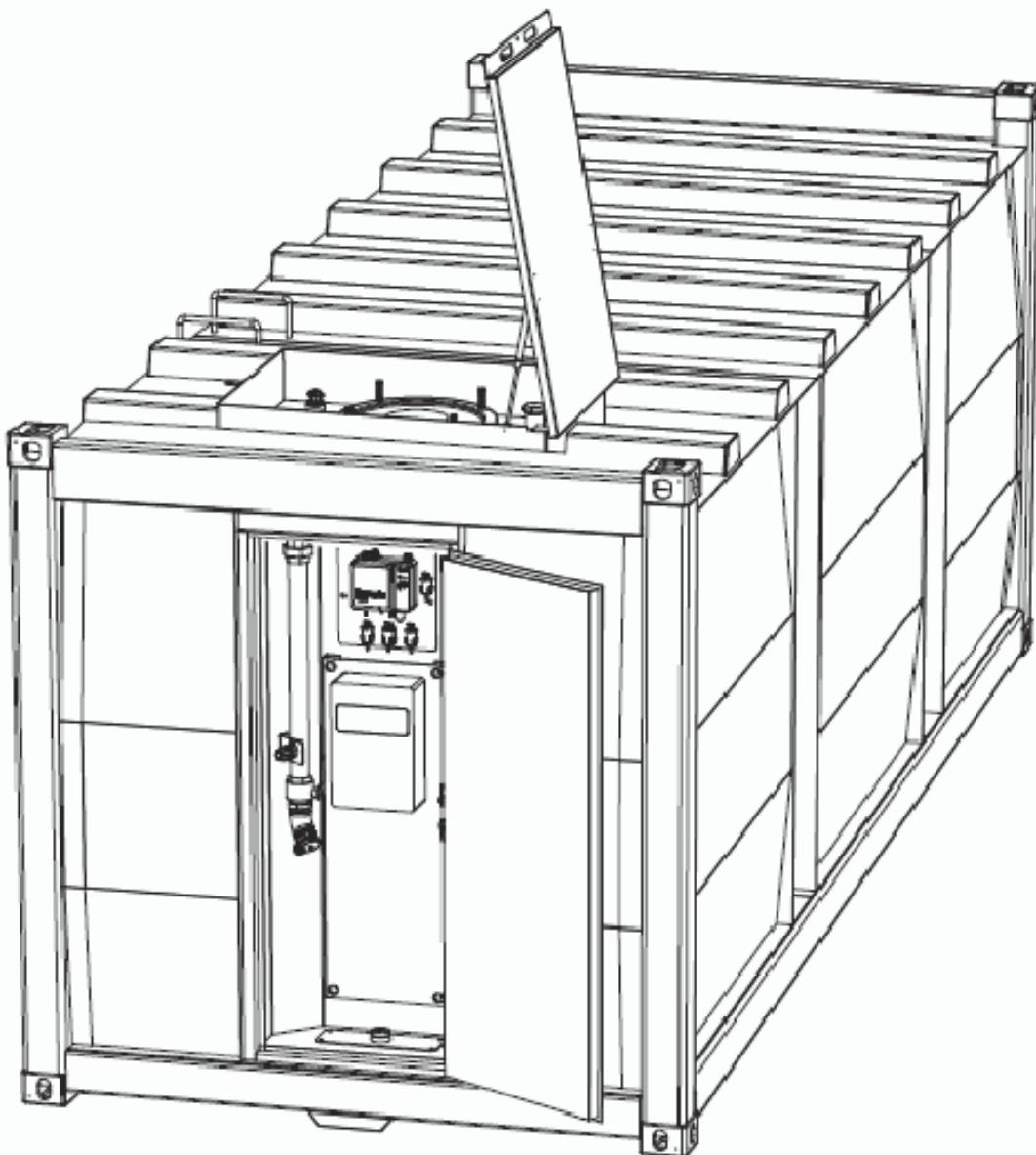


**Operating and Installation Instructions (OII)
KTE/KCE Storage Tank System for Diesel, Heating Oil
and Mineral Oil (Fresh and Waste Oil)**

**Kram
pitz**
TANKSYSTEM GMBH®



Type KTE/KCE: _____

Tank No.: _____

Year of
Construction: _____

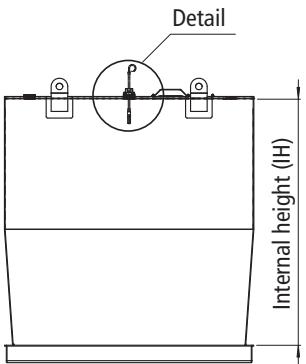
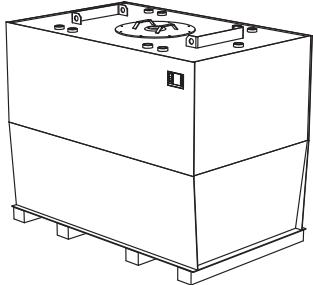
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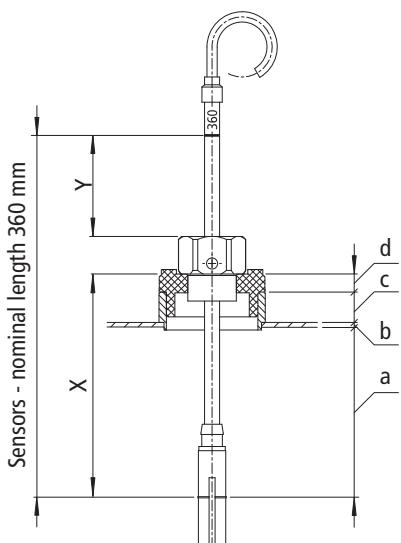
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Setting the Limit Indicator for the Storage Tank KTE

KTE - storage tank



Limit indicator detail,
setting measurements



| Type of tank | IH mm | b mm | X-GWG mm | Y mm |
|----------------|----------|---------|-------------|---------|
| KTE 950 | 1.484 | 4 | 110 | 225 |
| KTE 1500 | 1.484 | 4 | 110 | 225 |
| KTE 2000 | 1.484 | 4 | 110 | 225 |
| KTE 2500 | 1.484 | 4 | 110 | 225 |
| KTE 3000 | 1.484 | 4 | 110 | 225 |
| KTE 4000 | 1.484 | 4 | 110 | 225 |
| KTE 6000 | 1.498 | 4 | 111 | 224 |
| KTE 9000 | 1.498 | 4 | 111 | 224 |
| KTE 12000 | 1.993 | 4 | 136 | 199 |
| from KTE 15000 | 1.993 | 4 | 136 | 199 |

$$X\text{-GWG} = a + b + c + d$$

$$Y = 360 - 25 - X\text{-GWG}$$

$$a = IH - (IH \cdot 0,95)$$

a - height between tank roof and limit indicator contact point

b - roof thickness, (see table)

c - sleeve height (20 mm)

d - reduction height (12 mm)

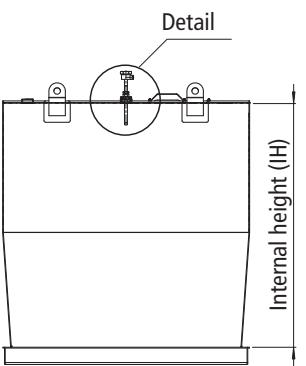
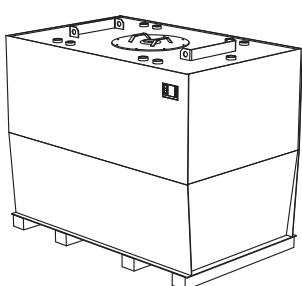
IH - Internal height

X-GWG - setting measurement for limit indicator

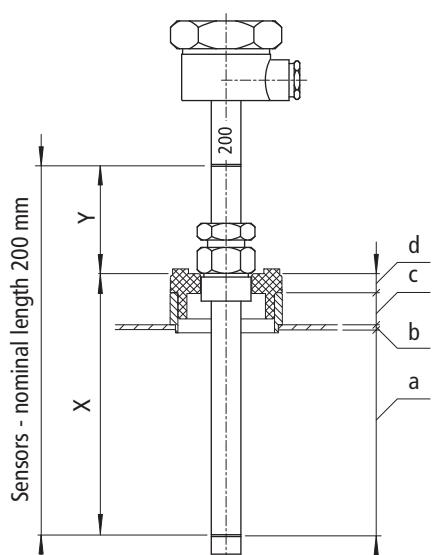
Y - monitoring (control) scale

Setting the Overfill Prevention Control for the Storage Tank KTE

KTE - storage tank



Overfill prevention control detail,
setting measurements



| Type of tank | IH mm | b mm | X-ÜSI mm | Y mm |
|----------------|----------|---------|-------------|---------|
| KTE 950 | 1.484 | 4 | 110 | 90 |
| KTE 1500 | 1.484 | 4 | 110 | 90 |
| KTE 2000 | 1.484 | 4 | 110 | 90 |
| KTE 2500 | 1.484 | 4 | 110 | 90 |
| KTE 3000 | 1.484 | 4 | 110 | 90 |
| KTE 4000 | 1.484 | 4 | 110 | 90 |
| KTE 6000 | 1.498 | 4 | 111 | 89 |
| KTE 9000 | 1.498 | 4 | 111 | 89 |
| KTE 12000 | 1.993 | 4 | 136 | 64 |
| from KTE 15000 | 1.993 | 4 | 136 | 64 |

$$X\text{-ÜSI} = a + b + c + d$$

$$Y = 200 - X\text{-ÜSI}$$

$$a = IH - (IH \cdot 0,95)$$

a - height between tank roof and overfill prevention control contact point

b - roof thickness, (see table)

c - sleeve height (20 mm)

d - reduction height (12 mm)

IH - Internal height

X-ÜSI - setting measurement for overfill prevention control

Y - monitoring (control) scale

Subject to technical changes!

