

SAMPLING FOR DIESEL TANKS



Indications of contamination with bacteria | Suspicion of diesel plague



1 Preparation

Prepare the set for specimen collection.

For your safety: Put on disposable gloves. Wearing protective goggles is recommended.

Notes on the OELCHECK sampling pump



Taking the fuel sample is particularly easy with the OELCHECK sample pump. It is optimized for filling the sample vessels from our All-inclusive analysis kits. With the help of this vacuum pump and the supplied hose, you suck directly into the screwed-on sample vessel.

The pump stays clean and can be re-used as often as you like. Only the tube is disposed as oil-polluted waste. A new tube must be used each time a sample is taken.

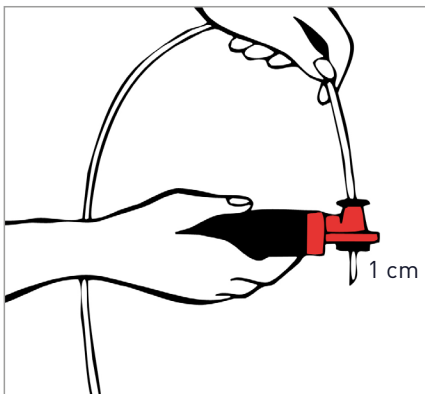
Components of the sampling pump:

1. Tube (Ø 6 mm or rather 5 mm)
2. Screw connection
3. Seal ring
4. Pump thread
5. Valve ball (Don't lose it!)
6. Cylinder
7. Cap in kit-color*
8. Sample bottle* (100 ml)



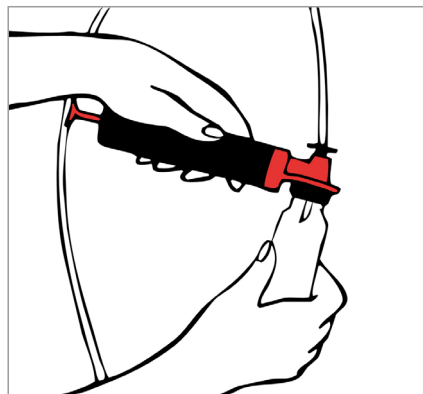
* The all-inclusive analysis kit is not included

How to proceed



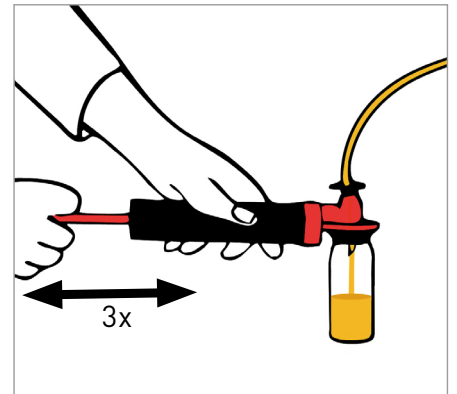
2 Clean the sampling point to avoid impurities.

- Use the enclosed knife to shorten the length of the tube. Dipstick length plus 20 cm is ideal.
- Once you have loosened the pump screw connection, push the tube through the opening. Allow the end of the tube to protrude approx. 1 cm beyond the thread. In this way, fuel cannot get into the pump and fuel can run unhindered into the vessel.



3 Secure the system by tightening the screw connection.

- Remove the sample bottle from the protective film, screw off the lid and screw the bottle onto the pump thread.
- Pull the tube straight. Place it in the fuel so that it does not touch the ground. If necessary, fix it with cable ties to a support (e.g. dipstick).

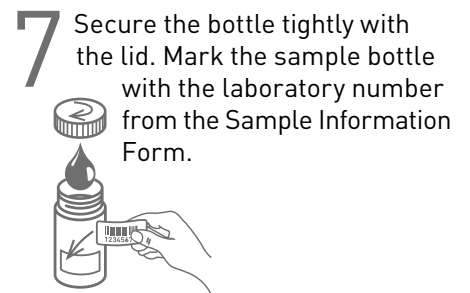
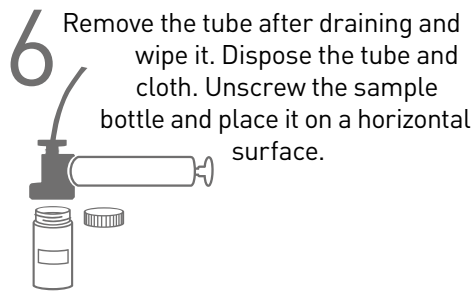
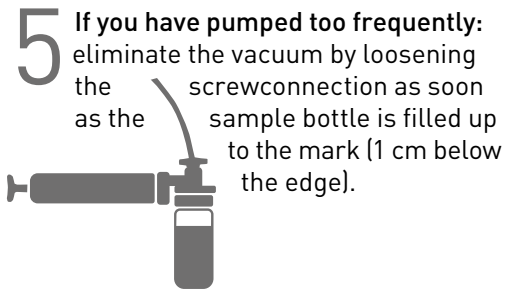


4 Pump the fuel evenly into the sample bottle using three full strokes of the pump.

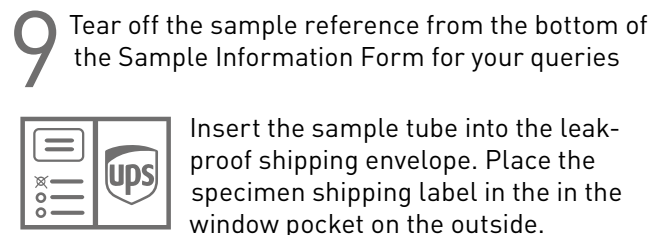
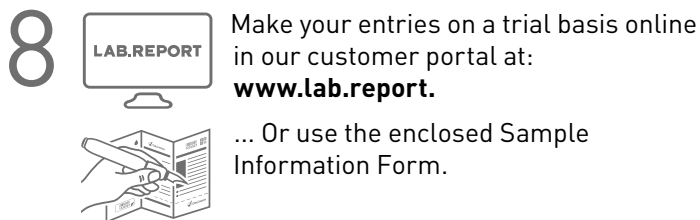
The vacuum created by three pump strokes should be sufficient to fill the bottle up to the 80 ml mark. Wait! Keep the bottle upright and the pump level.

If the screw connection is tightened and the sample bottle is screwed on, but no vacuum is created, the small valve ball is likely to be missing. This could happen when the pump was opened during cleaning on a previous occasion. (see above: point 5)

Proceed as follows



Enter data | Sample shipment



Send the sample to OELCHECK (free of charge within Germany with the enclosed UPS return slip).

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Important!

Bacterial growth takes place in particular at the boundary layer between fuel and a possible water phase. The bacteria feed mainly on the biodiesel component, which can be present in fuel at up to 7 % (V/V) in accordance with EN 590.

Therefore, the sample for the contamination test should preferably be taken near the bottom and not on the surface of the tank. The deeper the sample is drawn, the greater the probability that water or even biosludge will be entrained. This is needed for a meaningful test result.

Ideally, the sample is taken at the boundary layer. In addition to fuel, water and biosludge are also present there. If necessary, you can use a dipstick, folding rule or the sample hose to determine the position of the boundary layer.

Alternatively, you can draw the sample from tanks that have a tap for sampling on the bottom side, draw the sample via this tap. This makes it much easier to obtain representative samples enormously.

Samples that are not drawn correctly will lead to a false negative test result!



Further instructions can be found at <https://en.oelcheck.com/about-oelcheck/downloads/sampling-guides/>