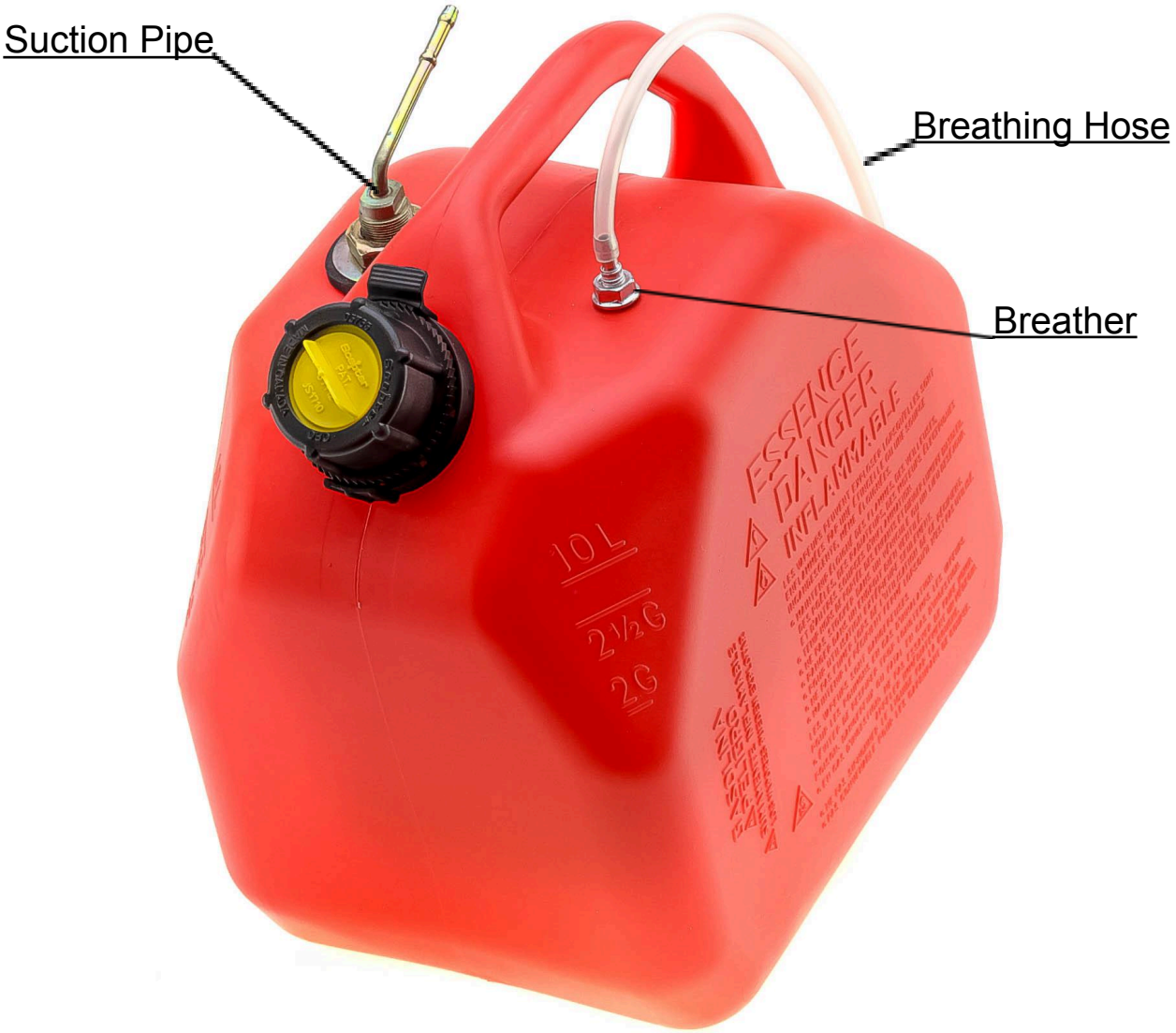
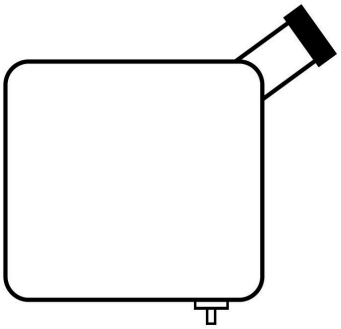
TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUEL TANKS



Version 1.00

ALUMINIUM FUEL OUTLET



- If the tank does not come with a preinstalled vertical suction pipe or outlet, you must connect the aluminium fuel outlet to the bottom of the tank.
- Find a flat clean surface and drill the hole with an 8mm drill bit. Make sure the hole is clean from debris on the surface and inside the tank. Remove all the debris from the tank by shaking the tank.
- Run through the small hole a wire no more than 1.5mm thick until you reach the filling inlet hole.
- Thread the aluminium inlet onto the wire until it comes through the small hole.
- Tighten the nut. Ensure there is a rubber o-ring at both ends of the aluminium outlet.

BREATHING HOSE

- Breather is required for correct operation of the heater. All the white tanks have a breather already installed in the lid. Some tanks have a breather from the factory that needs to be open when the heater is running.
- Flexible transparent fuel hose is used to connect to the breather at the top of the tank if the tank is equipped with it.
- If the fuel tank is installed in the exterior, the installation of this hose is optional. It is recommended to use it as a prevention of water getting into the fuel tank.
- If the fuel tank is installed in the interior, the installation is mandatory. Connect one end of the hose to the aluminium outlet and the other end must go through the floor to the exterior. This will stop fuel vapours getting inside your vehicle or cabin.

Warning: Do not install fuel tanks that are vented directly to the interior into the space that is intended for living or sleeping of passengers (cabin of the vehicle, boat etc). If you need to do that, you have to install an external breather and use a breathing hose as described above.

EXPOSURE TO DIRECT SUNLIGHT

- All the white tanks use a transparent plastic and therefore are not suitable for use where the tank may be exposed to direct sunlight. If your tank will be exposed to the direct sunlight (mounted in the exterior) you must use the tank that is not made of the white transparent plastic.

- The UV radiation (sunlight) makes a chemical reaction causing a significant lowering of the quality of the diesel. In the worst case scenario this can lead to permanent damage of the fuel pump or fuel injection system.

NOMINAL CAPACITY

- The name of the fuel tank indicates the maximum capacity the tank is able to contain measured at room temperature and is for indication purposes only.

- The test of the capacity has been performed by filling the tank to the edge of the filling cap which provides an accurate measurement.

- Some tanks have a rated capacity indicated by the manufacturer as lower or higher than the nominal capacity listed by HEATPORT. The real capacity that should be expected from the tank is about 90% of the nominal capacity minus the volume of the "dead" capacity which is the fuel sitting lower than the fuel outlet or the tip of the suction pipe.