- These technical operating and installation instructions (OII) describe the „KTE Storage Tank for Heating Oil, Diesel and Mineral Oil”. They give descriptions and instructions required by the operator to ensure correct operation, proper material maintenance and compliance with safety and occupational health and safety regulations.
- Tank system designation: The KTE storage tank for heating oil, diesel and mineral oil is hereafter referred to as KTE for reasons of simplicity.
- The table of contents provides an outline of the OII and gives the chapters and sub-sections including page numbers.
- Important instructions regarding technical safety and occupational health and safety are highlighted using the pictograms below.



CAUTION Operating procedures which must be strictly respected to avoid bodily injuries.



ATTENTION Operating procedures which must be strictly respected to avoid damages to or destruction of the system.



NOTE Technical requirements which must be particularly respected by the operator.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| KTE | - single-wall compact tank |
| WHG | - Federal German Water Act |
| TRbF | - German technical guidelines for flammable liquids |
| OII | - operating and installation instructions |

1. SAFETY GUIDELINES AND REGULATIONS

1.1 Safety Guidelines



CAUTION Maintenance and repair work on overfill prevention control and leakage warning devices may be carried out by authorised specialists only in accordance with § 19 l WHG.



CAUTION After connecting up the electronic components to the mains source, the installation will conduct potentially fatal electric voltages. Before commencing work on the electrical components, the main power cable connection must be disconnected.



CAUTION The tank may be only be entered via the opening provided for that purpose. The container must be completely emptied, cleaned and degassed. The person entering the tank must wear the appropriate protective equipment - in accordance with the requirements of the Law on Work and Health Protection.



WARNING No work such as drilling, welding, burning or grinding may be performed on the body of the tank, as it is enclosed by metal sheeting.



WARNING Operating errors or disregarding the information in the OAI, as well as the health and working safety provisions guidelines will lead to damage to the installation and the environment, harm to people, as well as to the expiry of the warranty claims.



WARNING Due to its single-walled design the KTE must be installed for the storage of water polluting media in an approved collecting pan

The KTE and its accessory and equipment parts must be maintained on a regular basis after they were taken into operation for the first time.

1.2 Operating Regulations

1.2.1 General operating regulations

Initial commissioning

Prior to the initial commissioning, the KTE plus any needed equipment must be checked for any visible damage.

Operational readiness

The installation must be continuously monitored, in order that any malfunctioning in the course of operation can be determined as early as possible, thus avoiding any further damage. Monitoring and correcting of malfunctions or faults must be undertaken by suitably qualified and trained personnel.

Temporary taking out of service

For a temporary taking out of service, the power supply to the KTE must be disconnected.

Restarting the installation

To restart the installation, the KTE must be checked to be working properly.

The following components must be checked:

- the electrical connections,
- the container and supply pipes for leak tightness.

1.2.2 Conduct regulations

1. The operator is obliged to maintain the KTE in proper working order, carry out any necessary repair work without delay and take any required safety measures according to the circumstances.
2. In the event of the operator being unable to determine the condition of the installation or effect the repairs, he must either seek advice from a qualified expert or conclude a maintenance contract with an approved qualified company.
3. The installation must not be used while in a defective condition, which could cause a hazard or danger.
4. Measures to eliminate or lessen any dangerous situations are to be immediately undertaken.
5. The prescribed safety installations are to be used.
6. The safety installations must be operated and maintained in such a way, that their function and effectiveness remain unimpaired.
7. Safety installations must especially not be bypassed or completely or even partially rendered inoperative.
8. Only approved water hazardous, non-inflammable liquids may be stored in the KTE. The approved liquids are indicated on the identification plate.
9. Filling the KTE must be carried out in such a way, that overfilling is avoided. Before filling, the level of the liquid in the tank interior must be checked. The amount of liquid required to fill the KTE must be determined.
10. The KTE filling and emptying processes using a tanker or drum must be constantly controlled by the operator.

1.2.3 Training the operating personnel

Operating personnel must familiarise themselves with both the use of the KTE and the contents of the operating instructions. They must be formally instructed in relation to the dangers of spills or leaks associated with storing and filling water hazardous liquids, as well as measures to avert such - before the initial operation, and subsequently in appropriate intervals, but at least once a year.

1.2.4 Repair and maintenance

During maintenance works, the KTE must neither be filled nor emptied.

Before repair work on the electrical system, make sure the entire system is dead (zero potential).

1.2.5 Technical safety inspections

| Name of inspecting authority | Inspected by | Date | Inspection certificate |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Visual inspection of tank | User | weekly | report |
| Visual inspection for tightness of connections to tank | User | weekly | report |
| Interior inspection of tank container – for volumes from 10,000 litres upwards | Qualified expert | every 5 years | Certification |
| Inspection of safety components (catch sump)** | User | Yearly | Certification |
| Functional testing of limit indicator** | For specialist use in accordance with § 19 I WHG | Yearly | Certification |
| Functional testing of overfill protection control** | For specialist use in accordance with § 19 I WHG | Yearly | Certification |
| Functional testing of liquid level gauge** | Elektro-Betrieb oder eingewiesenes Personal | Yearly | Certification |

* Following instruction from manufacturer

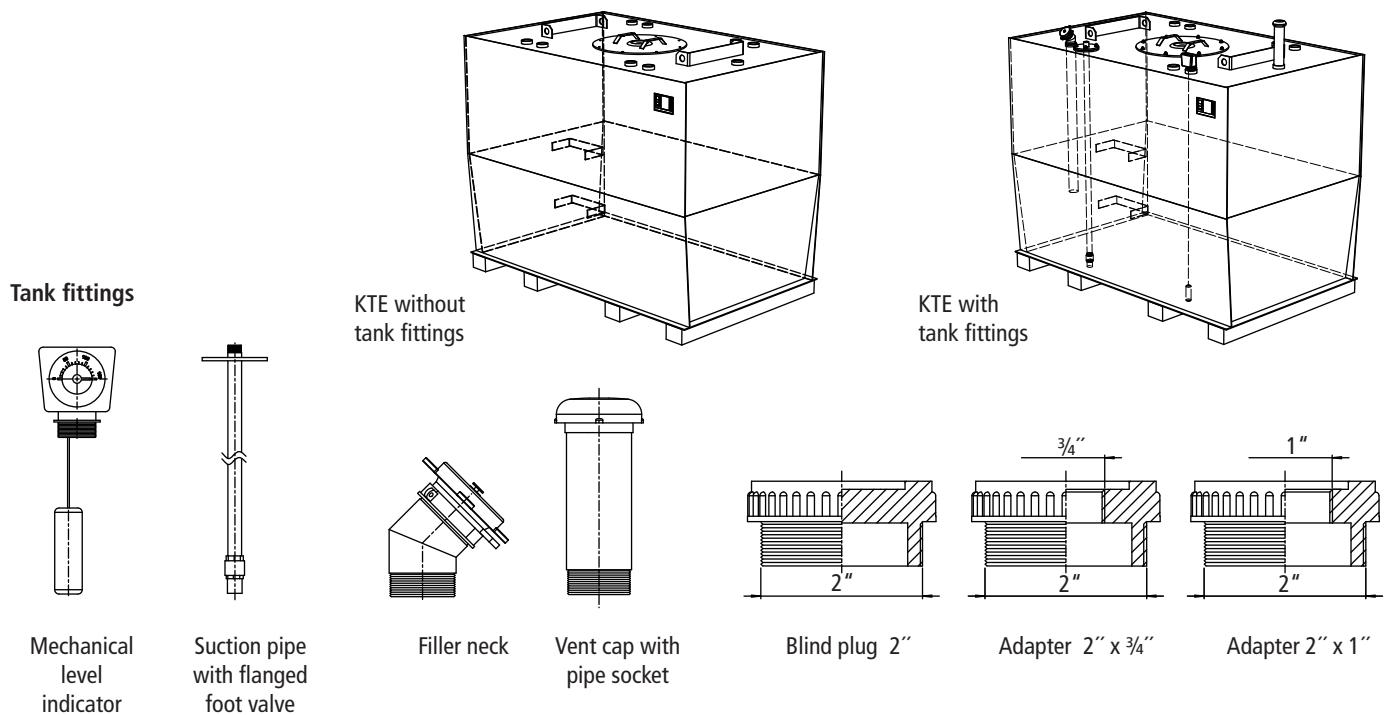
** Special equipment (if appropriate)

1.2.6 Handling diesel, heating and mineral oil

When handling diesel, heating and mineral oil, the generally applicable safety regulations as well as the particular operating instructions of the individual owner / user are to be followed.

