

Thank you for purchasing a Sealey power product. Manufactured to a high standard this product will, if used according to these instructions and properly maintained, give you years of trouble free performance.



IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING THE PRODUCT, PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. NOTE THE SAFE OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS, WARNINGS, AND CAUTIONS. USE THIS PRODUCT CORRECTLY, AND WITH CARE FOR THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH IT IS INTENDED. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY CAUSE DAMAGE, OR PERSONAL INJURY, AND WILL INVALIDATE THE WARRANTY.

The use of symbols in this document is to attract your attention to possible danger, and reminders, the symbols and warnings themselves do not eliminate any danger, nor are they substitutes for proper accident prevention measures.

1. SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

- ✓ Use the tool only for its intended purpose.
- ✓ Disconnect the tool from the air supply before servicing, changing accessories or performing other maintenance.
- ✓ Maintain the pump in top condition. Keep it clean for best and safest performance.
- ✓ When using the optional hose kit, always fit the hose bracket to the pump and insert the hose through the bracket grommet. Failure to do so may damage the pump unit.
- ✓ Keep all flammable materials away from the pump when operating.
- ✓ Dispose of oil and waste material in accordance with local regulations.
- ✗ DO NOT direct oil at yourself or others.
- ✗ DO NOT operate the tool while under the influence of drugs, alcohol or intoxicating medication.
- ✗ DO NOT remove the regulator from the pump. Removal will invalidate the warranty.
- ✗ DO NOT dismantle the tool. Return it to your supplier if problems occur. Tampering with the pump will invalidate the warranty.
- ✗ DO NOT use the pump at temperatures below 2°C.

2. OPERATION

The transfer pump is designed for pumping most fluids (see comparison chart for details) from a drum into another suitable container or surface. We do not recommend any other use.

2.1. GENERAL USE (figs 1 & 2):

- 2.1.1. Screw the uptake (B) into the bottom of the pump (A).
- 2.1.2. Extend the uptake pipe (B) to the required length.
- 2.1.3. Tighten the locking collar (C).
- 2.1.4. Screw the pump into the drum (D).
- 2.1.5. Screw down the locking ring (E) to secure the pump in the desired position.
- 2.1.6. Connect the air line (F) to the pump.
- 2.1.7. Adjust the air pressure by pulling out the regulator knob (Fig 3. G) and turning it to increase or decrease the pressure (H). When the correct air pressure is reached (between 2 and 7 bar - see specifications), set the regulator by pushing the knob back in (I).
- 2.1.8. Open the on/off tap.
- 2.1.9. Grip the trigger and squeeze to discharge the oil into a suitable container.

Fig.

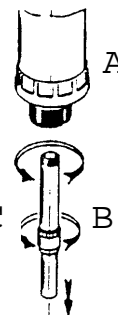


Fig. 2

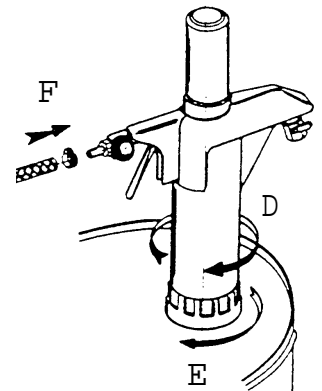


Fig. 3

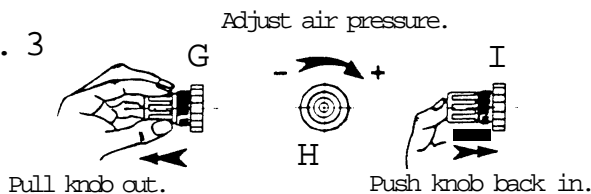


Fig. 4

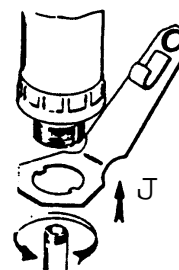
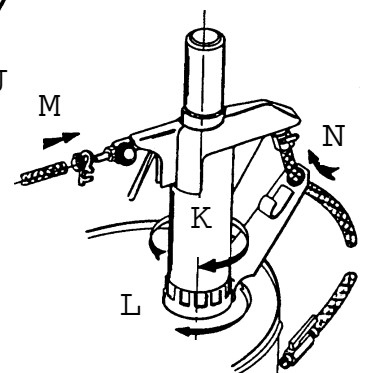


