

U.S. SAWS™

JOINT FILL SOLUTION GROUP

Polymer Pump Cleaning Instructions

Cleaning and storage process if the machine will not be used for more than 24 hours.

POLYUREA

Step 1.

Dispense all remaining material out of the machine by running it straight through the manifold with a static mixer in place. Disposing of cured material is safer than disposing of the liquid. If there is a large amount (more than a gallon) left in the tanks, the material may be pumped back into a storage bucket for later use. Remove the lines from the back of the manifold to make this easier. It is advisable to do part A and part B separately to avoid cross contamination.

Step 2.

When the tanks and lines are empty, pour $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of Xylene (or other type of solvent used for thinning oil-based paints) Products like Metzger McGuire M-Flush may also be used. Use a separate toilet bowl brush to clean each tank with the solvent in the tanks. Turn the pump on about half speed and pump into a waste bucket until all the polyurea is pumped out and the solvent just starts coming out.

Step 3.

Stop the pump and remove the lines from the back of the manifold. Put the A line into the A tank and the B line into the B tank and cycle the solvent through for a minimum of 5 minutes.

Step 4.

Re-attach the lines to the back of the manifold and pump the solvent into a container and dispose of it properly. Do not reuse it.

Step 5.

Pour $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon of new solvent into the tanks and pump this through the system. It should be coming out clear when it runs out.

Step 6.

Pour $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of hydraulic oil into each tank. Turn on the pump about half speed and pump into a waste bucket. Run until all the residual solvent is pushed out by the hydraulic fluid and clean hydraulic oil is coming out.

Step 7.

Stop the pump. Grease the zerk fittings on the manifold until grease comes out the holes in the tip. This will help prevent oil from leaking. Install the Nightcap and Retainer nut

EPOXY

DO NOT USE SOLVENT

Step 1.

Dispense all remaining material out of the machine by running it straight through the manifold with a static mixer in place. Disposing of cured material is safer than disposing of the liquid. If there is a large amount (more than a gallon) left in the tanks, the material may be pumped back into a storage bucket for later use. Remove the lines from the back of the manifold to make this easier. It is advisable to do part A and part B separately to avoid cross contamination.

Step 2.

Pour 1 gallon of hydraulic oil into each tank. Turn on the pump about half speed and pump into a waste bucket. Run until all the epoxy is pushed out by the hydraulic fluid and clean hydraulic oil is coming out.

Step 3.

Stop the pump. Grease the zerk fittings on the manifold until grease comes out the holes in the tip. This will help prevent oil from leaking. Install the Nightcap and Retainer nut.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- Perform this operation in a well-ventilated area
- Do NOT smoke when cleaning the pump
- Do NOT clean the pump near open flames or welders
- Wear splash proof goggles
- Wear solvent proof gloves
- Dispose of all waste in accordance with local laws

WHAT YOU NEED

- 1-1/2 gallons of solvent (Xylene or equivalent)
- 2 Gallons of Hydraulic Oil (AW-32 is a common type)
- Solvent proof gloves
- Waste buckets
- Rags or Paper towels
- Splash proof goggles
- (optional) 2 toilet bowl brushes

OTHER INFORMATION

The purpose of cleaning the pump thoroughly is so that it works properly the next time you need to use it. U.S.SAWS highly recommends the following practices:

- Test the pump several days before you need it, especially if it's been sitting for more than a month.
- Keep spare parts on hand
- Don't cross contaminate polyurea and epoxy
- Make sure the polyol and isocyanate are going into the correct tank. Not all manufacturers use the same A&B pattern.