2. DESCRIPTION

2.1 Graphical Representation of the KTE Tank Fittings



2.2 Purpose of the KTE

The function of the KTE is to store non-inflammable, water hazardous liquids, such as heating oil, diesel or mineral oil (new and old oil). The KTE is designated a storage tank. The cubic-shaped design guarantees the optimum utilisation of space.

The KTE is suitable both for indoor and outdoor operation. The installation area must be level and stable. It may only be set up in areas where additional hazards or requirements do not exist. For operation under special conditions (e.g. in a water conservation area, ex-zone, with non-inflammable liquids) the appropriate applicable regulations are to be followed.

The KTE is normally manufactured according to the general Building Supervisory Approval no. Z-38.11-143.



WARNING The KTE may only be transported in an emptied and clean condition.

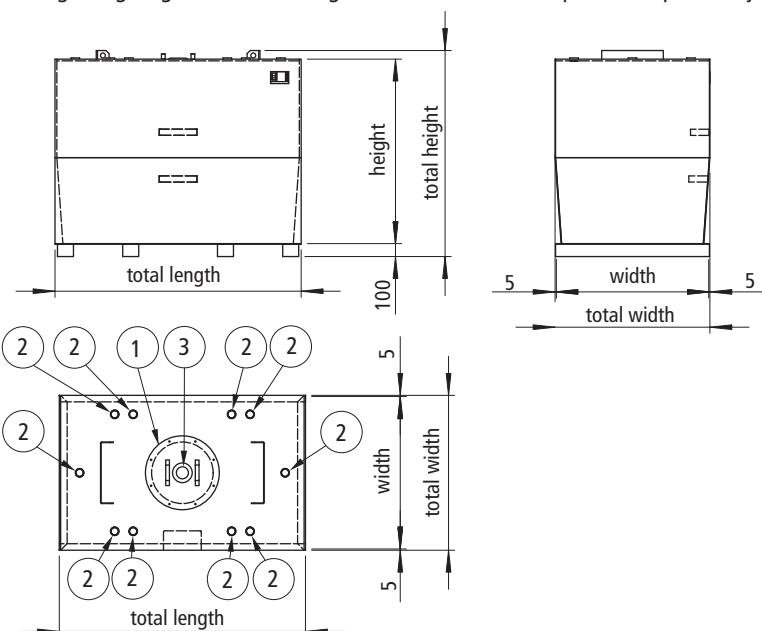
2.3 Technical Data of the KTE

2.3.1 Views and Connections of the KTE

The KTE is manufactured in 15 standard sizes. Special dimensions regarding length, width and height can be realised on request. Transportability is the only limit.

Connections of the KTE

- 1 manhole DN 600
- 2 connecting sleeve 2"
- 3 pressure relief device



The KTE is equipped with the connections below:

Ten 2" connecting sleeves on the roof for the optional installation of level sensors, overfill protection, system flow and return, filling by pump, filling by tank lorry and ventilation.

A dome cover DN 600 with integrated NBR pressure relief is located in the centre of the tank roof. It serves as a safety device which relieves in case of overpressure. When disassembling the device, the opening can be used as a hand hole and inspection opening. When the dome cover is removed, the opening is used as a manhole for internal inspection and for cleaning the tank. The capacity of the individual tank types can be found in the table below. The number included in the tank type name provides a reference value and indicates the type.

2.3.2 Dimensions and Volume of the KTE

| Tank type | Volume 100% | Volume 95% | Length | Width | Total width | Height | Total height | Weight |
|------------|-------------|------------|--------|-------|-------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| Art.-no. | Litres | Litres | mm | mm | mm | mm | mm | kg |
| KTE 950 | 1,000 | 970 | 1,000 | 750 | 760 | 1,500 | 1,700 | 280 |
| KTE 1,500 | 1,550 | 1,450 | 1,500 | 750 | 760 | 1,500 | 1,700 | 360 |
| KTE 2,000 | 2,050 | 1,950 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,010 | 1,500 | 1,700 | 430 |
| KTE 2,500 | 2,800 | 2,650 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,010 | 1,500 | 1,700 | 530 |
| KTE 3,000 | 3,550 | 3,350 | 2,000 | 1,250 | 1,260 | 1,500 | 1,700 | 620 |
| KTE 4,000 | 4,250 | 4,000 | 2,000 | 1,500 | 1,510 | 1,500 | 1,700 | 680 |
| KTE 6,000 | 6,200 | 5,900 | 3,000 | 1,500 | 1,530 | 1,500 | 1,750 | 970 |
| KTE 9,000 | 9,500 | 9,000 | 3,400 | 2,000 | 2,030 | 1,500 | 1,750 | 1,270 |
| KTE 12,000 | 12,700 | 12,000 | 3,500 | 2,000 | 2,030 | 2,000 | 2,250 | 1,730 |
| KTE 15,000 | 14,500 | 13,700 | 4,000 | 2,000 | 2,030 | 2,000 | 2,250 | 1,920 |
| KTE 20,000 | 20,000 | 18,900 | 5,500 | 2,000 | 2,030 | 2,000 | 2,250 | 2,720 |
| KTE 25,000 | 25,440 | 24,120 | 7,000 | 2,000 | 2,030 | 2,000 | 2,250 | 3,100 |
| KTE 30,000 | 28,940 | 27,440 | 8,000 | 2,000 | 2,030 | 2,000 | 2,250 | 3,600 |
| KTE 40,000 | 46,000 | 43,690 | 10,500 | 2,400 | 2,430 | 2,000 | 2,250 | 4,900 |
| KTE 50,000 | 52,600 | 49,920 | 12,000 | 2,400 | 2,430 | 2,000 | 2,250 | 5,600 |



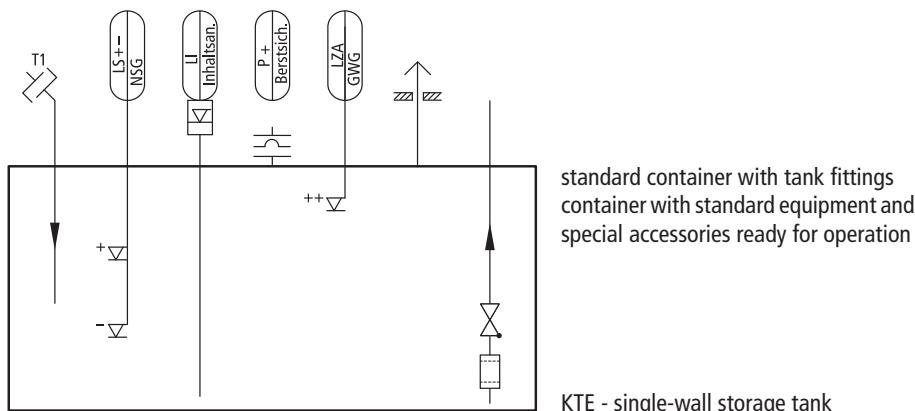
NOTE The maximum filling volume is 95 percent of the container height according to the building authority permit Z-38.11-143.

2.3.3 KTE Filling and Suction Rate When Filled by Tank Lorry

| KTE type | Filling rate | Suction rate |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|
| KTE 950 | 150 litres/min – only with petrol pump nozzle | 600 litres/min |
| from KTE 1,500 | 600 litres/min – with tank lorry hose | 600 litres/min |

The storage tank is filled using the tank lorry connection. Tanks with a capacity of up to 1,000 litres can also be filled with a petrol pump nozzle with a dead man's switch.

2.3.4 System Schematic



Legend - designations in accordance with DIN 19227

Overpressure relief bursting disc

Local level indicator
mechanical level indicator

Float switch

Overfill safety limit indicator - type approved

Legend symbols in accordance with DIN 2481

Tanker connection filling

Bursting disc (overpressure)

Foot valve

Filter / dirt trap

Liquid level gauge

Ventilation to outside

Information on conveying direction

Level indicator, switch contacts for upper and lower limit levels

Container one-walled

Catch sump

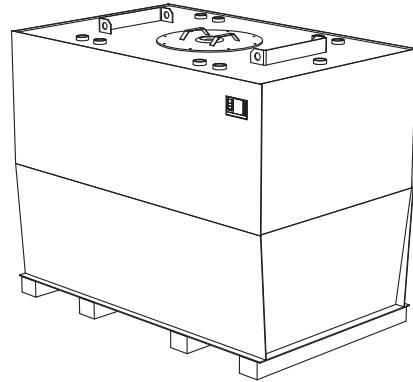
2.4. Components of the KTE - Standard Equipment

2.4.1 The Tank Container

The single-walled, cubic design is characteristic for the tank container. It allows for high safety and effective use of space. The KTE tank container is normally made of steel (S235 JRG2). On the outside, the tank container is coated with a 2-component lacquer finish (RAL 7032) to protect it from corrosion. The inside wall is untreated and oiled.

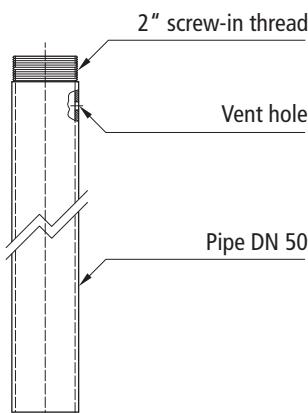


NOTE If desired, the manufacturer can apply an internal coating before delivery to the owner to protect the inside wall from corrosion.