Fig. 5



2.2. OPERATIONS FOR USE WITH THE TP90/HK OPTIONAL HOSE KIT:

- 2.2.1. Follow steps 2.1.1 - 2.1.3 above.
- 2.2.2. Fix the hose bracket (Fig 4. J) over the slots on the pump body.
- 2.2.3. Screw the pump (Fig 5. K) into the drum.
- 2.2.4. Screw down the locking ring (L) to secure the pump in the desired position.
- 2.2.5. Connect the air line (M) to the pump.
- 2.2.6. Connect the hose (N) to the pump through the hose bracket.
- 2.2.7. Adjust the air pressure as in 2.1.7 above.
- 2.2.8. Fix the trigger lock in the ON position.
- 2.2.9. Open the on/off tap at the end of the hose to control the pump and fluid flow.

NOTE: When pumping oil at temperatures below 10°C, the pump output may be restricted. Attaching the TP90/HK may also restrict pump output. Output may be increased by unscrewing and removing the inlet valve from the bottom of the uptake pipe.

3. SPECIFICATIONS

Air Pressure Regulator7 bar max
 Air Inlet.....1/4" BSP or 6mm bore hose tail pipe
 Maximum Air Pressure100 psi
 Minimum Air Pressure30 psi
 Air Consumption (ISO 68 @ 10ltrs)/min125ltrs/min
 ExhaustDouble baffled
 Maximum sound level at 1mtr.....74 dB

4. TROUBLESHOOTING

| | |
|---|---|
| The air piston does not operate. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The air pressure is too low. 2. The minimum recommended air pressure is 30psi. |
| The air piston stalls. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Release trigger momentarily and re-apply. 2. Tap the top of the air cylinder using the palm of your hand. Do not use a hammer, timber, or anything else which may damage the cylinder. 3. Piston may be frozen, see below. 4. Re-adjust regulator to increase air pressure. |
| Frost on air cylinder - air piston stalled. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Piston may be frozen due to excess water in the air line supply. 2. Release the trigger for a few minutes and allow the pump to thaw. 3. Fit a filter or filter/lubricator to reduce the water content in the air supply. |

Declaration of Conformity

We, the sole UK distributor, declare that the product listed below is in conformity with the following EEC standards and directives.

Air Operated Transfer Pump, model no: TP90

89/392/EEC
 Supply of Machinery
 (Safety) Regulations 1992 (SI 1992 No. 3073) as amended



The construction file for this product is held by the Manufacturer and may be inspected on request by contacting Jack Sealey Ltd

Signed by John Sealey

Date 1st February 1998

For Jack Sealey Ltd.

Sole UK distributor of Sealey Power Products

IMPORTANT

NO RESPONSIBILITY IS ACCEPTED FOR INCORRECT USE OF THIS EQUIPMENT.

WARRANTY

GUARANTEE IS 12 MONTHS FROM PURCHASE DATE. PROOF OF PURCHASE WILL BE REQUIRED FOR ANY CLAIM.

INFORMATION

PLEASE CALL US FOR A COPY OF OUR LATEST CATALOGUE.



Sealey Group
 Bury St. Edmunds,
 Suffolk.

