty of fuel in the tank and the lantern still will not light and continue to burn, the fuel and air tube may have a lacquer build-up preventing fuel to be drawn from the tank.
- If a lantern is stored for long periods with fuel in the tank, it can cause a coating of lacquer to build up on the fuel and air tube. The tube has a small hole at the bottom that draws in the fuel. If it is obstructed, the fuel will pass into the generator and mantles in surges. You can sometimes clean the fuel and air tube by pouring out the fuel in the tank then filling it about halfway with denatured alcohol. Do not use rubbing alcohol as it has water in it and do not pump up the tank or open the valve while the alcohol is in the tank. Let the lantern sit for 24 hours then shake the tank and pour out the alcohol. Rinse the tank with clean Coleman Fuel and refill with fresh fuel. If the lantern's light still pulsates, you will need to replace the fuel and air tube.
- We suggest that if you are storing your lantern for more than two weeks, pour the fuel in the tank back into the fuel can. This will eliminate the build-up of lacquer on the fuel and air tube.

### **Why can't I pump pressure into the tank of my stove?**

The pump plunger must be turned one full turn counter-clockwise before pumping up the stove. There is an air stem inside the pump plunger that seals the pump closed during use and guides the plunger straight up and down inside the pump barrel. The air stem must be partially unscrewed from the check valve at the base of the pump barrel before any air will pass into the tank.

- You must also be sure that the pump cup on the end of the pump plunger is lubricated so that it seals against the sides of the barrel and pushes air into the tank.
- At the beginning of every season it is a good idea to remove the pump plunger from the tank and oil the pump cup. If the cup is leather, take your thumb and spread it out, then soak it in a good leather oil for a few minutes. If the cup is neoprene, oil it with a light machine oil such as 3 in 1 or a light motor oil.
- When you re-insert the cup into the pump barrel, make sure the outside edge of the cup is not creased or deformed.

### **Care and Cleaning of Propane Lanterns**

The benefits of regular cleanings include better fuel efficiency, flame control and no rust or corrosion.

- Although there isn't a set schedule for cleaning your lantern, you should clean it whenever it is dirty and before storing your lantern at the end of camping season.
- Under most conditions, lanterns can be wiped out with warm water and dishwashing soap and then dried before storing.
- After cleaning, proper storage of your propane lantern is also important.
- Put it into the storage container or plastic bag, sealing with a twist tie to prevent spiders or other insects from crawling in the unit, which can block the fuel and airflow.

### **Helpful hints related to Propane Lanterns**

#### **How do I replace and install a mantle?**

Remove any old mantle residue. Following the instructions found on the mantle package, tie or clip the mantle to the lantern.

**NOTE:** Mantles are cloth and when new they are soft. Before you can use your lantern, it is necessary to burn the mantle with a match or lighter. When the mantles are burned for the first time, the cloth fibers burn away and

leave a natural source chemical ash that, when heated, produces a bright incandescent light. If you try to burn your new mantles with the fuel from the lantern, the mantle is likely to tear. Once the mantle is burned, you can light your lantern.

At first use, we recommend that you light your lantern with a match to allow the mantle to heat up and shape themselves. Using the electronic ignition on the first lighting can cause the mantle to break.

### **How long should I wait to relight my lantern after shutting it down?**

Coleman recommends waiting five minutes or more before attempting to re-light a lantern with a hot burner assembly. It is easier to ignite fuel vapor after the lantern has cooled than it is when the burner assembly is still hot. If you need to light the lantern sooner and it is an electronic ignition model, the lantern will light easier using a match than with the electronic ignition.

### **Care and Cleaning of Propane Stoves**

The benefits of regular cleanings include better fuel efficiency, flame control and no rust or corrosion. Although there isn't a set schedule for cleaning your stove, you should clean it whenever it is dirty or after a boil-over that causes buildup in the burners. Annual cleanings are recommended before storing your stove at the end of camping season.

Under most conditions, stoves can be wiped out with warm water and dishwashing soap or baking soda and water, then dried before storing. For a deeper cleaning, here are a few suggestions:

- If there has been a boil-over, remove the screw from the center of each burner and lift off the burner rings and bowl to check the manifold for fluid or food debris. If there is a build-up, clean it with dishwashing soap and warm water before rinsing with clean water.
- If the stove has a massive amount of grease and dirt build-up inside the case, on the grill or burners, you can take the stove to a car wash and use a high-pressure hose on it. Don't use any type of tire, oven or engine cleaner because it can damage the paint on the inside of the case and the metal of the grate and manifold.
- If a stove has been cleaned with any type of water hose, turn the stove upside down to ensure all the water is removed from inside the manifold. Any water left inside the manifold can cause it to rust and disturb the flow of fuel to the burner, preventing the stove from burning properly.