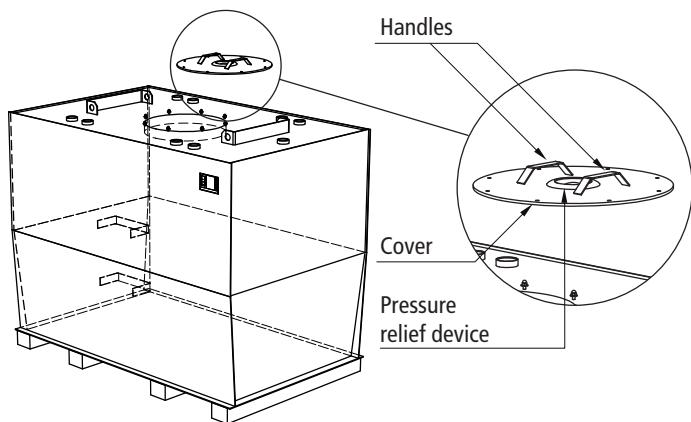
2.4.2 The Filling Pipe (Installed)

The filling pipe DN 50 is located inside the KTE. It is attached to the tank roof via a 2" sleeve. This sleeve also serves to install the filler neck (see 2.5.3). The filling pipe prevents swirling of the fluid when the tank is filled and when the fluid flows directly through the filler neck on the tank roof into the container.

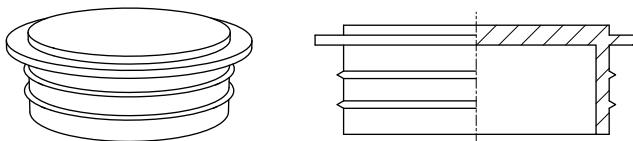


2.4.3 The Manhole (Installed)

The manhole DN 500 is located in the centre of the tank roof. The opening serves as a manhole for internal inspection and for cleaning the tank container. The pressure relief device is located in the centre of the manhole. Tanks with a volume less than 2,000 litres have instead of the manhole a inspection and cleaning opening from DN 500 or rather DN 600.

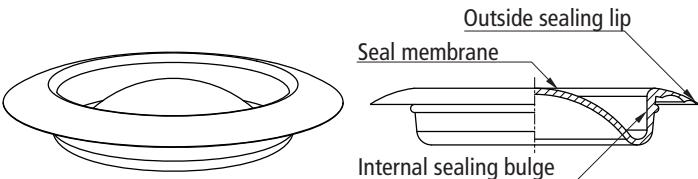


2.4.4 Transport Stoppers (Installed) (AM-948)



There are plastic transport stoppers in all sleeves of the tank container. They serve as corrosion protectors during transport. Before installing the fittings, taking the KTE into operation or any of its fittings, all transport stoppers must be removed. Unused sleeves must be closed using blind plugs (see 2.5.5).

2.4.5 The Pressure Relief Device (Installed) (AM-595)



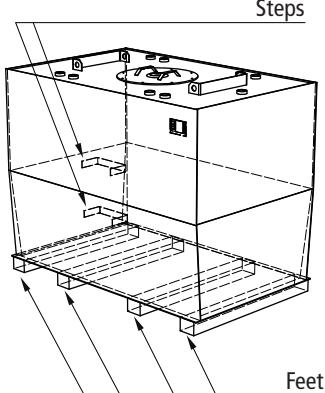
The pressure relief device is installed in the centre of the manhole on the tank roof. In the event of a sudden excess pressure, it opens to avoid that the tank bursts. The opening for the pressure relief device serves at the same time as a hand hole and inspection opening. The burst disk is made of oil-resistant material (NBR).

2.4.6 The Steps and Feet (Installed)

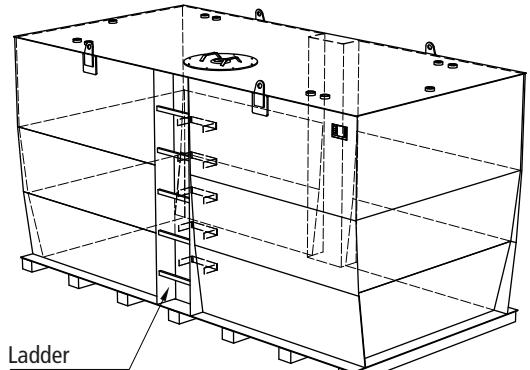
To facilitate inspections, there are steps on the inside wall of the KTE.

Tanks higher than 2000 mm are also equipped with steps on the outside wall of the KTE for climbing the roof.

The KTE is equipped with feet (height 100 mm). These prevent reliably the formation of condensation water on the outer tank bottom. They also ensure good visibility and transportability by industrial trucks.



Application Sample KTE 3,000



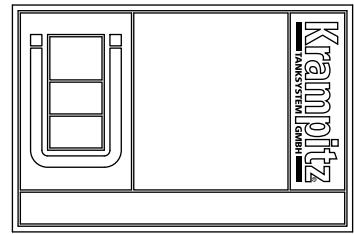
Application Sample KTE 15,000

2.4.7 Corrosion Protection When Placed Inside

Every KTE storage tank is normally coated with a 2-component textured lacquer. The standard colour of Krampitz Tanksystem GmbH for this series is RAL 7032 (pebble grey). Further RAL colours are available upon request for an extra charge. The inside of the tank is untreated and a thin oily protective film protects it from corrosion.

2.4.8 The Manufacturer's Plate

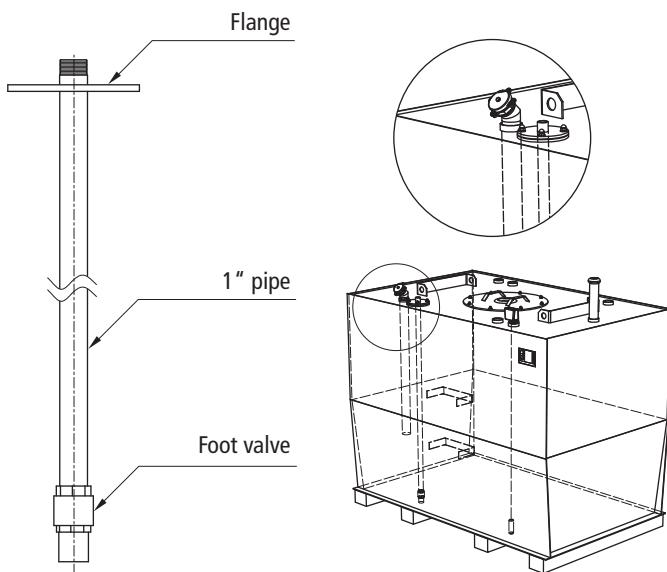
Every KTE storage tank carries a manufacturer's plate in compliance with building authority permit Z-38.11-143. On the right-hand side of the manufacturer's plate, the logo of the manufacturer, Krampitz Tanksystem GmbH, is attached. In the centre of the plate, all relevant data regarding the tank can be found (serial number, year of manufacture, test pressure, capacity, material, etc.). On the left-hand side, the mark of conformity with the EC directive for containers (short: CE mark) is affixed. The manufacturer's name, the building authority permit number and the organisation observing the manufacturer are also listed again. The manufacturer's plate is fixed on the long side of the tank. After successful inspection, the manufacturer's plate receives the inspector's mark according to DIN 6600 (bottom right).



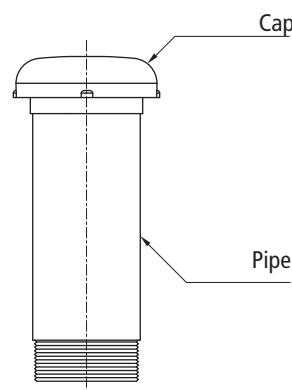
2.5. KTE Components - Special Equipment

2.5.1 The Suction Pipe - System Flow (AM-920)

The suction pipe is installed on the roof using a flange. After successful installation of the suction pipe including the foot valve, it is connected with the system flow.



2.5.4 The Vent Connection with Cap (AM-911)



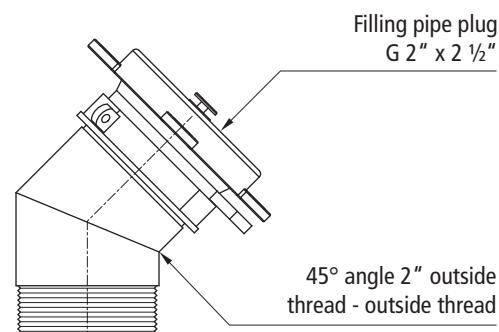
The 2" vent pipe is installed on the tank roof using a 2" connecting sleeve. If the tank is filled through the tank lorry connection by a road tank vehicle, the vent pipe must be as high above the tank roof as the filling connection used by road vehicles.

For tanks placed below the ground level (for example in the cellar), the vent connection must be installed at least 500 mm above the connection for the filling by road tank vehicles and at least 500 mm above the ground level. The vent connection must not end in closed rooms. Exception: individual surface tanks for diesel and heating oil smaller than 1,000 litres (see TRbF 20).

2.5.2 The System Return (AM-912)

The system return can be easily installed using one of the 2" sleeves on the roof via a 2" x 3/4" connection adapter.

