

**PLEASE READ THE  
INSTRUCTIONS**

**MSR BACKPACKER STOVE MODEL 9**

South 96th Street at 8th Ave. South, Seattle, Washington 98108

**CAUTIONS**

- NEVER LIGHT ANY BACKPACKER GASOLINE STOVE IN A HOUSE (OR IN A TENT).
- Tighten the pump on the fuel bottle firmly.
- Don't over-tighten the valve.
- Don't unscrew the valve more than two turns.
- Don't have your face over the burner when lighting the preheating gasoline.
- Oil the pump cup occasionally.

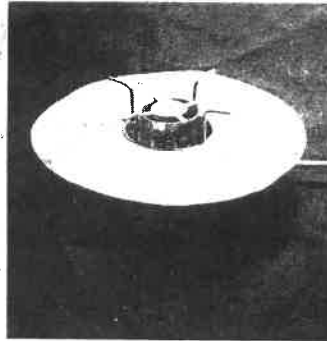
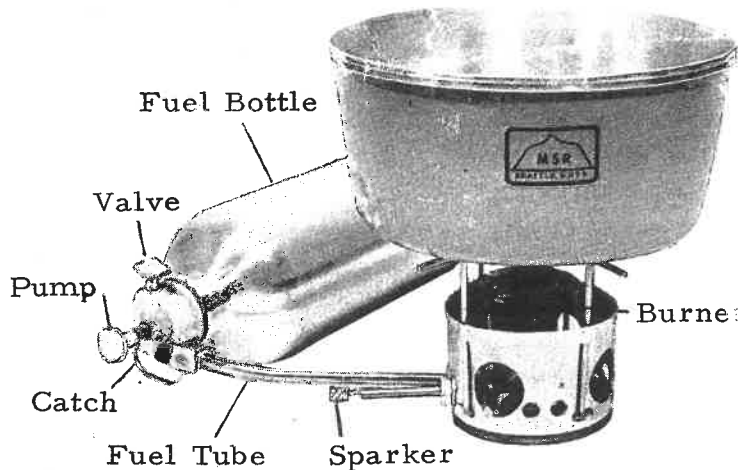
**PARTS**

Sigg Fuel Bottles, pint or quart (not included in stove price).

Pump (contains the control valve) which screws into the fuel bottle.

Burner, which plugs into the pump.

Wind Shield, consisting of a 9" disc with central hole and 9" cylinder 6" high.



**HEAT REFLECTOR & WIND SCREEN**

**PERFORMANCE**

The MSR Stove has the ability to burn 9oz weight of fuel per hour and thus has double the output of most backpacker stoves. It will melt snow to make 20 quarts of water per hour and will heat one quart of water from 60°F to boil in 3 minutes. If used without the wind shield and reflector ring, the time will be longer. Tests were made using a darkened 3 quart pan with lid.

**FUEL**

The MSR stove works best on Stove and Appliance Fuel (Coleman and Chevron Blazo). This fuel is the purified center fraction of white gasoline. Costs more but worth it. White gasoline will also work. Automotive leaded and non-leaded gasoline should not be used except in emergency. They work but the screen inside the jet may have to be cleaned every 2 quarts, and the gaskets have to be allowed to dry out between uses to avoid swelling by the toluene additive.

When filling the bottles, leave an air space of 2" from the top.

A rough guide for planning is to allow 1/4 quart per person per day when melting snow for water and half of that when water is available.

**SETTING-UP**

1. Screw the pump into a fuel bottle. Tighten the thread firmly, but don't overdo it.
2. Lubricate the end of the fuel tube before assembly to avoid wear on the O-ring. Lip salve, butter, oil or saliva may be used. Push the fuel tube into the socket on the pump all the way and snap the catch in place.
3. Place the reflector ring over the pan support wires and push down to the cup rim. Open the pan support wires. Straighten out the cylindrical wind screen and place it around the ring, irregular rim down, with the short side resting on the fuel tube.
4. Prepare the cooking pan.

