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## Fuel tank filler neck repair

Thomas Northcut/Photodisc/Getty Images Aluminium marine gas tanks do not last forever as they are subject to corrosion and exposure to the environment like any other ship component. However, aluminum has its advantages over other materials used for gas storage on ships, primarily because it fights more corrosion and weighs less than other heavier metals, including some fiberglass tanks. Fuel leaks from an aluminum tank require immediate intervention, as liquid gas and fumes pose a hazard to passengers on board. It is not necessary to find and repair a leak in an aluminum tank and requires only a few practical steps and basic tools. Tow the boat to a convenient work location and park the tow vehicle with the emergency brake. Remove the thong key from the ignition. Disconnect the negative battery cable with a socket. Turn off the main fuel valve to the tank and engine. Use a screwdriver to loosen the gas intake hose clamp and pull the hose from the neck of the gas tank. Disconnect the fuel discharge line that goes to the fuel pump with a screwdriver. If it is equipped with a drain pipe, detach the end of the hose or release the clamp with a screwdriver. Disconnect the wire from the tank sensor, if equipped. Place a siphon pipe in the gas outlet entrance and pump the gas into a certified container. Remove as much gas as possible. Use a socket and key to remove strap or support bolts that hold your gas tank at the spars or lower deck. Be careful not to tear rubber supports or insulation under the tank. Use an assistant to help you remove the tank from the boat and place it at the end over an appropriate drainage area. Drain the rest of the fuel from the tank in a certified container. Use a high-pressure garden hose to rinse the inside of the gas tank, removing all traces of gas. Use a compressor air nozzle to blow up all the moisture in the tank. Place the tank on the end, allowing it to drain and dry the air completely. Place the tank in a position to work on the damaged area. Cray an outline of the crack or corroded area, allowing at least three inches of overlap. For a small crack or hole, use a drill and a little conical to grind a bevel into the crack, or open the hole to produce new metal on the sides of the hole. Use 400-grain sandpaper to sand on the crack area or hole. The area on all sides of 3 inches. For a corrosion stain, sand the entire corroded area to the bare metal and overlap on all sides for 3 inches. Wear gloves, a particle mask and goggles. Wipe the area several times with acetone and a cloth. Wipe dry with a cloth. Mix the contents of the marine epoxy weld in directions. Mix the epoxy with the hardening solution in a cup and stir vigorously. Apply the epoxy weld compound to the crack or damaged area using a putty knife, using pressure to push it down into the crack or hole. Use high pressure to epoxy compound inside the tank. Build several layers of epoxy welding over the damaged area, extending to your chalk marks. Allow the epoxy to dry and heal in directions. Let your assistant help you get the tank back in the boat. Line up straps or supports and insert mounting bolts. Squeeze the bolts with a socket. Reconnect the main fuel intake hose and tighten the hose clamp with a screwdriver. Plug in the discharge fuel line and tighten the clamp with a screwdriver. Replace the fuel drain pipe and engage the clasp or tighten the clamp with a screwdriver. Reconnect the fuel tank sensor wire, if you have removed one. Fill your fuel tank with gas recovered from your containers. Check for leaks. Brand X Pictures/Brand X Pictures/Getty Images You cannot repair a damaged polypropylene gas tank with epoxy or a plastic tank repair kit, because the gasoline will quickly dissolve the epoxy and the leak will reappear. Polypropylene is a thermoplastic, which means you can use heat to melt the plastic and create a permanent repair in the polypropylene gas tank. To heat the polypropylene, you need to use a specialized tool that has a controlled heat output. This reduces the chances that you will burn the surface of the gas tank, which will result in an inefficient repair. Drain the gasoline from the polypropylene fuel tank and remove the damaged polypropylene fuel tank from the vehicle, according to the vehicle's repair manual, with the mechanic's tool set. Remove any gasoline residue from the fuel tank by pouring 1 pt. acetone in the damaged gas tank, swirling the acetone into the fuel tank and pouring the acetone into the 1-gallon plastic bucket. Pour a small amount of acetone onto a clean cloth and wipe the damaged area of the polypropylene gas tank to remove gas residue from the outside surface of the gas tank. Allow the fuel tank to dry completely before proceeding. Plug in the plastic welder, turn the heat control button to 575 degrees Fahrenheit and set the plastic welder aside to preheat. Place the polypropylene gas tank with the damaged area face up. Place the top speed against the damaged fuel tank. When the surface of the damaged area begins to melt, slide the speed point through the damaged area to weld the surface of the polypropylene. Align the speed with the start of the welding tip, drag Polypropylene filling rod length in the speed spike and push the filling rod into the melting tip weld. Slide the plastic welder along the weld of the tip while pushing the polypropylene filling rod toward the surface of the gas tank. Cut the polypropylene filling rod with the light cutters when you reach the end of the tip weld. Slide the top speed over the cut filling rod to fuse it to the surface of the gas tank. Place several filling rod passages if the damaged area of the polypropylene gas is wider than a filling rod width. Allow To allow welded to cool down before reinstalling the fuel tank into the vehicle. A fuel tank is mounted in the back of your car and out of sight. No wonder most people forget it, until it is damaged or develops a rust leak, road vibration or accident. Then it's time for a replacement. Replacing a fuel tank is not too difficult if you follow the correct procedure and take extra precautions. Keep in mind that gasoline is very combustible. But these simple steps will guide you in replacing your tank in minutes. Start. Park the car in a well ventilated area and lift the back of the car with a jack and safely support it on the jack stands. Remove the gas filling cap to relieve fuel tank pressure and relieve fuel system pressure. See Tips for more information. Open the hood, then disconnect the cable from the negative battery terminal. Empty the fuel tank into an approved gas container using a hand-siphon pump if necessary. On some vehicle models, a drain is provided on the fuel tank. Make sure the component assemblies won't be on the way as you lower the tank. If necessary, unscrew and move or remove the components. Be sure to keep the screws in a safe place and take note of the original location of the components. Pull the jack under the gas tank, lift it and place a piece of wood between the jack's support point and the fuel tank. This will help you gradually reduce the fuel tank. Unplug the electric connector from the fuel pump and disconnect the tongs that secure the fuel pipes attached to the tank if they are accessible at this stage. If not, take the next step. Remove the bolt or nut from one end of each of the two metal straps that secure the fuel tank to the body frame and move the straps off the road as much as possible. Some tanks are secured by bolts running through the tank bridle. Gradually lower the socket, making sure the tank is loose. If necessary, use an indiscreet bar to help free the tank. If you didn't do it in Step 7, unplug the electrical connector and disconnect the fuel hose clamps as soon as you have access to it. Remember that the filling hose is attached to the side of the tank. Remove the tank from the car, then place the new tank on top of the socket to help you lift the device gradually as you connect the pipes the electric connector. Bolt the straps and all other previously removed components. Remove the jack, lower the vehicle and pour the gasoline into the new tank. Connect the cable to the negative battery terminal. Car repairs can be expensive because you will pay for parts and the professional who will have to work on it. However, in many cases, there are ways to make some small