2.5.3 The Filler Neck with Filling pipe plug (AM-912)

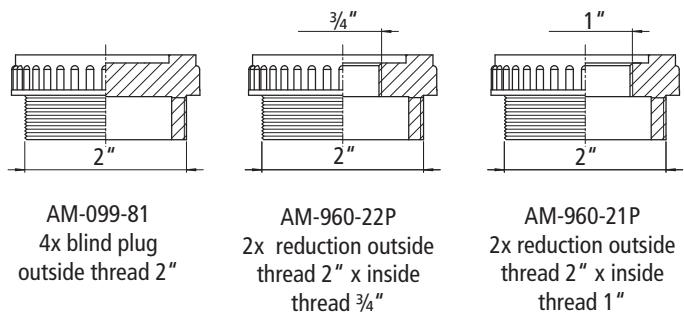


Every KTE must be equipped with a filling connection (see also TRbF 20). The 2" x 2 1/2" tank lorry connection is installed using a 2"/45° angle in a 2" sleeve on the tank roof. In the event that the connection is displaced from the system on-site, the connection can also be installed outside on a wall.

2.5.5 The Adapter Set

The adaptor set ensures the connection of socket fittings. The adaptors are not suitable for connecting pipes.

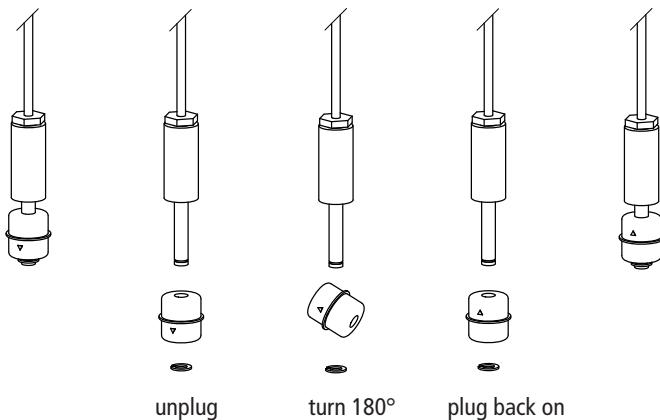
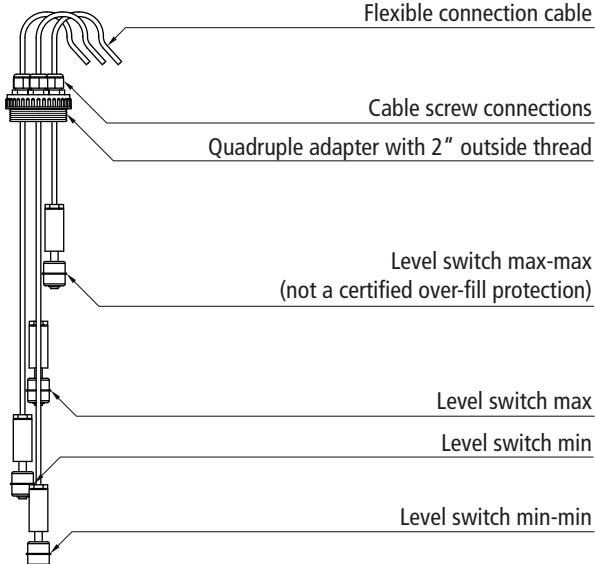
The adaptor set consists of:



The 2" sealing plug and reduction are made of High Density Polyethylene (PE-HD). A sealing ring is used to seal the plug. Simply screw the plug tightly into the appropriate 2"sleeve on the tank roof by hand. The knurled outside edge of the plug makes it very easy to grasp and turn.

2.5.9 The Level Sensor

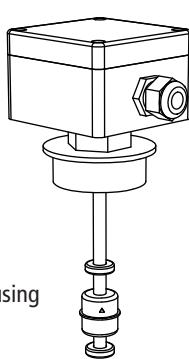
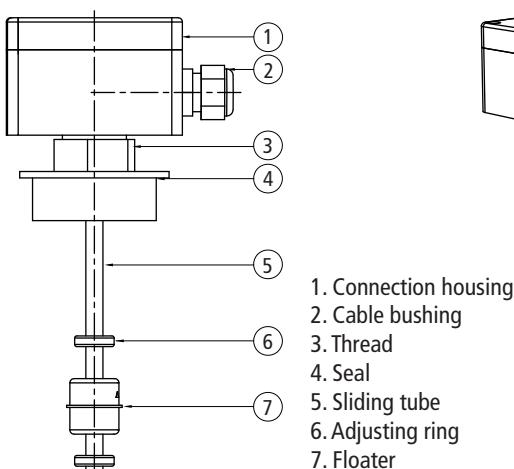
2.5.9.1 The Filling Level Switch (Mini Detector) (AE-100-E)



The level switch is made of stainless steel and is equipped with a flexible, oil-proof cable. The permissible temperature range for the cable is between -5°C and +50°C. The 5-meter-long connection cable is directly connected to the system control.

2.5.9.2 Tank Level Indicator with Stable Floater Sliding Tube (AE-111)

Tank level indicators are usually used for the automatic switching on and off of pumps, if the prescribed maximum or minimum levels in tanks are violated. In addition, remote signalling or automatic emergency shutdowns - in (for example) the case that the tank level falls below the minimum level prescribed - are possible. There are two types of tank level indicators - fixed and flexible. Fixed level indicators have a massive metal sliding tube (normally of brass or stainless steel), on which a floater with an integrated magnetic ring glides in the sliding tube via an electrical reed contact switch - the magnetic ring serving to open or close the reed contact, as appropriate.



Contact function: changeover switch
Max. voltage: 250 V AC/DC
Switching current: 1 A, AC / 0.5 A DC
Switching capacity: 40 VA; cos fi > 0.7 / 5 W

Assembly and operation

Screw-in thread (insert from above). Several switching points are possible per floater magnetic switch (up to 4 on the standard model; a higher number available on request). Length of sliding tube up to 2,000 m per piece (sliding tubes longer than 2,000 mm are available on request).

Area of application

Suitable for nearly all liquids. With special models, layer separation level measuring is possible.

Output

S' switch: closes on floater rising
O' switch: opens on floater rising
U' switch: change-over contact (SPDT - simple changer).

Level sensors detect the level filling level of a fluid in a tank. Two systems can be distinguished:

- a.) a switching system with level switches and
- b.) an electronic measuring system with sensors.

Level switches allow for using signals for automatic control, adjustment or signalling. An electronic measuring system converts the signal from the sensor into the respective switch signal and filling level using the pertaining evaluation electronics. If a level sensor of an electronic over-fill protection is used, the evaluation electronics convert the sensor signal into the respective switch signal.

Technical data

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Switching voltage | max. 200 V DC / max. 120 V AC | |
| Switching capacity | Max. 10 W | |
| Contact resistance | Max. 0.5 mOhm | |
| Switching current | Max. 0,5 A | |
| Cable size | 2 x 0.5 mm ² x 5,000 mm | |
| Material | floater, weight, shaft cable | stainless steel PVC |



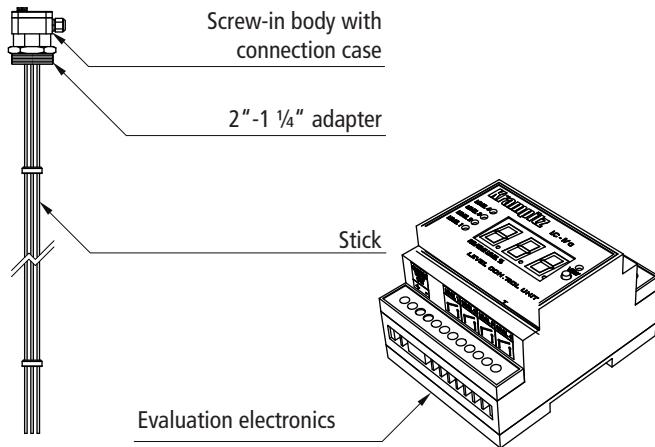
ATTENTION Observe the technical data of the switch.

The electronic level switch (mini detector) serves the control and indication of accurately defined filling levels of the tank. When using a 4-cable screw connection, up to four level switches can be installed in a tank. A certified level switch is not required because it is only used as an operating contact within tank systems, for example for the pump controls „Pump On“ (minimum contact) or „Pump Off“ (maximum contact). For the alarm switch point „Overfilled“ (max-max) only certified over-fill protections must be used.

The level switch can also be used to detect leaks.

The cable screw connections of the quadruple adapter allow for adjusting the desired level of the level switch and fastening it on this level. By turning the floater by 180° on the switch shaft, the level switch can be easily converted from a normally-closed contact into a normally-open contact.

2.5.9.3 The Electronic Level Indicator (AE-115-VI)



For a comfortable detection of the filling level, the KTE can be equipped with an electronic level indicator.

The electronic level indicator Level Control VI is a complete measuring system for detecting filling levels of containers. The system allows to adjust the tank height and to set up to four limiting values. The relay contacts are galvanically isolated from the system. The evaluation unit of the system shows the filling level in percent.

The electronic level indicator is certified and calibrated before delivery.