TP90 - 73 - 110298



01284 757500



01284 703534

E-mail: sales@sealey.co.uk

CHEMICAL COMPATABILITY CHART

RATING KEY: A = Excellent B = Good C = Fair to poor

| CHEMICAL NAME | RATING | CHEMICAL NAME | RATING | CHEMICAL NAME | RATING |
|-----------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|
| Acetonitrile (Methyl) | A | Calcium Sulfate (Gypsum) | A | Latex | A |
| Adipic Acid (Hexanedioic) | B | Calcium Sulfide | A | Lauryl Alcohol | A |
| Allyl Alcohol | A | Calcium Sulfite | A | Lead Acetate (Sugar of Lead) | B |
| Amyl (1-Pentanol) | B | Calgon® | A | Lead Nitrate | B |
| Butyl (Butanol) | B | Camphor | B | Lead Sulfamate | B |
| Ethyl (Ethanol) | A | Carinol (Methnol) | B | Lime Bleach | B |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | B | Carbon Dioxide (Carbonic) | A | Lime Sulfur | A |
| Methyl alcohol | A | Carbonic Acid (Liquid) | B | Linoleic Acid | B |
| Propyl (Propanol) | B | Citric Acid | B | Lithium Chloride | A |
| Aluminium Chloride | A | Cobalt Chloride | A | Lubricating Oils | A |
| Aluminium Fluoride | B | Copper Acetate | B | Magnesium Carbonate | A |
| Aluminium Hydroxide | B | Copper Chloride | A | Magnesium Chloride | A |
| Aluminium Nitrate | A | Copper Cyanide | A | Magnesium Hydroxide | B |
| Aluminium Potassium | A | Copper Nitrate Hexahydrate | A | Magnesium Nitrate | A |
| Ammonia Anh, Liquid | B | Copper Sulfate (Blue) | A | Manganese (II) Chloride | A |
| Ammonium Alum | A | Cyclohexanol | B | Manganese Nitrate | A |
| Ammonium Bicarbonate | A | Decane | B | Mercuric Chloride | A |
| Ammonium Chloride | A | Denatured Alcohol | A | Mercuric Cyanide | B |
| Ammonium Fluoride | B | Detergent Solutions | A | Mercurous Nitrate | B |
| Ammonium Hydroxide | B | Diesel Oil (Fuel ASTM #2) | B | Mercury | A |
| Ammonium Nitrate | A | Diethanol Amine | B | Mercury Salts | A |
| Ammonium Nitrite | A | Diethylene Glycol (Digol) | A | Methane | A |
| Ammonium Oxalate | A | Diisobutylene | B | Methanol | B |
| Ammonium Phosphate | A | Dipropylene Glycol | A | Methyl Alcohol | A |
| Ammonium Phosphate | A | Disinfectant Deodorant | A | Methyl Amine | B |
| Ammonium Phosphate | A | Epsom Salts Magnesium | A | Methylamine | B |
| Ammonium Sulfate | A | Ethylalcohol (Ethanol) | A | Mineral Oil (Petroleum) | B |
| Ammonium Sulfide | A | Ethylene Diamine | B | Nickel Chloride | A |
| Ammonium Sulfite | A | Ethylene Glycol (Ethylene) | A | Nickel Nitrate (Dinitrate) | A |
| Amyl Alcohol | B | Ferric Chloride | A | Nickel Sulfate | A |
| Antiformin | B | Ferric Nitrate | A | Palmitic Acid | B |
| Anti-Freeze (Alcohol) | A | Ferric Sulfate | A | Paraffins (Paraffin Oil) | A |
| Anti-Freeze (Glycol) | A | Ferrous Chloride | A | Phosphoric Acid - 10% | A |
| Antimony Trichloride | B | Ferrous Sulfate | A | Photographic | A |
| Arsenic Acid | B | Fluosilic Acid (Sand Acid) | B | Picric Acid (Carbazotic) | B |
| Barium Chloride Dihydrate | A | Formaldehyde (Formalin) | B | Plating Solution - Lead | B |
| Barium Chloride | A | Hydrochloric Acid 20% | B | Plating Solution - Tin | A |
| Barium Hydroxide (Barium) | A | Hydrocyanic Acid | B | Potassium Acetate | B |
| Barium Nitrate | A | Hydrogen Peroxide - 3% | B | Potassium Bicarbonate | A |
| Barium Sulfate (Blanc fixe) | A | Iodine | B | Potassium Bisulfate | A |
| Barium Sulfide | A | Isobutyl Alcohol (Isobutanol) | B | Potassium Bisulfite | A |
| Black Sulfate Liquor | B | Isooctane (Trimethylpentane) | A | Potassium Bromide | A |
| Borax (Sodium) | B | Isopropyl Alcohol | B | Potassium Carbonate | A |
| Boric Acid (Boracic) | A | Gallic Acid | B | Potassium Chlorate | A |
| Brine (Sodium) | A | Gelatin | A | Potassium Chloride | A |
| Butyl Alcohol (Butanol) | B | Glauber's Salt Sodium | A | Potassium Chromate | A |
| Butyl Amine (Aminobutane) | B | Glycerol (Glycerine) | A | Potassium Cyanide | A |
| Calcium Bisulfate | A | Glycolic Acid | A | Potassium Dichromate | A |
| Calcium Carbonate | A | Glycols | A | Potassium Hydroxide | B |
| Calcium Chlorate | A | Green Sulfate Liquor | B | Potassium Iodide | A |
| Calcium Chloride | A | Heptanal | A | Potassium Nitrate (Salpeter) | A |
| Calcium Nitrate | A | Hydrochloric Acid - 10% | B | Potassium Nitrite | B |
| Calcium Permanganate | A | Lactic Acid | B | Potassium Phosphate | A |