**NOTE:** It is strongly suggest you do **not** use oven cleaner. Oven cleaner can remove the paint and aluminized coating from the metal of the stove and discolor or rust the steel.

After cleaning, proper storage of your propane stove is also important.

- Put it into a plastic bag, sealing with a twist tie to prevent spiders or other insects from crawling in the unit, which can block the fuel and airflow.

### **Maintenance**

1. Clean entire outside with plastic scouring pad and scouring powder or other degreaser. The object is to remove all the dirt and grease that builds up on the inside and outside of the stove.
2. Clean inside hood and wings with plastic scouring pad and scouring powder or other degreaser.
3. Remove inside grill and clean the reflective splash guard as above.
4. Inspect the hoses and piping for cuts, gouges, dents and rusting and replace, if necessary.

### **Helpful hints related to Propane Stoves**

A 20-pound propane tank is the standard tank size for most backyard grills and Troop camp stoves.

- Use your propane stoves and lanterns almost 20 times longer without refueling with the 5 or 8 Ft. High-Pressure Propane Hose and Adapter. This accessory is all you need to hook a 20-lb. tank to your camp stove or lantern for high-pressure fuel.
- **Add a Propane Tee** to expand to two outlets or a Propane Tree to expand to three outlets.
- **Shut off your propane tanks when not in use.** You may have a small leak or loose fitting,
- **Make a Camp stove grill reinforcements.** Heating large pots full of water tends to warp the grill on our stoves. One solution is:

1. Bend a piece of ½" x 38 inch rebar in the middle into a rounded "V" that will support two legs on the back and the bend to the front of the stove.
  2. Place across stove over the grill rails for support.
  3. This prevents the grill from warping when hot and heavy pots are used.
- **Use a Milk Crate to store your Propane Tank.** A great way to transport and store a 20 lbs. propane tank is a 12 x 12 inch plastic milk crate. It keeps the tank portable but not rolling around during transport or storage and it packs better. Additionally, we store our hand tools - large crescent, flat blade and Phillips screwdrivers, slip lock pliers and small mallet in the corners.
  - **Make a plastic table hot pad.** A hot stove will melt into one of the popular new plastic fold-up tables. Cut a piece of plywood or sheet metal to the size of the plastic table **before** you use it with your stove.



## Care and maintenance of 20 lbs. Propane Tanks

Propane (also called LPG – Liquefied Petroleum Gas – or LP gas) is a widely used fuel. To make propane easier to detect in the event of a leak or spill, a chemical compound is added to give it a distinctive smell, like rotten eggs or boiling cabbage.

### How to Check the Level of Propane without a gauge

Firing up the grill can be a letdown when the propane tank is empty and the grill won't start. Worse yet is when you are halfway through cooking your meal and the gas runs out. Learning to measure the level of propane left in your tank is something most avid grillers find themselves doing at some point. Knowing your tank's propane level will help make sure your cooking experience is a success.

#### Things You'll Need

- Hot water, Bowl, pitcher, bottle or measuring cup, Bathroom scale

#### Instructions

##### *Hot Water Method*

1. Pour hot water in a bowl, pitcher, bottle or measuring cup.
2. Pour the hot water on the side of the propane tank.
3. Touch the tank where you poured the hot water. The section of the tank that feels warm is empty; the part that is cold still has propane in it. The empty part of the tank feels warmer because the hot water influences the temperature of the metal on the tank. However, the section of the tank that has propane will feel cooler because the propane -- in liquid form in the tank -- has a condensing reaction to hot water. Propane gas becomes colder as a reaction to condensation.



##### *Scale Method*

1. Disconnect the propane tank from the grill.
2. Weigh the gas tank by placing it on a bathroom scale. Propane tanks weigh 18 pounds when empty and about 35 pounds when full. Therefore, deduct 18 pounds from the total weight to know how many pounds of propane are left in the tank. For instance, if the tank weighs 25 pounds, there is 7 pounds of gas left.
3. Multiply the number of pounds left in the tank by 30 to get the amount of grilling minutes you have left. For example, multiply the 7 pounds of propane gas by 30 to get 210 minutes. You can divide the amount of minutes by 60 to get the amount of hours left.