2.5.10 The Overfill Protection

Every tank for the storage of diesel fuel or heating oil, which is filled via a tank lorry connection, must be equipped with an overfill protection which interrupts the filling process or triggers an alarm sound before reaching the permissible filling level.

This does not apply to surface tanks with a capacity below 1,000 litres which are manually filled via nozzle without stationary connection.

Tanks with a capacity of more than 1,000 litres for the storage of diesel fuel or heating oil which are filled by road tank vehicles or through demountable tanks must be equipped with a limiting value transmitter, which serves as an overfill protection.

Tanks for the storage of other liquids hazardous to water and flammable substances, such as mineral oil, which are filled automatically, must be equipped with a certified overfill protection.

The over-fill protection must not be used as an operational switch point for controlling the refill device.



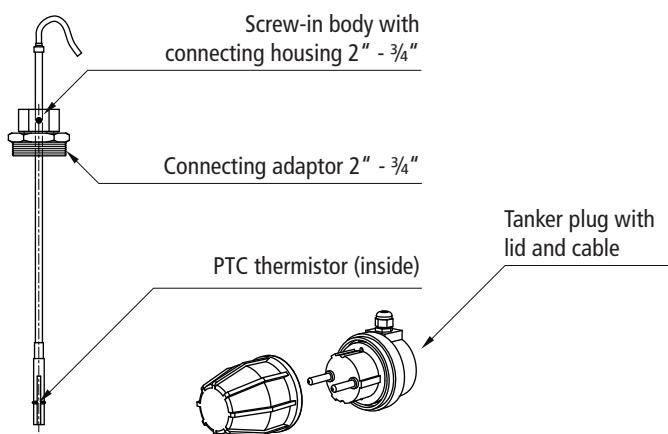
NOTE The used overfill protection must be certified for the respective storage tank.



NOTE Tanks must not be filled exceeding the permissible filling level. The permissible filling level depends on the tank type (cubic expansion coefficient) and is 95% of the tank height in case of the KTE.

2.5.10.1 The Limiting-Value Transmitter with PTC Thermistor

- Only for Diesel Fuel and Heating Oil (AE-250)



The tank level indicator based on a PTC thermistor for the approved overfill protection is installed using a 2" x 3/4" connection adaptor in a 2" sleeve in the tank roof.

In combination with the overfill protection (evaluation electronics) on road tank vehicles, the limiting-value transmitter is a device preventing the overfilling of stationary tanks.

Stationary tanks for the storage of diesel fuel or heating oil which are filled by road tank vehicles must be equipped with a limiting-value transmitter.

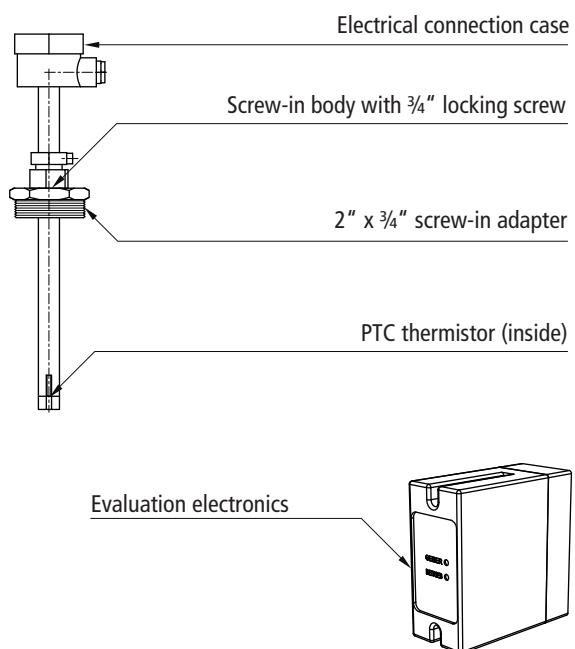
Exception: tanks with a capacity less than 1,000 litres (see also installation instructions for limiting-value transmitter).

2.5.10.2 The Overfill Protection (AE-200) with Evaluation Electronics (AE-201)

The PTC thermistor-based level sensor of the certified overfill protection is installed via a 2" x 3/4" connection adapter and a 2" connecting sleeve in the tank roof (see section about connection adapter).

A certified overfill protection must always be installed if the tank is filled through an electric pump and stationary connections (also see installation instructions for overfill protection).

The overfill protection must be adjusted to the maximum allowed filling height of the tank.



2.5.10.3 Overview: Switch Points and Control Commands

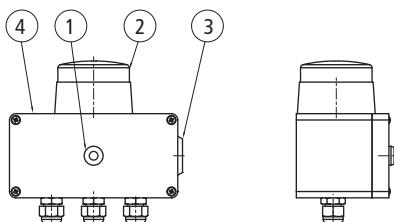
| Filling level symbol | Designation | Filling level in percent | Level sensor type | Control command |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | max-max | 95 | limiting-value transmitter/ overfill protection in case of export application: mini detector | overfill alarm - pump off |
| | max | 70 | mini detector | operating contact: pump off |
| | min | 40 | mini detector | operating contact: pump on and signal indicating the repeat order of fuel |
| | min-min | 10 | mini detector | low-level alarm - system off |

2.5.10.4 Overfill Acknowledgement Module (B-AE-100)

Explanation:

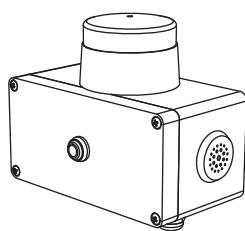
The B-AE-110 is used to signal or sound the overfill protection alarm to the tanker driver while the tank is being filled. The tanker driver is responsible for switching off the tanker pump. By pressing the acknowledgement button, the driver can switch off the overfill protection warning hooter. The flashing lamp is extinguished when the overfill protection non-wetting state is reached.

Area of use: optical and acoustical alarm box as signal for overfill protection.



pos. description

- 1 Acknowledgement button
- 2 Flashing lamp - flash power 1 joule
- 3 Hooter - noise level 95 db
- 4 Housing - degree of protection 54 IP
- /- Power supply 24 V DC

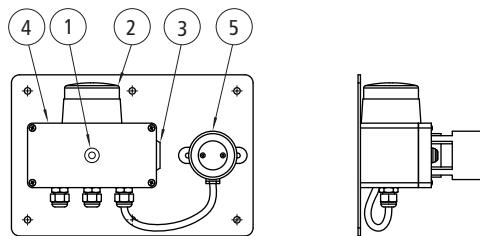


2.5.10.5 Overfill Acknowledgement Box with Tanker Plug (B-AE-907-Z)

Explanation:

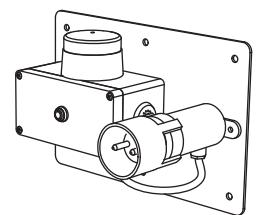
The BA-AE-907-Z is used to automatically switch off the pump on the tanker or to signal the tanker driver while the tank is being filled. By pressing the acknowledgement button, the driver can switch off the overfill protection warning hooter. The flashing lamp is extinguished when the overfill protection non-wetting state is reached.

Area of use: optical and acoustical alarm box as signal for overfill protection with tanker cut-off.

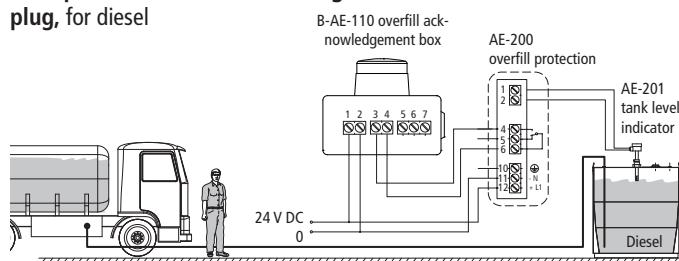


pos. description

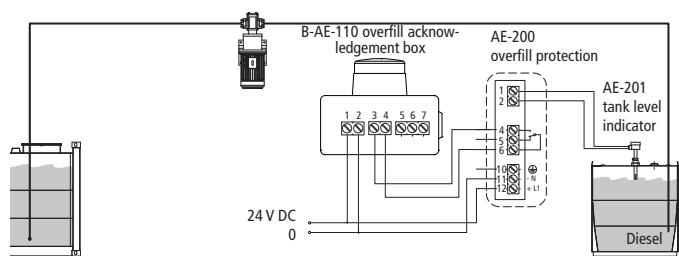
- 1 Acknowledgement button
- 2 Flashing lamp - flash power 1 joule
- 3 Hooter - noise level 95 db
- 4 Housing - degree of protection 54 IP
- 5 Tanker plug - 907-Z
- /- Power supply 24 V DC



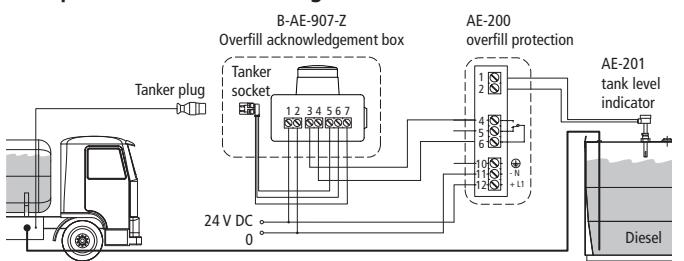
Examples of use / terminal diagram: for tankers without tanker plug, for diesel



