

# Tank Cleaner Solid



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# Tank Cleaner Solid



## How to blend and prepare

Always wear relevant personal protection gear - Tank Cleaner Solid (TCS) has a high basic PH-value of  $>14$ . Therefore, both eyes and skin must be protected.

Open the lid of the bucket, cut the powder bag hiding inside, and pour the powder from the bag on top of the solid soap that is in the bottom of the bucket. Use a hand drill machine and a blender wing.

Add 5-liters of water and blend for 7-10 minutes. The bucket will be 45-55 degrees hot. After blending the bucket, it will contain 8 Ltr. of ready TCS.

The blended TCS will last as is for a long time and will never separate again. It means that the blend can be done in due time before use and it will not delay the operation and it can be used in small portions if desired.

# Tank Cleaner Solid



## Mixing and dosage

Tank Cleaner Solid (TCS) is twenty times more concentrated than traditional cleaners in 200-Liter drums. It therefore means that the cleaner solid shall be used only in fractions of the volume normally used. The following guidelines compares the mixture ratio used for TCS compared to traditional cleaner:

Std. Cleaner/ Tank Cleaner Solid / One Bucket = Liters of washing water

2% Before = 0,10% TCS. / One Bucket = 8 liters makes 8.000 Ltr.

3% Before = 0,15% TCS. / One Bucket = 8 liters makes 5.333 Ltr.

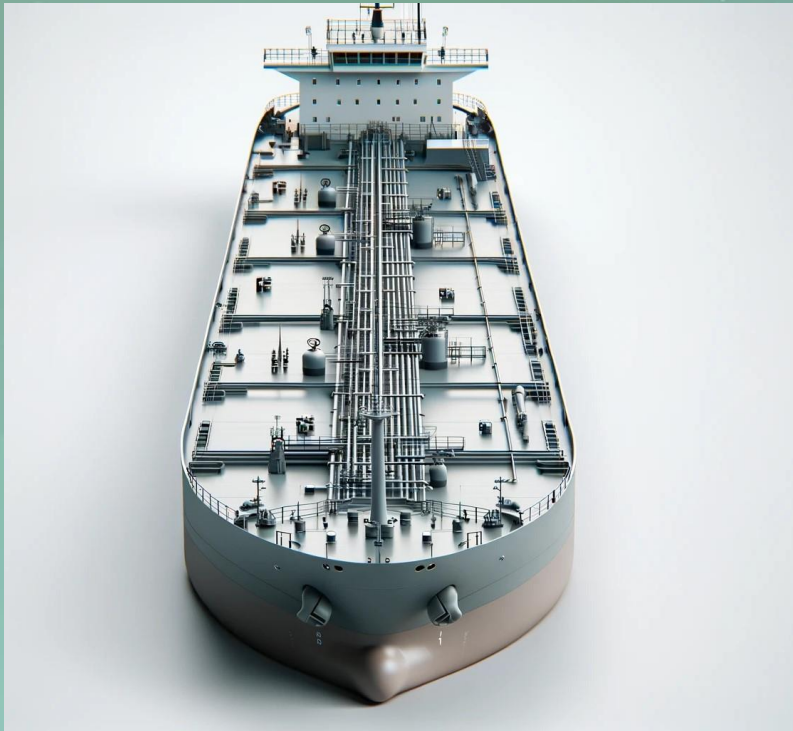
4% Before = 0,20% TCS. / One Bucket = 8 liters makes 4.000 Ltr.

5% Before = 0,25% TCS. / One Bucket = 8 liters makes 3.200 Ltr.

6% Before = 0,30% TCS. / One Bucket = 8 liters makes 2.666 Ltr.

8% Before = 0,40% TCS. / One Bucket = 8 liters makes 2.000 Ltr.

# Tank Cleaner Solid



## Usage, methods and best practices

Tank Cleaner Solid (TCS) works well both in ambient temperatures and with heating, no matter if direct cleaning or in circulation. Moreover, the product works equally good with both FW and SW.

TCS is to be mixed as recommended in the TCS mixing guide – and used by Butterworth with washing water between 65 and 75 degrees celsius.

For difficult cargoes always start out with a little stronger solution, and then this can be reduced a bit over time, if the results shows it possible.

Alkali tank cleaning often leaves some white stains of hydroxide and/or if cleaning after FAME, also white traces of hydrocarbon on the tank surface.

White stains of hydroxide and hydrocarbon are flushed away during the following hot seawater wash, added some RSR acid to the washing water.