FUEL DELIVERY TANK WITH PUMP

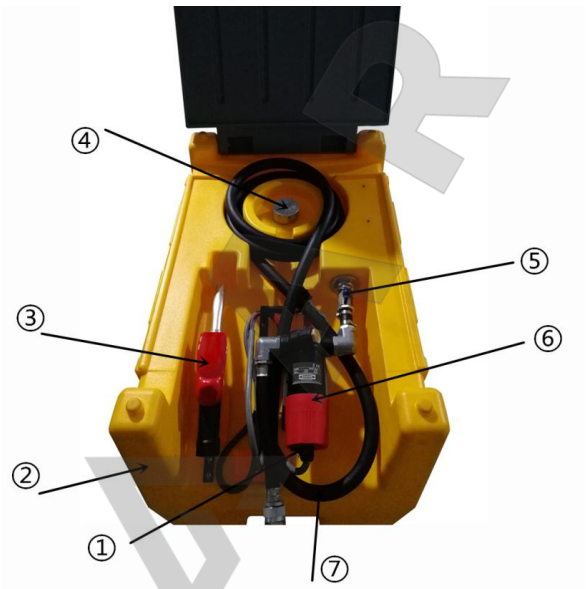
MANUAL

1. GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

The tank are polyethylene tanks for the transport of fuel, are made of linear polyethylene, a material that ensures excellent resistance against shocks, temperature,chemical and atmospheric agents; the tank range is composed of various models that differ depending on the capacity (from 240 to 480L) and the type of fuel (gas, diesel fuel+ AdBlue additive, gasoline).

Each tank is equipped with:

- Aluminium filler cap 2"
- Safety valve
- Transfer unit.
- Automatic gun
- Inlet for lifting in full with the fork lifter
- Vacuum lifting handles and housings for positioning fixing belts to the base plate.



1	Switch
2	Tank body
3	Automatic gun
4	Filling nozzle2” with built-in vent
5	Shut-off valve
6	Fuel transfer pump
7	Rubber delivery hose 4m

2. OPERATING CONDITIONS

Operations (fills,transfers) must be carried out in compliance with the following requirements:

- For operations only choose open, unconfined places, external to buildings,and presence to unauthorised persons.
- A complete ban on smoking and open flames near the area of operation must be applied. Mobile phones must be switched off.
- In case of any Oil spill to the ground during the operations, dab with inert absorbents (e.g. sand, rags and not sawdust), to be collected with buckets or anti-spark dustpans, The product collected will be subsequently disposed of in appropriate containers in accordance with current waste disposal regulations.
- Upon completion, any residue of diesel on the tank will be carefully removed and disposed of, togethe r with contaminated objects used for cleaning.

Pay close attention to any spills so that they cannot reach sewer manholes, in which dangerous pockets of flammable vapour may form, resulting in risk of bursting.

3. FILLING

Before fling, the user must verify that the tank has not manifest defect, either in its structure or its service equipment. Always make sure, after filling took place, that the filing unit is tightened.

After filling the tank a minimum empty part must be left to ensure that, in case of expansion of material as a result of the heating during transport, leakage of product or emission of vapours into the atmosphere are anyway prevented.

With filing temperature of 15℃ and max transport temperature 55℃, the maximum filling % admitted is limited to 94%.

However, where the difference between filling and transport temperature is estimated at less than 35℃, the filling percentage may be increased, but may not in any case exceed 98%
The maximum quantities of fuel transported are designated, for each model of fuel tank, in the following table:

Model	Actual geometric capacity	Max volume of diesel fuel transportable (L)	
		Filling 94%	Filling 98%
CARRY TANK 220	231	217	226
CARRY TANK 480	480	450	470

The more the container is protected from extreme temperatures during transport (eg.Transport in covered or sheeted containers), the higher the percentage of usable fill,and thus the amount of gas oil transported.

Failure to respect the above precaution can lead to dispersion of dangerous material in transit,or emission of flammable vapours,which, besides constituting serious violations of environmental and traffic regulations, ,can represent danger regarding the formation of potentially explosive atmosphere or fire triggers.

Avoid in any case of overfilling the tank: always leave an adequate minimum vacuum that allows the free liquid expansion

4. EMPTYING

Before you start emptying it is appropriate to provide a good electrical connection (equipotential) between the metal frame of the transfer unit and the other metal container in which you want to dump the fuel, using, for example,
a cable with pliers. For ease of understanding, the operations are proposed with the indication in () of the component highlighted in **Picture 1**

* Check that the switch of the electric pump (6) is switched to"O".
* Enable the power line connecting the clamps to the terminals of the battery, respecting the polarities(red+, black-).
* Unroll the hose (7) and insert the gun (3) in the destination tank,after locking the lever in the "open" position.
* Start the electric pump by placing the pump switch to "I".
* Proceed with transferring within max.2 minutes after the switch on of the electric pump
* Monitor the achievement of the desired degree of filling, or wait for the overflow stop in case of automatic gun. After completing emptying, perform the operations described in sequence:
* Switch off the pump switch on the pump body(pos. "0").
* Drain liquid still pressing down for a few moments the gun handle(3), in order to discharge any residual pressure in the discharge pipe.
* Store the hose (7) properly rolled in the position shown in the photo(see **Picture 1**), placing the gun (3) into the recessed area of the tank.
* Disconnect the power supply by disconnecting the clamps from the terminals of the battery.