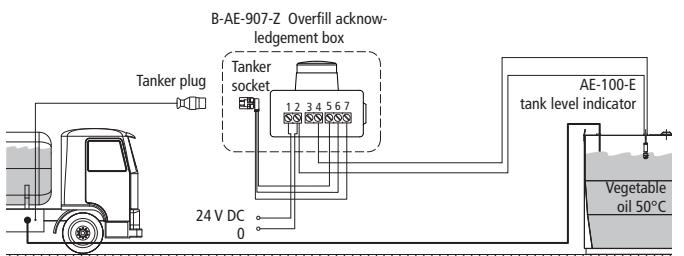
Examples of use / terminal diagram: for diesel



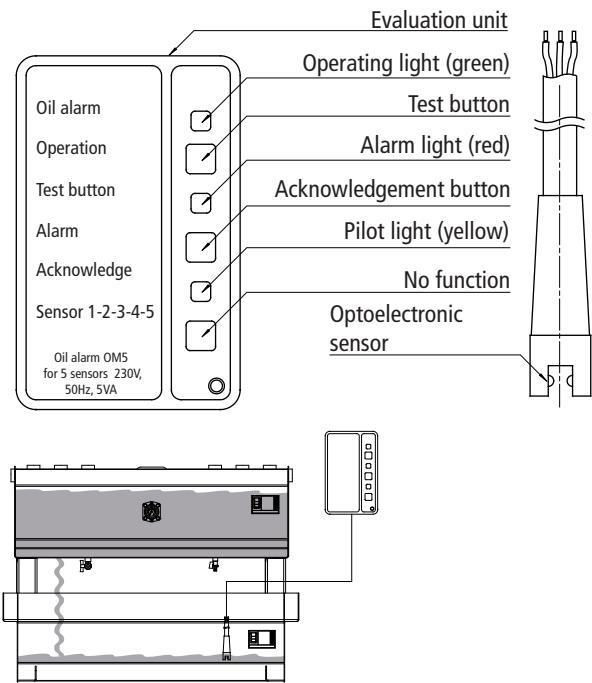
Examples of use / terminal diagram: for diesel



Examples of use / terminal diagram: for vegetable oil



2.5.11 The Oil Warning Sensor (AE-303) with Detector and Evaluation Unit



2.5.11.1 Function of Oil Alarm Unit

The oil alarm unit is an approved leakage detection warning system. Up to 5 sensors may be attached to one evaluation unit. The unit is used to quickly register any leakages of water or hazardous liquids (in accordance with VawS). If a sensor is immersed in liquid, the signal component registers the changed signal from the sensor, produces an optical and acoustic alarm and, in addition, activates the output signal.

The oil alarm unit's sensor registers the different behaviour of air and liquids. It is installed at the lowest point of the monitoring room. The integrated signal component constantly monitors the sensor's electrical output signals. The green light is on when it is in operation. If the sensor is in air, its signal component registers normal operating conditions: the green operating light is on, the red alarm light is off, and the relay is closed. If the sensor is immersed in oil, a leak (alarm) is registered: the red operation light comes on, the acoustic alarm is sounded and the relay is opened. In the event of alarm, the acoustic alarm signal may be switched off by pressing the "acknowledgement" button. Pressing this button a second time will reactivate it.

By the use of several sensors on one evaluation unit, the affected sensors may be closed by means of the number of the yellow monitoring light's flashing pulses. The successive flashing sequence comprises a period of approx. three seconds.

In the case of a power failure, the alarm will not be triggered. When power is restored the device is immediately operable. Any leakage occurring in the meantime will be registered.

The green operating light will come on as soon as power is supplied to the oil alarm unit. The test button enables a functional monitoring by simulating the alarm event.

2.5.11.2 Oil Alarm Unit Assembly

The oil alarm unit consists of a signal component and up to five sensors. The signal component and sensors are connected to each other by a three-wire cable up to 10 metres in length.

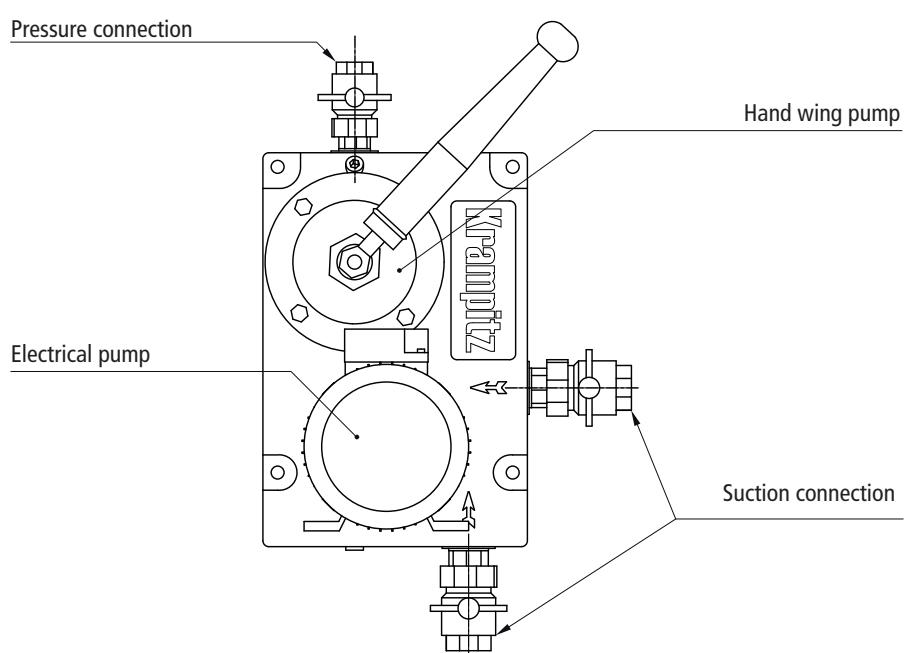
The unit's sensor consists of an infra-red transmitter and infra-red receiver, set at a fixed distance from each other. Together, they make up a photoelectric barrier. If there is air between the transmitter and receiver, most of the transmitted signals will reach the receiver - the optocoupler principle. Contained in a shock-resistant plastic housing, the signal component consists of the display and operating elements as well as all the electronic components for evaluating the sensor's signals and converting them into a digital output signal. The output signal is then available as a potential-free relay contact (change-over).

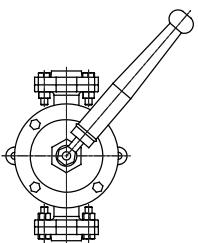
2.5.12 The Pump Combination

The pump combination uses the KTE storage tank to supply remote daily tanks.

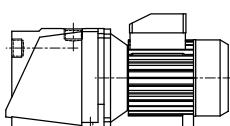
The pump combination contains an electrical pump and a hand wing pump in one case.

In the event of a failure or defect of the electrical pump, the hand pump ensures that the system can be operated without interruption. It also serves the ventilation of the suction pipe (for further details see the operating instructions for the pump combination).

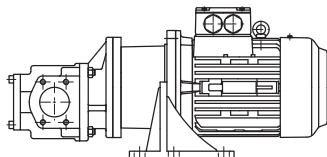




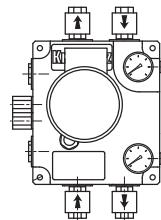
hand wing pump
from 20 litres/min
to 100 litres/min
Example: 20 litres/min



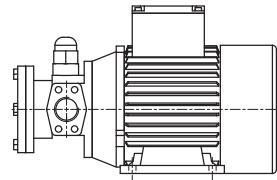
electrical centrifugal pump
from 45 litres/min
to 1,000 litres/min
Example: 80 litres/min



gear pump
from 6 litres/min
to 200 litres/min
Example: 200 litres/min

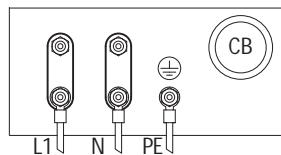


block pump unit
from 6 litres/min
to 26 litres/min
Example: 26 litres/min

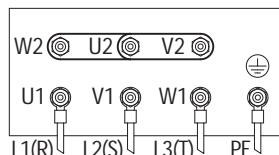


Gerotor pump
from 6 litres/min
to 26 litres/min
Example: 26 litres/min

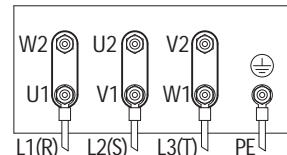
Connection schemes for electropumps



Connection scheme 230 V/AC
Alternating current (single-phase)
CB operating capacitor
(internally connected to motor,
no internal bridge required!)



Connection scheme 380-420 V
Rotary current (three-phase)
Star connection



Connection scheme 220-240 V
Rotary current (three-phase)
Delta connection

2.5.13 Tank Heater (AM 800, AM 810)

The use of a tank heating with integrated temperature control between 8°C to 12°C and temperature limiter prevents reliably the paraffin precipitation of the light heating oil and diesel when temperatures sink. Thus, the pump and nozzle viscosity of the oil and diesel in the suction area is retained.



