

Guarantee against material and production faults in accordance with current legislation in each respective country. The guarantee does not cover damage caused by accidents, incorrect care or negligent handling. Nor does it cover normal wear and tear, changes due to ultraviolet radiation from the sun or if the central pole or canvas has been damaged by a heavy load of snow.

Rain-proof guarantee

12 months' rain-proof guarantee.

Tentipi guarantees that our Nordic tipis made of cotton/polyester fabric are rain-proof in the way described below. However, the guarantee does NOT apply if the canvas has been exposed to any substance that reduces surface tension. It is therefore essential to handle the tent with care and keep it away from for example cleaning agents, insect repellent, certain skincare products and any chemicals that would have that effect. If the impregnation has been damaged so that a wet patch appears on the tent or it begins to leak, the problem can often be rectified by aiming a concentrated jet of water at the mark. (NB! High-pressure washing will destroy the canvas.) If the substance that has affected the impregnation is water-soluble and has not dissolved the impregnation, the problem will disappear once the substance has been removed. Some substances can cause visible marks when the tent is wet but without water leaking through. These cannot always be washed away with water. Do NOT use solvents because then the impregnation will be ruined.

Cotton/polyester fabrics (cp)

Our cotton/polyester fabrics are impregnated. Each fibre in the canvas is surrounded by a microscopically thin layer of a substance which, together with the water's surface tension, repels water. This means that the canvas itself is intentionally not absolutely dense, but instead lets the tent "breathe", allowing steam and condensation to pass through the tent material. This makes the climate inside the tent dryer and more comfortable.

A small amount of water may come through the tent in the form of tiny, little droplets but this should not be a problem during normal rainfall as long as the canvas has been prepared according to the instructions below to achieve maximum rain-proofness. Then the droplets will dry up from the tent wall faster than new droplets can seep in.

Maximising the rain-proofness of the canvas

In order for the canvas to achieve maximum rain-proofness, it needs to be thoroughly wetted on one occasion. It must stay wet until water no longer forms droplets on the tent wall. Then the Nordic tipi must dry out completely.

On very rare occasions, extremely strong rainfall can occur, for example during a fierce thunderstorm or storm. In these cases it is possible that the quantity of droplets seeping in can increase so as to make it uncomfortable inside the tent, but this is normal for this type of canvas. However, the problem will go away when the rain eases off. In other words, the tent will withstand prolonged, normal rain.

It is not easy to distinguish between condensation on the tent wall and rainwater that penetrates in such a large amount that the wall becomes properly moist. One way to do this is described in the section "Test it yourself". (It is usually condensation when the tent wall is wet on the inside but there are no new droplets forming and dripping off the wall.)

Test it yourself

We test all rolls of cloth before making Nordic tipis out of them. We use a standardised method for measuring "millimeter water column". This method enables us to detect fabric that is not sufficiently rain-proof by our standards.

Despite thorough testing, some inferior fabric may slip through our system of checks. So we ask you to test the rain-proofness of your Nordic tipi yourself before going out on really demanding excursions.

If you want to test the material when the sun's out, you can use an ordinary garden hose. Direct a spray of well-distributed small droplets directly up into the air and let the drops fall down onto the tent like rain. Let it spray like this for some time; the Nordic tipi must be able to withstand that.

Place an object with a hard, shiny surface horizontally inside the Nordic tipi. (Make sure this object is warmer than the air inside the Nordic tipi; otherwise it will become damp from condensation and the result of the test will be incorrect.) After a while, check whether droplets have formed on the surface. It is normal for a few, very tiny droplets to form on the smooth surface. However, the surface is hardly damp when touched.

If, contrary to expectation, a damp film forms with water drops running together on the smooth surface, then please contact your retailer straight away so he/she can advise you. (Before doing so, check that the water did not come in through a poorly closed ventilator cap, for instance.)