fixes that will still get your car back to normal for a fraction of the price of having it replaced or repaired. One of these cases is a leak Tank. Many cars have plastic fuel tanks because they are very convenient. Although metal ones may last longer, they will cost more to maintain. They are more likely to rust, corrode, flee or break after a long period of time. In comparison, plastic costs less, is lighter and more durable because they are not at risk of corrosion and rust. Finally, they are quite easy to assemble. Although plastic gas tanks are preferable and more common these days, this still does not mean that they will not have cracks and holes. Because they are inexpensive, some people might think it's easy to just buy a new one in case of leaks. However, repairing them is not complicated at all, especially if the holes are small. This means that you can hand over the replacement for another time. There are 3 commonly used methods for repairing plastic fuel tanks. First Method: Use epoxy glue what you need: Shop Cloth Alcohol Sanding Paper 2 Part Epoxy Glue Fiberglass Patch The first step is to drain the tank of all the fuel inside and let it dry completely. When it is ready, you must sand the parts of the tank that has a crack or hole. Finally, clean the area you will repair with a cloth that has been saturated with rubbing alcohol. Then mix 2 parts of epoxy before applying it to the edges of the hole or crack. Cut your fiberglass patch so it's big enough to cover the leak a little more so that it overlaps the aperture. Place the patch on the hole and press it on the epoxy you applied. Add more epoxy to the surroundings and patch before pressing until the patch is saturated. Allow to dry before sanding the entire area. You can spray paint from the patched area if you want. Second method: Seal with a plastic welder what you need: Plastic welder - make sure you specify the use so that you will have the exact rods you need protection like eye equipment, welding gloves and plastic welding helmet Rod Sandpaper The first step is to find the right plastic welder. Buying one is not necessary because there are those out there that you can rent. However, it is important that you get the right one, so seek advice from a seller or expert, as you need to be sure that the stems are correct. Remove the fuel tank from your car and bring it to a secure area where you can do the welding. Before working, you must empty all the contents of the tank and let it dry completely at and inside. Before welding, put all your welding protection on. Using the recommended plastic welding rod for this task, fill the leak or hole. Start with one edge and go around the hole. Start crossing the hole so that the stem fills it completely. Wait for it to fold before sanding so that the surface smoothes. If necessary or desired, paint it with spray paint. Finally, return the fuel tank to your car. Third method: Use A A Gun What You Need: Soldering Gun Sandpaper Plastic Patch 2 Part Epoxy Glue First, drain the fuel tank completely and clean it with soap and water. Make sure it is thoroughly cleaned inside and out. Use sandpaper to smooth the edges of the hole to be repaired. Get a plastic patch that has a material similar to that of your gas tank and cut it off so that it is slightly larger than the leak or crack you are repairing. Warm the electric welding gun before sliding it around the edges of the hole to make a trench. Move the barrel from side to side so that the plastic is pushed back into the trench. Take the plastic patch while the fuel tank is still soft to be welded. Lie it on the crack and continue to weld the whole area so that the plastic smoothes and fuses together. Wait until it is completely fresh and dry. Mix the epoxy glue before covering the entire area that has been patched. Once installed, sand the area and spray it with plastic paint if you wish. Tips on Repairing Plastic Fuel Tanks One of the most common questions for car owners is who is most efficient? In terms of ease, epoxy glue is the least complicated and requires no tools. However, the downside is that the patch only stays good for a short period of time. If you want to try other methods, be sure to practice first before working on your actual fuel tank. If you rented the plastic welder, for example, you can ask the rental shop to demonstrate how to use it. Safety Precautions When Repairing a Gas Tank Because you are working on a part of the car where fuel is stored, you must take the necessary steps to stay safe while doing your DIY repairs. First, make sure the tank is completely drained of all the fuel before working on it. You should never take steps that can create a small spark because it can lead to a fire. A plastic welder can be used safely around gas and fumes, but never use it where there is an open flame. In case of small holes or leaks in your plastic fuel tank, you may want to explore taking one of these easy steps to repair it before considering a complete replacement. Not only does it save you time and effort to bring your car to the mechanic, but you will also save money on the process. Sources: Sources:

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