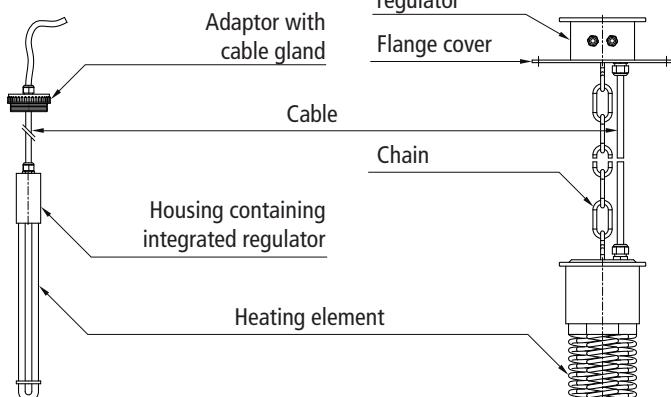
NOTE

Not allowed/approved for media of hazard classes F and F+.

| Power | Tank volume | Voltage |
|---------|------------------|--------------|
| 220 W | to 2,000 Liters | 230 V, 50 Hz |
| 1.500 W | to 8,000 Liters | 230 V, 50 Hz |
| 3 kW | to 15,000 Liters | 400 V, 50 Hz |
| 6 kW | to 25,000 Liters | 400 V, 50 Hz |

Tank heater (AE 800) up to
1,500 W / up to 8,000 litres

Tank heater greater (AE 810)
than 1,500 W / from 8,000 litres



2.5.14 Krampitz Sealfix M

Krampitz Sealfix M is a thread sealant for oil-proof threaded connections. Sealfix M is applied to the cleaned thread area. The threaded connection is closed. After 15 to 30 minutes, Sealfix M has cured to a finger-tight degree.



NOTE

The cleaned thread area must be totally free from grease and oil.



Example:
10 ml bottle

2.5.15 Corrosion Protection When Placed Outside



In the event that the KTE is planned to be placed outside, the tank must be coated with a weather-resistant lacquer finish. This finish requires sand blasting (SA 2.5), a priming coat and a 2-component lacquer coating (coat thickness respectively 80 micrometers). The standard colour of Krampitz Tanksystem GmbH for this series is RAL 7032 (pebble grey). Further RAL colours are available. For further details and prices please contact us.

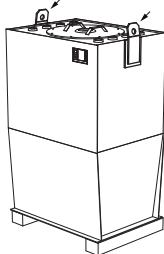
3. COMMISSIONING

3.1 Transporting the KTE

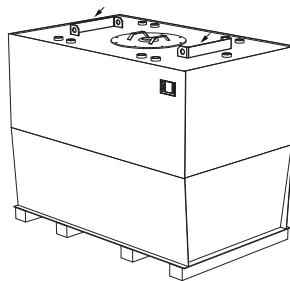
The KTE can be easily transported by fork lift or hand lift. The KTE with a capacity of 950 litres is equipped with two lifting brackets on its front wall. These lifting brackets allow for moving the tank with a crane. For KTEs of capacities ranging from 1,500 to 4,000 litres, roof reinforcements with integrated lifting brackets are used. KTEs exceeding these capacities can be moved using the four lifting brackets on the outside of the tank side walls.



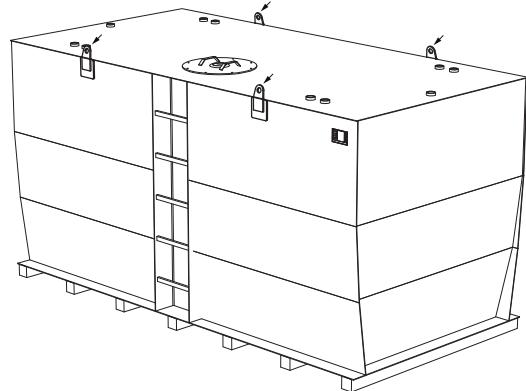
WARNING During the transport, the appropriate, applicable safety regulations are to be observed and the tank protected from damage. The tank may be transported unless it is completely emptied, cleaned and degassed.



KTE 950
with lifting brackets



KTE with roof reinforcement
with lifting brackets 1,500 to 4,000 litres



KTE with four lifting brackets welded
on the outside walls larger than 6,000 litres

3.2 Assembling the KTE

The KTE is equipped with feet (height 100 mm). These prevent reliably the formation of condensation water on the outer tank bottom and also ensure good visibility.

The KTE must only be placed on even and load-bearing floor space (minimum quality B 15 or equal). A stress analysis must be performed and presented.



WARNING Due to its single-walled design the KTE must be installed for the storage of water polluting media in an approved collecting pan

3.2.1 Assembly of the KTE in a Machine Room

Basically, storage tanks with maximum storage volume of 5,000 litres may be operated in a machine room. For tanks with a larger volume, a separate tank storage room is required.

3.2.2 Installation of KTE outside of a Machine Room

Outside of a machine room, up to 100,000 litres may be stored in a KTE in atank storage room.

3.2.3 Outdoor Installation of KTE

For the outdoor installation of KTE a sufficiently stable and level area is required.



NOTE

If the KTE is to be set up outdoors, a weatherproof coating of the tank container is required.

3.3 Initial Commissioning

Before the KTE is filled the first time, the following point are to checked:

1. Proper mounting / assembly of the tank
2. Tightness and stability of the pipe connections
3. Proper connection of the sensors:
 - a. Liquid level gauge
 - b. Overfill prevention control
 - c. Vacuum leak gauge
 - d. Limit indicator
4. Stable base for the sealing plugs

3.4 Operating Sequence

- Check the ball valves. The ball valves on the delivery pipe must be closed.
- Connecting the power. This starts the sensors working.



WARNING The overfill prevention control will register an alarm in the first few seconds, since the PTC thermistor for the liquid level gauge has first to be heated up.

- Filling from a tanker:
 1. As the volume of liquid in the tank increases, the switching point settings can be checked (if available these are: MIN-MIN, MIN, MAX, MAX-MAX).
 2. As the limit indicator is wetted, the filling process will be automatically interrupted. The filling via a filling line from a tanker is prescribed for a volume size greater than 1,000 litres. This means that the day fuel tank may also be filled by means of the automatic cut-off nozzle directly from the tanker (dead man's switch principle).

- Filling with installation pump:
 1. As the volume of liquid in the tank increases, the switching point settings can be checked (if available these are: MIN-MIN, MIN, MAX, MAX-MAX).
 2. As the limit indicator is wetted, the pump must be automatically switched off.
 - check pipe connections for tightness
 - the KTE is ready for operation

4. DOCUMENTS

The KTE storage tanks are delivered with the documents below:

- inspection sheet in German language (two copies)
- drawing (simply)
- building authority permit Z-38.11-143 (simply)
- operating instructions for the individual module components, such as level sensor, overfill protection, pump combination

These documents are sent to the customer by mail. Only the delivery note is delivered together with the tank to avoid that important documents get lost at the construction site.

5. WARRANTY

Article 1 Warranty Scope

- (1) The warranty covers system defects throughout the warranty period which occur during proper operation and use of the system and circuitry and which don't result from external causes of any kind, mechanical damages or non-compliance of regulations regarding the use of the system or circuitry.
- (2) In addition, the warranty doesn't cover damages resulting from improper maintenance and repair work.

Article 2 Warranty Period

- (1) In the event that defects occur during the warranty period, warranty claims must be made immediately, at the latest within two weeks, in writing.
- (2) Only Krampitz Tanksystem GmbH is authorised to accept warranty claims.

Article 3 Handling

The warranty period begins when the system is taken into operation on-site. Any warranty claims made within the warranty period are reviewed. This only applies to the tank system. The warranty period is 24 months. For fittings and devices (mechanical, electromechanical, electrical and electronic), supplied by external manufacturers, the warranty period is 6 months.

Article 4 Warranty Exclusion

Warranty claims cannot be made:

- a. if the system, the circuitry or parts of the circuitry was damaged or destroyed by causes of force majeure or causes resulting from the unintended use of the system, in particular external or chemical mechanical causes;
- b. in the event of damages resulting from improper treatment, in particular from non-observance of the provided operating instructions;
- c. if the circuitry or parts of the circuitry weren't repaired or maintained by authorised representatives, staff or agent of Krampitz Tanksystem GmbH;
- d. if the circuitry or parts of the circuitry are mechanically damaged

Article 5 Supplementary Provisions

(1) If a warranty case occurs, the legal relationship with us is exclusively governed by the afore-mentioned provisions. Further claims, in particular compensations for damage and loss of any kind caused by the system, circuitry, parts of the circuitry or their use, are excluded.

(2) The burden of proof for the proper operation and use of the system, circuitry or of parts of the circuitry according to the provided operating instructions shall be carried by the buyer.

3) Place of Performance, Governing Law and Place of Jurisdiction

The place of performance for the delivery is the place of destination, the place of performance for the payment is the contracting body's office. Supplementary to these terms and conditions of purchase, the German law applies. However, the application of the UN Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods is excluded.

The sole place of jurisdiction - provided the contractor is a merchant who has been entered in the commercial register - is Lüneburg for all disputes arising directly or indirectly from this contract. In the event that the contractor is not a merchant who has been entered in the commercial register, the place of jurisdiction for claims asserted through legal dunning proceedings is Lüneburg. In the event that one or more provisions of this contract are or become to any extent invalid, then the remainder of these provisions shall continue in full force and effect.

NOTES

NOTES

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