



Owner's Manual

All information, illustrations and specifications contained in this manual are based on the latest product information available at the time of publication. Dolphin Camper Co. reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice. Your warranty is issued as a separate item.



1979 300
Dolphin 500
Mini-Home
(w/1978 truck)

Dolphin Camper Company

9790 Glenoaks Blvd. - Sun Valley, CA. 91352
Tel. (213) 768-5610

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PASTE OR WAX TYPE SHOE POLISH - Light application of fabric cleaning fluid.

TAR - Remove excess with dull knife, moisten with fabric cleaning fluid, scrape again, rub lightly with additional cleaner.

BLOOD - Wipe with clean cloth moistened with cold water. Use NO soap.

URINE - Sponge stain with lukewarm soap suds from mild neutral soap on clean cloth, rinse with cloth soaked in cold water, saturate cloth with one part household ammonia water and five parts water. Apply for one minute, rinse with clean, wet cloth.

VOMITUS - Sponge with clean cloth dipped in clean cold water. Wash lightly with lukewarm water and mild neutral soap. If odor persists, treat area with a water/baking soda solution (one teaspoon baking soda to one cup of tepid water). Rub again with cloth and cold water. Finally, if necessary, clean lightly with fabric cleaning fluid.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Gross Vehicle Weight Rating	4600 lbs.
Curb Weight	3420 lbs.
Payload Capacity	1100 lbs. (+)
Overall Length (including both bumpers)	16'2"
Overall Height	8'6"
Overall Width	6'4"

The rear bumper is used to store the waste tank drain hose. The hole in the back wall above the bumper is for access to the spare tire. To lower the tire, insert the crank through the hole, engage and crank counterclockwise, turning clockwise will raise the tire.

First determine what caused the spot, stain or soiled area. Many can be removed with warm water and detergent. Then proceed accordingly.

CAUTION: Do not use volatile cleaning solvents such as: acetone, lacquer thinner, carbon tetrachloride, enamel reducers, nail polish remover; or such cleaning materials as laundry soaps, bleaches or reducing agents (except as noted in the instructions on stain removal). Never use gasoline or naphtha for any cleaning purpose. These materials may be toxic or flammable, or may cause damage to the material.

Cleaning Fabrics With Cleaning Fluid

This type of cleaner should be used for cleaning stains containing grease, oil or fats. Any excess stain should be scraped off carefully with a clean dull knife. Using very little cleaner and light pressure, with a clean cloth, wipe toward the center of the stained area, constantly changing to a clean section of cloth. When stain is removed from the fabric, immediately wipe the area briskly with an absorbent towel to help the area dry and prevent a cleaning ring. If ring forms, immediately clean entire area. Sometimes a difficult spot may require a second application of cleaning fluid followed immediately by a soft brush to completely remove the spot.

Cleaning Fabrics With Foam Cleaners

This type of cleaner is excellent for cleaning general soilage from fabrics where a minor cleaning ring may be left from spot cleaning. Vacuum area to remove excess loose dirt. Always clean at least a full section of material. Mix detergent type foam cleaners in accordance with directions on label of container. Use foam only on a clean sponge or soft bristle brush. Do not wet exceedingly or rub too hard with brush. Wipe clean with a slightly damp absorbent towel or cloth. Immediately after cleaning fabric, dry fabric with a dry towel or hair dryer.

Removal Of Specific Stains

CANDY - Chocolate, use a cloth soaked in lukewarm water; other than chocolate, use very hot water. Dry. If necessary, clean lightly with fabric cleaning fluid.

CHEWING GUM - Harden gum with ice cube and scrape off with dull knife. Moisten with fabric cleaning fluid and scrape again.

FRUIT STAINS, COFFEE, SOFT DRINKS, ICE CREAM AND MILK - Wipe with cloth soaked with fabric cleaning fluid. Soap and water is NOT recommended as it might set the stain.

CATSUP - Wipe with cloth soaked in cool water. If further cleaning is necessary, use a detergent foam cleaner.

GREASE, OIL, BUTTER, MARGARINE AND CRAYON - Scrape off excess with dull knife. Use fabric cleaning fluid.