RATING KEY: A = Excellent B = Good C = Fair to poor

| CHEMICAL NAME | RATING | CHEMICAL NAME | RATING | CHEMICAL NAME | RATING |
|--------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Potassium Silicate | A | Sodium Cyanide | A | Tallow | B |
| Potassium Sulfate | A | Sodium Dichromate | A | Tanning Liquors/Oil | A |
| Potassium Sulfide | A | Sodium Fluoride | A | Tar, Bituminous (Coal Tar) | B |
| Potassium Sulfite | A | Sodium Hydrogene Sulfite | B | Tartaric Acid | B |
| Propargyl Alcohol | A | Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic) | B | Tertiary Butyl Alcohol | B |
| Propyl Alcohol (1-Propanol) | B | Sodium Oxalate | A | Tetraethyl Lead | B |
| Propylene Glycol (Methyl) | A | Sodium Peroxide (Sodium) | B | Transformer Oil (Petroleum) | B |
| Protein Solutions | A | Sodium Phosphate Tribasic | B | Triethylene Glycol (TEG) | A |
| Rosin | A | Sodium Silicates (Water) | A | Uric Acid | A |
| Rust Inhibitors | A | Sodium Sulfate (Glauber's) | A | Urea (Carbamide) | B |
| Salicylic Acid | B | Sodium Sulfide | A | Varnish Oil (Oil of) | B |
| Salt Water (Brine) | A | Sodium Sulfite | A | Viscose Spinning Solution | A |
| Silicone Oils (Versilube etc.) | A | Sodium Thiosulfate | A | Water - De-ionised | A |
| Silver Nitrate | B | Stannic Chloride (Tin) | A | Water - Distilled | A |
| Soap Solution | A | Stannous Chloride (Tin Salt) | A | Water - Fresh | A |
| Sodium Aluminate | A | Starch | A | Waxes | A |
| Sodium Bicarbonate (Baking) | A | Stearic Acid | B | White Sulfate Liquor | B |
| Sodium Bisulfate (Nitre) | A | Sucrose Solution (Sugar) | A | Zinc Ammonium Chloride | A |
| Sodium Borate | A | Sulfite Liquors | A | Zinc Chloride/Solution | B |
| Sodium Chlorate | A | Sulfuric Acid - 10% | B | Zinc Sulfate | A |
| Sodium Chloride (Table) | A | Sulfurous Acid | B | | |
| Sodium Chromate | A | Tall Oil (Liquid Rosin) | A | | |



Sealey Group
Bury St. Edmunds,
Suffolk.



01284 757500

01284 703534