Light all stoves including the MSR stove OUTSIDE OF TENTS, and use outside if at all possible. Thin nylon will burn rapidly, so be prudent. Remember that GASOLINE IS A HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUID. If you do not feel comfortable with the MSR stove, please return it for full refund.

Please tie the CAUTION tag on the valve stem.  
Replacement tags free.

### LIGHTING THE STOVE

5. Pump to a moderate pressure (about half what you would use for a Coleman stove). Then pause for 30 seconds with the pump tilted downward and observe whether there is any leak of fuel around the gasket. If there is, tighten the pump a bit more, using the fuel tube as a handle. Don't overdo it, but be firm.
6. Open the valve to allow  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of fuel to run into the burner. Close the valve. Tilt the bottom end of the bottle up to allow the fuel to run down the wires to the asbestos pad. Blow at the burner to get a little air in the enclosure, and spin the sparker wheel. Keep your head to the side, not over the burner. The fuel will burn to preheat the burner.
7. After 20 seconds, the burner will make a burning noise, at which time open the valve enough to maintain the burning noise. This will finish the preheating in 30 seconds more. The pan can be placed on the burner as soon as the yellow preheat flame has died out.
8. Open the valve to the desired flame, but not more than one full turn more. This is wide open. If the flame is not high enough, pump some more. Later, more pumping will be required.

### LOW FLAME

The Model 9 stove does not throttle down to a smooth low flame. The flame will oscillate between a small blue flame and a candle flame. This is a tradeoff against the benefit of having the valve out away from the burner. Use a tin can lid as flame diffuser under the pan when simmering to avoid burning the food.

### TURNING DOWN AND OFF

When you turn the burner down or off, wait for a count of six before expecting the flame to change. The fuel remaining in the fuel tube will continue to supply the flame for this long. Don't jam the seal in the valve by tightening the valve too hard.

Blow out the yellow flame to avoid soot in the burner.

If you turn the burner off and then want it on again within a minute, repeat preheating is not necessary and the burner will light again with a match (but not with the sparker).

### RELEASING PRESSURE (DISASSEMBLY)

To release pressure when the flame is OUT, turn burner upside down (from its normal position) and open the valve. Unscrewing the pump will then be easier, using the fuel tube as a handle.

NEVER open a fuel bottle near flame, including candles.

### GENERAL NOTES

- A. When using the stove on snow or in a tent, use an extra pan lid as a burner base.
- B. Pans should have lids to keep the burner gases from giving a taste to the water, and to save heat.
- C. The reflector and wind screen are sized for a 3-quart pan. If you regularly use a smaller pan, trim the reflector ring to 1" larger than the pan and make a suitable tuck in the wind shield. Smooth out the wrinkles in the shield using a block of wood.
- D. Also, fuel efficiency with small pans will be better if you use a flame smaller than maximum by not pumping so much pressure or by turning the valve down. We suggest you make tests with your own pan for optimum time vs. fuel efficiency.
- E. Change the sparker flint when it is half worn. (About 60 days of stove use.)
- F. Extra O-ring seals for the fuel tube socket are carried on the catch. Remove by stretching over the retainer.
- G. If you are using bottles purchased elsewhere, check them for strength by pushing sideways on the cap with some force; then look for leaks the first time pressurized.
- H. If you take the pump apart, be sure the LEATHER PUMP CUP is not jammed or reversed during reassembly. The cup should face toward the bottle.
- I. A good way to CARRY THE STOVE is in a 6" x 18" polyethylene bag. The handled aluminum cup serves as a cover for the burner. The burner portion, after cooling, goes in first. The pump goes alongside, pump handle down. The fuel bottle with its own cap goes in next. Then the wind shield and reflector ring are folded in four and dropped alongside the bottle. A rubber band is used to close the top.

Please let us know if you have any problems.

MSR