SUSPENSION

In addition to the factory equipped chassis system, extra heavy-duty GABRIEL air shock absorbers are installed which give you many advantages. If you are driving with little or no extra load, the recommended air pressure is 30-50 pounds. This provides firm support and insures a smooth ride. When loading up for a trip, inflate your air shocks only to where the rear end is up even with the front. If one side is lower than the other, inflate or deflate as required to level it up. For better control on curves, swaying or if your headlights are too high, additional air pressure will correct these conditions. A periodic check of air pressure is recommended. Never allow the pressure to drop below 25 pounds. Do not exceed a maximum air pressure of 150 pounds. The valves for both air shocks are located forward of the rear wheel on the passenger side.

TIRES

Normal air pressure for all tires is 32 pounds.

ELECTRICAL

Your Motor Home is equipped with a 110 VAC/12 VDC convertor. This system allows all lights and related 12 volt equipment to operate on either voltage.

To operate convertor simply plug your vehicle into 110 volt power using the cord that is attached to the breaker box inside of the cabinet marked electrical controls. Turn the convertor switch to on and you are now operating on 110 volt power converted to 12 VDC.

There are also several 110 volt outlets in the unit, these outlets are hooked in a bypass circuit and do not go through, the convertor consequently there will always be 110 volt power to them.

CAUTION:

Don't replace circuit breaker or fuses with those of a higher current rating than those installed when your unit was purchased. Over-fusing may cause the circuit wires to get hot and start a fire.

If you intend to make an electrical hook-up to tow a trailer, the following camper wire color code will apply:

WIRE USE	WIRE CODE
Ground	White
Hot	Yellow
Right Hand Directional Light	Red
Left Hand Directional Light	Brown
Back-up Lights	Blue

BREAKERS AND FUSES

The Motor Home is equipped with a combination of breakers and fuses, the 110 volt system has a breaker box with an on-off breaker switch. Be sure this is in the on position when using 110 volt power source.

Units equipped with 110 volt roof air conditioners will have two breakers 1-15 amp for the normal power use an additional 20 amp for the roof air. In the event of a short or overload these breakers will trip to the off position. To reset, just turn them back to the on position after determining what caused the breaker to trip.

12 Volt in Line Fuses

12 volt in line fuses are provided for the water pump, this fuse can be found on the red wire running to the pump. There is an additional line fuse for the balance of the 12 volt circuit connected to the battery terminal under the hood, there is also a line fuse for the 12 volt combination refrigerator coming off of the same battery terminal.

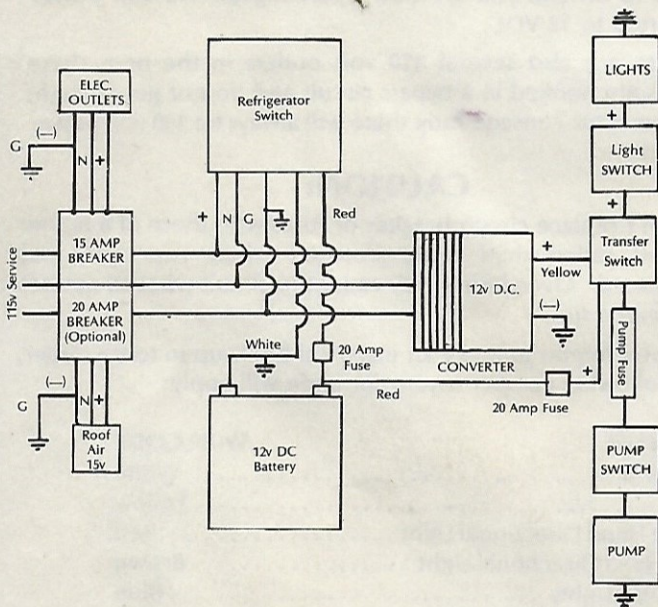
Note

New vehicles are shipped to the dealer with fuses out of the in line fuse holders.

Tail lights and directional lights.

Tail lights and directional lights are wired into the vehicle and the fuses for them are under the dashboard left hand side.

The electrical schematic below defines connections, grounding, color code, fuses and breakers as applicable.



Are You Ready For Trouble?

Is your fire extinguisher in place and ready for use? It's the best insurance you can have for either a camper fire or an engine fire.

Want To Save Money?

Laws in various areas and states are getting tougher all the time, and fines in some cases are high. Conform to all campground rules and regulations, watch your drain water and make sure the area is clean when you leave. You'll have a more pleasant trip, make more friends, and may save money.

