

## Appendix Q

# SLEEPING BAGS

The sleeping bag is designed to eliminate drafts. You will sleep warmer in a bag than you will with blankets of equivalent weight. Sleeping bags come rated for temperature, and in a variety of shapes, sizes, and construction. A mummy bag is warmer than a rectangular bag due to less heat loss around your feet and shoulders. Most mummy bags also come with hoods, as up to 70 percent of your body heat is lost through the top of your head. While warmer, mummy bags take some getting used to. For example, it's a little harder to roll over in a mummy bag—you'll have to roll the whole bag!

The outside fabric, or shell, of the bag is often made of nylon. Loft (space to hold heat) is created by filling the shell with a variety of natural or synthetic materials. Partitions sewn into the shell hold the filler material in place. In less expensive bags, the partition seams may go straight through the shell, which makes it easy for cold air to creep in. In better bags, mesh or nylon walls (or baffles) divide the shell into compartments that keep the fill evenly distributed without lessening the loft, thus preventing cold spots. The best bags also have tubes of fill material backing the zippers to keep warm air in, and will probably have insulated hoods that can be drawn tight around the sleeper's face.

Bags come temperature rated for 45 to -10 F and beyond. It is possible to add range to a less expensive bag by adding a cotton sheet (-5 F) or a flannel sheet (-10 F), or by sleeping in sweats (-10 to -15 F). A tarp or extra blanket added around the bag will make it even warmer. Matching the range of the bag you buy to the temperature you expect to use it in the most is very important. It is also important to change into clean, dry clothing before getting into your sleeping bag. Moisture on your body from a busy day will quickly cool you and your sleeping bag down, which may make it very difficult to sleep comfortably. A stocking cap is a must, unless your bag has a hood already. Small bodies in long bags will be warmer if the bottom of the bag is folded up and tucked under.

If you don't have a bag, you can make an envelope bed using two blankets and a ground cloth. Lay the first blanket on top of the ground cloth. Put the second blanket half on and half off the first. Fold the first blanket into the second, then fold the remaining half of the second on top of the first. You should have four interlocked layers—two for the top, two for below. Fold the bottom of the blankets up to size, and secure with large clips or blanket pins.

### Types of Sleeping Bag Fill

**Goose down.** Actual feathers from geese, grown next to the skin. Ounce for ounce the best insulator, but it is very expensive, and when wet it loses its loft and will not keep you warm. Requires careful laundering.

**Synthetic fibers.** Made from petroleum byproducts by a variety of manufacturers. Heavier than an equally rated down bag, but will retain its insulating value when wet. They are easier to clean and quite economically priced.

**Ground cloth.** Commercially available—or an old shower curtain, a waterbed liner, or 4- to 6-mil plastic will work. This will be your moisture barrier from the ground, and is essential.

## Sleeping Bag Terminology

**Simple quilting.** Loses heat where stitching passes through the fabric.

**Double quilting.** Two quilts fastened together in an offset manner to eliminate cold spots. Material tends to be heavier.

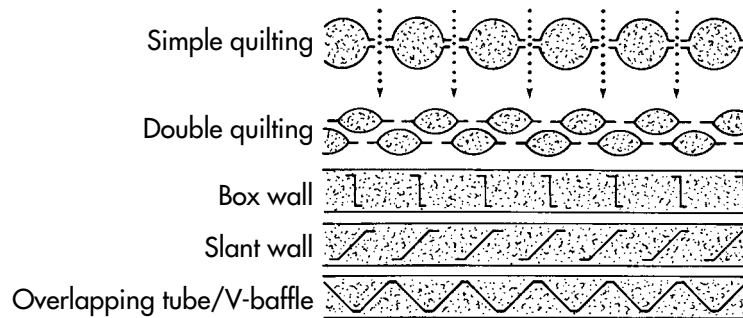
**Box wall.** Prevents the filling from moving about.

**Slant wall.** Prevents fill from moving about and gives it room to expand.

**Overlapping tube or V-baffle.** Very efficient, but because it uses a lot of material it tends to be heavy.

## Sleeping Bag Construction

The following cross sections of various types of sleeping bags illustrate how filling is kept in place.



Different stitching techniques will contribute to the sleeping bag's warmth rating. A bag which has stitches through the entire material (A) will not be as warm as the alternating method used in (B). Bags C through E will result in an even lower temperature rating, as there is a minimal path for cold air to flow through to the camper. There is a corresponding increase in cost as the techniques get better, so it is important to be aware of how a potential sleeping bag is made and what temperature range it will be used in, before purchasing it.

## Caring for Sleeping Gear

If you expect wet weather, place your sleeping bag in a plastic trash bag before stowing it in its stuff sack. After your trip, and on nice days during extended trips, air out your bag thoroughly. Hang it in a closet or store it in a loose cloth sack to preserve the loft of the fill material. Clean it when it becomes soiled, according to manufacturer's instructions. Use of a bag liner will extend the life of the inside of the bag. Many campers find that the convenience of a light bag outweighs the use of sheets and blankets. Take care of it, and it will take care of you! Your sleeping bag is probably the most important piece of camping gear you will own. If you don't sleep well, the rest of the trip will not be fun.