

GAS TANK SEALER **Application Instructions**

This applies to both metal and fiberglass tanks.

READ THIS COMPLETE INSTRUCTION SHEET BEFORE STARTING

Preparation

1. All traces of oil and gasoline should first be removed by pouring about 1 pint of acetone or lacquer thinner into the tank, and rotating the tank several times to thoroughly sluice the sides with solvent. Dispose of the contaminated solution. Allow to dry.
2. Rinse the tank with Dawn Dish Soap and Hot Water. Rinse and allow to dry.
3. **ADDITIONAL STEP FOR ALUMINUM TANKS:** Add two tablespoons of LYE (Drano) to one gallon of water. **ADD LYE TO WATER, NOT WATER TO LYE. WEAR PROTECTIVE GEAR.** Slosh the solution around in the tank for 30 seconds. Pour solution out and dispose. Rinse with water and pour off. Add 8oz of vinegar into a quart of water and slosh around in tank for 30 seconds. This neutralizes the lye. Pour off and rinse with water. Allow to dry.
4. Place a hand full of drywall screws with about a pint of acetone or lacquer thinner into the tank and shake them around vigorously for several minutes. These will dislodge any loose particles of rust, and in the case of plastic/fiberglass, rough up the surface. Dispose of the contaminated solution. Allow to dry.
5. Apply duct tape or masking tape to any weeping seams, holes or porous areas. This will stop any Gas Tank Sealer from oozing out, and will allow it to bridge over the hole. Plug the outlet ports with putty or Play-Doh.
6. If the tank has a good paint job, protect it from resin spillage by wrapping in a layer of GLADWRAP, then a layer of ALUMINUM FOIL, then another layer of GLADWRAP.

Mixing

BAD MIXING AND BAD MEASURING IS THE #1 CAUSE OF FAILURE!!

Mixing ratio is 2 parts A : 1 part B. Gas Tank Sealer resins should be at room temperature. Colder than 65 °F will make resin thick and not flow well, hotter than 85 °F will make in runny, so it doesn't stick to the sides well, and it will cure too quickly. Mix up the required amount of Gas Tank Sealer (one unit should treat UP TO two x five gallon tanks, this will depend entirely on the total surface area)

There is NO relationship of volume to surface area. ie:

Tank: 12"x 12"x12" = 7.48 gals = 864 sq inches

Tank: 12" x 144" x 1" = 7.48 gals = 2040 sq inches

If you are only treating ONE 5 gal (or smaller) tank, then divide parts A & B in half. You could use a dipstick to gauge this. **DO NOT** mix anything less than **HALF UNITS!** You may apply a second application within 24 hours if you want to use up the resin. This is, of course, good insurance on a bad tank, or one with many baffles etc.

In a separate plastic container (margarine tube etc.) mix the two parts together thoroughly for at **least 2 minutes**. Scrape around the sides to ensure all resin is blended together.

Application

1. Pour into the tank, then immediately seal up the filler hole with GLADWRAP and an elastic band. Swill the tank around in every direction for several minutes to obtain a good layer of Gas Tank Sealer over all surfaces. Remove the filler cap, GLADWRAP seal, and pour out any excess. Allow to drain upside down for a few minutes.
2. If you have a built in fuel filter, blow air into the fuel line port for about 10 minutes. This will clear the filter of any Gas Tank Sealer.
3. Trim up any excess material as soon as the Gas Tank Sealer becomes plastic like. This can be scraped out with a sharp knife at this point (usually about 40-60 Min after mixing) Place the tank in a warm 70-90 °F place and allow to cure for 24-36 hours before putting gasoline in the tank.
4. If you want, or need to apply a second coat, you must do so while the first coat is still tacky (usually within 24 hours)
5. If you can elevate the temperature of the tank to 140 °f for 4 hours, this will 'post cure' the resin and the tank may be put into immediate service.