LOADING CHECK LIST

Guidebook to parks/campgrounds
(Woodalls or Rand McNally)

Fire extinguisher
Paper towels
Needle & thread
Charcoal lighter fluid
Jumper cables (for battery)
25' Coppertone hose
Paper cup dispenser & 4 oz. cups
Can opener
Tow cable or chain (10'-25')
3 ton jack
Flashlight
Tires inflated properly
Horn works
Lights adjusted with load
Brakes work evenly
Camper secured to truck
Ice box / refrigerator locked

First aid kit
Safety pins
Paper & pencil
Wooden matches
Small ax & shovel
25' extension cord
Extra mantles for lamps
Ice pick;
Fire permit
Emergency signal devices
Good humor
Sink drain secure
Vents closed
Clearance lights working
Extra keys handy
Full load of water, fuel, propane
Loose items put away
Lights off in house

Cabinet doors & back door closed & locked

APPEARANCE CARE

Dust and dirt can be removed quickly from your upholstery with a vacuum cleaner. For removal of specific spots or stains refer to accompanying "Removal of Specific Stains". For best results, spots or stains should be removed as soon as possible. Some types, such as lipstick, ink, mustard, and grease, are extremely difficult to remove, in some cases, impossible. You may be faced with the choice of leaving a small spot or stain or a larger soiled area where you tried to remove the spot and failed.

TOILET

Your toilet, known as a marine or fresh water flush type, is mounted to the floor and plumbed into the water system and drains into a waste holding tank. The toilet is flushed by turning

the handle at the rear, top area behind the seat. A small fresh water reservoir built into the toilet assures the restoration of the water seal even if the toilet is flushed with the water turned off. The toilet requires no preparation prior to use.

The toilet waste holding tank is located directly beneath the toilet and should be primed with one gallon of water and the recommended amount of chemical.

General Care And Maintenance

Most of the unwanted solids build-up in waste tanks is due to using too little water and not flushing the tank out properly after each use. If you wish to dump a partially full tank, it is better to fill the remaining space with water first, to provide the volume necessary for complete flushing. Never use detergents, alcohols, or strong bleaches to clean the holding tank, as they can cause damage to the plastic tank and drain lines. When the toilet has been drained and is not going to be used for some time, refill with the recommended amount of fresh water only. Be careful not to spill toilet chemical on your hands, clothes or rug as it may cause an unremovable stain. Vehicle movement helps liquify the solids for easier dumping of the toilet wastes. For that reason, when possible, it is better to dump soon after road travel rather than before road travel.

HANDY HINTS

Bugs Bugging You?

Rub on the repellent if you like. Some pros swear by Vitamin B-12. A capsule a day will keep the bugs away!

Tire Trouble?

It can happen, and if it does, these tips can make it less painful. Check often for low tires. If you have a blow-out, don't hit the brakes, slow down easily while maintaining control, and ease to the side of the road. Look for a level spot, away from traffic, if possible, for changing the tire. The factory furnished jack may not work for your loaded rig. Prepare ahead of time and get a heavy-duty jack to meet your weight requirements.

Dried Bugs A Problem?

Those dried up bugs left over from the last outing will come off if you spray with baking soda or coca cola and wait a few minutes, then wash off.

Fresh Up?

Your refrigerator will smell better if you put a couple of charcoal briquettes inside. They will absorb odors like a charcoal filter.

Sanitizing The Potable Water System

To assure complete sanitation of your potable water system, it is recommended that the following procedures be followed on a new system, one that has not been used for a period of time, or one that may have become contaminated:

1. Prepare a chlorine solution using one gallon of water and ¼ cup of household bleach (5% sodium hypochlorite solution). With tank empty, pour one gallon of solution into tank for each 15 gallons of tank capacity.
2. Complete filling of tank with fresh water. Open faucets to release air. Pressurize system with pump until water flows. Turn off pump.
3. Allow to stand for three hours.
4. Drain and flush with potable fresh water.
5. To remove excessive chlorine taste or odor which may remain, prepare a solution of one quart vinegar to five gallons water and allow solution to agitate in tank by vehicle motion (several days, if possible).
6. Drain tank and again flush with potable fresh water.
7. The water tank drain is a small spigot that can be found on the following locations:
 - Model 300 Forward of the left wheel
 - Model 200 Right rear wall
 - Model 185 Forward of right Wheel

City Water hookup

If you desire to hook up to city water there is a city water inlet provided to accomodate a hook up hose.

