Technical Bulletin

JOHNSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Princeton, Iowa 52768-0096

JOHNSON'S FUEL TANK LINER
Part No. Series 238-00

DESCRIPTION:

Johnson's Fuel Tank Liner is a Polymer Coating for Fuel Tank Repair. It provides a simple and effective method for repairing gas and fuel tanks as long as DIRECTIONS ARE READ AND STRICTLY FOLLOWED. This product will seal small leaks and prevent future leaks from forming. WARNING: Some aftermarket additives may not be compatible with this product.

- THICKER FORMULA - Covers in one coat!
- STAYS FLEXIBLE - Will not crack even if tank is dented.
- RESISTANT TO ALL FUELS WITH ADDITIVES - and of course water.
- ADHERES VERY WELL - Will not peel off tank to clog fuel system.

PHYSICAL DATA:

Hazards	**Extremely Flammable**
Flash Point	**21°F**
Appearance	**Purple, Clear Liquid**
Viscosity	**4000 kcps**
Odor	**Ketone Solvent Smell**

USAGE:

Safety First! Because of the extreme flammability of both the fumes from fuel residues and the solvent in Fuel Tank Liner, safety procedures should be strictly followed and enforced. Use in well ventilated areas away from flame, sparks and heat sources. Avoid breathing vapors and avoid contact with skin and eyes. FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY!

Preparation is the key! As anyone familiar to gas tank repair knows, the largest portion of the time is used for cleaning and preparing the tank. Draining all fuel, steaming and removing all moisture, then removing rust and scale are the keys to a quality repair and should not be rushed.

Fuel Tank Liner may be reused after pouring the excess back out of a tank. This makes the gallon size container a wise choice because of it's lower cost per job. When Fuel Tank Liner is to be reused, it may likely need to be thinned with M.E.K. (Methyl Ethyl Ketone) or Acetone to it's original consistency. Cans should never be left open to avoid thickening.

DIRECTIONS:

1. Drain gas from tank.
2. Sending unit, floats, filters, and all gasoline should be removed.
3. Remove loose rust and corrosion from inside tank.
4. Clean tank by steaming with water and a mild degreaser. Do not use boilout compounds or strong acids. Steam until NO gas fumes remain.
5. Sealer will not plug large holes. They must be soldered or patched prior to sealing. Use extreme care when soldering gas tanks.
6. It is critical that the tank be completely dry. Air dry by using a blower or rinse out the tank with a pint of MEK (Methyl Ethyl Ketone). Do not reuse the water filled M.E.K. but allow it to evaporate. A second rinse with M.E.K. will assure that the tank is dry. Caution should be used. Follow label directions. The tank is should now be ready to seal.
7. Use tape or stoppers to plug all holes except the one used for filling and draining the tank liner.
8. Pour 1 to 2 quarts of Johnson's Fuel Tank Liner into the gas tank. Plug the filler opening. Slosh the tank (rotate it in every direction) to ensure complete coating of the inside. Avoid shaking. A thorough coating is critical to insure a tight seal. Pour excess sealer back into the original can for use at a later date. Since Johnson's Fuel Tank Liner is thicker than some, take care to insure that all areas of the tank are completely coated.
9. Remove all plugs from tank openings and allow to air dry for 24 hours minimum. Do not use heat or blowers to speed curing as this can adversely affect the coating by causing bubbles. Tank Liner is cured when no solvent smell remains. For badly damaged or rusted tanks a second coat is a good idea.
10. Reassemble tank parts, applying a small amount of grease to the sending unit to avoid sticking to the coating.
11. For cleanup use M.E.K. or acetone. Wash hands thoroughly after use.
12. Do not store Johnson's Fuel Tank Liner, M.E.K. or Acetone near heat or flame.

CAUTION: NOT FOR USE ON PLASTIC TANKS OR TANKS INCORPORATING PLASTIC PARTS.

HANDLING:

Vapors form explosive mixtures with air. Keep away from heat sparks, open flames, pilot lights and other sources of ignition. Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wear chemical splash goggles. Refer to *OSHA Material Safety Data Sheets* for additional information.

In case of fire use water spray, dry chemical "alcohol form" or CO2. Water spray may be ineffective in fighting fire. Use water spray to keep fire exposed containers cool.

WASTE DISPOSAL:

Attention: All Johnson Fuel Tank Liner containers are hazardous when emptied. All hazard precautions must be observed.