# Understanding Your Storage Tank 

## Inspecting Your Forklift Tank

KEEP SOURCE OF IGNITION 10' AWAY FROM THE TANK. The area must be free from any flammable material such as: rags, pallets, cardboards, \& trash. *See NFPA Pamphlet 58.

- THE STORAGE TANK MUST BE ACCESSIBLE FOR REFILLING. Do not block off the access of the tank with congestion.
- FIRE EXTINGUISHER. There must be a 20 ABC fire extinguisher at the tank site.


## If Fuel Is Not Transferring

- Check the percentage gauge on the storage tank. Readings above $10 \%$ indicate there is fuel.
- A washer may be stuck inside the filling nozzle at the end of the transfer hose. If so, remove it.
- Check that the service valve is open on the storage tank and the forklift tank.
- If you open the service valve too fast on the forklift tanks, it will cause the service valve to check, not allowing propane to pass through. If this happens, close the service valve on both tanks, wait a few seconds then open again slowly.
- VALVE GUARD: If the valve guard is bent enough that it blocks the access of the valves on the tank, do not fill it, and remove it from service.

FOOT-RING: If the foot-ring on the bottom of the tank is severely damaged and does not allow the tank to stand vertically, or the rails on the horizontal tank are damaged, the tank should not be filled and removed from service.

- RUST: It is normal for corrosion to develop on a tank.

Sometimes isolated pitting develops and/or a line of corrosion on the bottom of the tank around the foot-ring. It is potentially dangerous and should be sanded then repainted. Severe rust damage will weaken the integrity of the metal and the tank should be removed from service.

- DENTS/GOUGES: Dents decrease the metal thickness of the shell, thus causing stress on the deformation area. If you notice any sharp or deep dents you should not fill this tank. Also any tank with dents in or near welds should be removed from service.
- RELIEF VALVE: This valve is set to release any excess pressure in the propane tank. The valve is equipped with a protective cap to keep the valve clean from water and debris. The relief valve must be replaced within 12 years of the date of manufacture of the container and every 10 years thereafter. *See NFPA 58 sec 2-3.2.5.

[^0]TED JOHNSON PROPANE
SAFEIY CUIDE

## Small Bulk Tanks

This pamphlet is designed to safely guide you through the handling of propane
and to optimize your equipment performance.

- PROPANE is Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
- PROPANE is a flammable liquid and the vapors can be easily ignited
- PROPANE is heavier than air. When released into the atmosphere, it will flow along the ground in an invisible pool, and will tend to collect in low spots forming invisible puddles, especially in unventilated areas
- PROPANE is $\mathbf{- 4 4}$ degrees Fahrenheit in the liquid state. The liquid can cause a severe freeze burn if it comes in contact with your skin
- PROPANE expands in volume 270 times when it changes from its liquid form to vapor.


For Service Call:
(626) 337-1222

## Before You Fill

## Filling Instructions

- No smoking or any other source of ignition is allowed during the fueling process.
- Wear propane resistant gloves (i.e. rubber or leather).
- Wear eye protection.
- Remove the tank from the forklift. If you leave the tank on the forklift during the transfer process, propane vapor will seep into the engine compartment and the electrical system may ignite an explosion, which will result in unnecessary fire damage and injuries.
- If you drive away while connected, you will either rupture the hose releasing propane liquid uncontrollably or break the fill valve and service valve on the storage tank or the forklift tank.
- We recommend that you NEVER refill the tank on the forklift.
- Carefully lift the propane tank from the forklift to prevent back injury.
- Full forklift tanks weigh approximately:
- 8-gallon steel tank

69 lbs

- 8-gallon aluminum tank 57 lbs
- 5-gallon steel tank

47 lbs

- 5-gallon aluminum tank 37 lbs
- Inspect washers \& O - rings. If missing or damaged it will cause the connection to leak when connecting hose to forklift coupler (714M). Washers DO NOT belong in the hose coupler (7141F).

1. Stop engine and set the hand brake.
2. Close the service valve on the forklift tank.
3. Disconnect the fuel line. Do it quickly because some fuel will escape from the hose.
4. Remove the forklift tank from the forklift and place it on the ground.
5. Visually inspect forklift fuel container. Do not fill if it has a leak, broken valve, excess rust, damage to the footring or valve guard, dent or gouge or if recertification date has expired.
6. Connect the fuel transfer hose to the forklift tank service valve/coupler. Make sure the hose bleeder is closed.
7. Open the $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ fixed outage gauge valve on the forklift tank being filled.
8. Open service valve on the storage tank slowly
9. Open the service valve on the forklift tank slowly and control the transfer from this valve.
10. Fill the forklift tank until liquid appears and discharges in spurts from the $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ fixed outage gauge valve.
11. Close the service valve on the forklift tank.
12. Close $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ fixed outage gauge valve on the filled forklift container.
13. Close the service valve on the storage tank.
14. The transfer hose is equipped with a bleeder valve, open it now and bleed the trapped liquid in the hose.
15. Disconnect transfer hose from the filled forklift tank. Secure hose under lid of the storage tank.
16. Make sure no propane leaks are present and everything is secured.
17. Place the filled forklift tank back on the forklift, quickly reconnect the fuel line and open the service valve.
18. Drive safely.

[^0]:    PLEASE SPEAK TO YOUR ROUTE DRVER OR CAIL THE OFFIGE IF ANY OF YOUR TANKS EXHIBIT THESE CHARACTERISTICS. WE WILL GLADLY INSPECT THE TANK AT NO CHARGE AND REPAIR THE TANK