CAUTION:

Model 300 self contained has an in line water pump that has a built in check valve that will not withstand water pressure over 45 pounds per Square Inch. Most trailer parks have their water regulated to this pressure. Be sure and check before hooking up or you may purchase a water regulator to put on the inlet fitting. Model 185 & 200 are direct to the fawcett and neet not have a water regulator.

Locations of City Water hook up

- Model 185 - Right side forward of rear wheel
- Model 200 - Right side behind rear wheel
- Model 300 - Left side forward of rear wheel

Waste Water Holding Tanks

All waste water is deposited in the waste holding tank, along with the toilet waste.

To drain waste holding tank remove the cap from the drain outlet attach the 3" drain hose that is supplied with your motor to the outlet and pull the release valve. Most dump stations are equipped with drain rinse water, after you dump your waste tank close the valve and insert the water rinsing hose into the top of the toilet and fill the holding tank partially with rinsing water, then evacuate again. This will assist in moving lodged waste out of the tank and also clean the inside of the drain hose. Store the drain hose in the rear bumper.

Storage And Winterization

Extended storage and/or winterization of your camper requires a few simple procedures for preparation. If it will be stored during sub-freezing conditions, level and drain all tanks, lines, pump, and toilet. Open all faucets and drains.

There are also several anti-freeze products available that will protect your water system down to -60 F.

Most of the unwanted build-up of solids in waste tanks is due to using too little water and not flushing the tank out properly after each use. If you wish to dump a partially full tank, it is better to fill the remaining space with water first to provide the volume necessary for complete flushing. Never use detergents, alcohols, or strong bleaches to clean the holding tank, as they can cause damage to the plastic tank & drain lines.

WASTE HOLDING TANK CHEMICALS

There are many waste tank chemicals on the market, these chemicals assist in breaking down the waste and liquifying the solids. They also have a cover-up odor that kills the waste smell.

REFRIGERATOR

The vehicle is equipped a 3-way combination refrigerator, While in transit you may use either 12 volt or propane. Use your 110 volt system when you are plugged into external power. In all three systems there is no audible sound. The most important point with an absorption type refrigerator is that it must be level when parked. Consult owners manual supplied with refrigerator for complete instructions and information.

LP-GAS SYSTEM (5 Gal. Capacity)

As with other systems in your unit, all components have been tested and approved for use in recreational vehicles by a nationally recognized testing laboratory. When properly handled, LP-gas will provide you with trouble-free operation of your heat producing appliances.

LP-gas (liquid petroleum) is a material composed of various hydrocarbons such as propane, propylene, butanes, butylenes, or a mixture of them. In its gaseous form (vaporized) it is colorless and carries an added garlic-like odor for detection. Besides being inflammable, it is potentially lethal to inhale. LP-gas is compressed into liquid form for storage and transportation. It is also known as bottle gas. Propane gas will vaporize during extreme cold (above 44° F. below zero), while butane will not vaporize below 30° F. Most LP-gas fueling stations sell only propane for RV's.

The LP-gas tank mounted in your unit contains LP-gas in liquid form under high pressure. As fuel is used, vapor (LP-gas) passes from the top of the tank through a regulator which reduces the pressure to about 6½ ounces per square inch. Vapor at the low pressure is then transferred through the gas distribution lines for appliance use.

Checking For Leaks

Periodically check your gas system for possible leaks. Although the entire system and its attached appliances have undergone extensive factory testing for leaks, with normal use being subject to road vibrations, connections and fittings can develop 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 point. 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 PSI (or alternate method 11" water column) can cause damage to appliance regulators.

Filling LP-Gas Tanks

The main valve on the LP-gas tank 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 same type.

When LP-gas tanks 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 using, with the LP-gas system, it may gain pressure due to exposure to high temperatures and will begin "blowing off" pressure from the relief valve. This can be detected by the strong odor around the tank, 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.

GAS RANGE

The control knob for burners must be pushed in prior to turning. Be sure that knobs spring back out when in the OFF position, otherwise there may be gas leaking.

WARNING: Never use the range for supplementary comfort heating. All other gas appliances are vented to the outside and are safe to use continuously, but the cooking appliances should be used only while cooking, and when in use one or more vents or windows should be open.

DON'T BE CAUGHT DEAD WITH YOUR GAS RANGE BURNING!!!