

Backpacking Stoves*

- ***Excerpts from REI Information Guide**
- **Considerations**
 - **Fuel**
 - **Fuel Capacity**
 - **Burn Time**
 - **Average Boil Time**
 - **Liters of Water Boiled per 100g of Fuel**
 - **BTUs**
 - **Dimensions**
 - **Ease of Operation**
 - **Cold Weather Use**
 - **Stove Stability**
 - **Pot Stability**
 - **Stove Operation & Safety**

Backpacking Stoves

- **Fuels**
 - **White Gas**
 - **Kerosene**
 - **Butane/Propane**
 - **Unleaded Auto Gas**
 - **Alternative Fuels**

Backpacking Stoves

- **Fuel Capacity**
 - Function of fuel bottle size
 - Limited by Canister Size
- **Burn Time**
 - Function of fuel capacity
 - Hotter stove cooks same food in less time
- **Average Boil Time**
 - Function of heat output (BTUs) and design
- **Liters of Water Boiled per 100g of Fuel**
 - Measure of efficiency (miles/gal)
- **BTUs**
 - Measure of heat output
- **Ease of Operation**
 - Priming
 - Simmer

Backpacking Stoves

- **Cold-Weather Use**
 - Fuel is primary consideration
 - Design
 - Handling with gloves on
- **Stove and Pot Stability**
 - Trade-off with size & weight

Backpacking Stoves

- **Stove Operation and Safety Tips**
 - **Don't cook in tent or where poorly ventilated**
 - **Check for leaks before lighting stove**
 - **Don't use oxygenated auto gas (breaks down stove parts)**
 - **Use on a stable surface**
 - **Leave air space when filling container (for pumping pressure)**
 - **Empty fuel tank when storing for several months**
 - **Avoid spilling fuel on skin in extreme cold – frostbite**
 - **Use a stove base on snow or soft surfaces**