5.PRECAUTIONS

Each type of operation should be avoided/suspended in stormy weather in place or imminent., The employer is responsible, pursuant to art, to prepare appropriate risk assessment in this regard. It is

considered useful to provide in each case the following minimum safety information:

Each object with an elevation predominant compared with the surrounding area has a greater chance of being struck by lightning: so the use of the "machine" near or under the shelter of trees, towers or pylons must be considered at risk and, when placed above the vehicle floor, the container can represe nt itself the subject of predominant elevation relative to the surrounding area.

Not necessarily the risk of electrocution is due 1o the fact that container's direct target of lightning. The mere proximity to an exposed structure constitutes danger since the current of the lightning, after hitting its target, disperses in the soil, so if you are near the hit structure and you are in contact with the ground you may come in contact with the dispersing current and be damaged,

In case of lightning that hit a container with flammable liquid, in addition to the direct physical damage (death), there is a real risk of fire in the container.

 During transport, the power line derived from vehicle battery must be disconnected.

6.SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

In addition to those already given in several previous chapters, we remind the user the following import ant requirements, where non-com-pliance may result in extremely serious consequences:

DO NOT USE IN PLACES WHERE THERE MAY BE THE DANGER OF THE FORMATION OF EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES (In the case of tank with ATEX marking follow the prescription Imposed by marking)

ALWAYS KEEP AT LEAST ONE 2KG ABC POWDER EXTINGUISHER AVALABLE OR EQUIVALENT ONE

A IN CASE OF OUTBREAK OF FIRE, IMMEDIATELY ISOLATE THE TANK CLOSING THE SHUT-OFF VALVE ON ASPIRATION

At the end of the transfer switch the electric pump off within Tax 2 minutes, and discharge the residual pressure acting on the gun tor a short residual delivery.

Store your gun and hose only after verifying the absence of drips

During transport, the power line must be disconnected and the shut-off valve closed.

For transportation,fasten the tank with belts to prevent any movement on the loading platform

Fuel vapour/air mixtures can ignite above 55℃, in the presence of any rigger type, such as the sparks caused by the contact of electrical connectors clamp meter with the battery terminals.
It is therefore important, particularly in the summer, to take the filling precautions:
- Do not expose e connectors and the battery to direct sunlight, which could lead to high localised temperatures.
- Always keep the tank at a distance of at least 1m from battery.
- Always work in open and ventilated places to prevent the formation and accumulation of flammable vapors.
- In case of leaks or pills at diesel refrain from transferring if before thoroughly cleaning the affected surfaces.

7.MAINTENANCE

7.1.CONTROLS

It is your responsibility to take charge of maintaining integrity and efficiency of the TANK and its devices and equipment,in particular periodically check:
-Periodically inspect the state of wear of the surfaces of the housing,with particular regard to those of the bottom,exposed to wear by friction with lifting systems.
-the perfect sealing of the tank, paying the utmost attention to possible loss or leakage of the fluid at the nozzle, faucet, suction pipes and discharge valves.
-the good condition of the inscriptions on the wrapping identifying the material and its harmfulness and, if damaged, replace them with new ones of the same type and in the exact same position.

7.2.CLEANING

The tank and its emptying device should be kept clean both by external agents (dirt, dust, etc), and any accidental spills of dangerous materials on the occasion of fills, flushes, loss.
For cleaning use non-corrosive products tor metal parts and for electrical cables and plastics in

general, preferring neutral or slightly alkaline greasing products. Steam systems can be used (puli-vapor steamer),provided that the jet is not directed against parts of the electrical system or against the plates
and/or adhesive plates applied on the body of than and on the metal frame of the emptying device.

3.TAMPERING

In addition to the provisions in S13.4, for no reason you are allowed to change the tank as regards the characteristics of the electric emptying device; in particular:

It is strictly forbidden to replace equipment with other components different from the original ones,without the manufacturer's warranty as regards pressure resistance.

8.SPARE PARTS

Any modification or replacement of parts of the housing, as a result of damage, accident or tampering, is allowed **only** in centres authorised by it as the operation is configured as"reconditioning".

The use of non-original spare parts voids the manufacturer's warranty,if in course.

It is strictly forbidden manufacturer's warranty as regards pressure resistance.to replace equipment wit h other components different from the original ones, without the manufacturer’s warranty as regards pressure resistance.