

TECHNICAL SERVICE BULLETIN

FDS19-08-14

SUBJECT: PROPER FUEL PUMP REPLACEMENT AND CLEANING PROCEDURE

MODELS: ALL FUEL INJECTED MODELS

Special steps are necessary to prevent cross-contamination with external foreign debris or water during the in-tank fuel pump replacement process. Contamination easily reduces the fuel pump's lifespan or causes corrosion in the steel fuel tank.

This bulletin provides the recommended steps for fuel pump replacement and cleaning after contamination.

NEVER INSTALL A NEW FUEL PUMP IN A CONTAMINATED OR RUSTY FUEL TANK

WARNING

- Gasoline is extremely flammable and potentially explosive
- Keep away from open flames and sparks
- Work in a well-ventilated area
- Wear appropriate long-sleeve shirts and trousers
- Wear safety glasses
- Dispose of fuel in an approved container

FUEL PUMP REPLACEMENT

During the in-tank fuel pump replacement, remove the fuel cap and follow the manufacturer procedure and recommendations to depressurize the fuel system.

Some models such as AWD vehicles will require additional time for the exhaust system, driveshaft and other component removal.

Once the fuel tank is removed, to prevent dirt and debris from entering the fuel tank, clean the top portion of the tank, especially around the fuel pump top cover.

After the fuel pump is removed, inspect the fuel tank. Inspecting the fuel tank for contamination is crucial to the whole fuel delivery system.

Installing a new pump in a dirty fuel tank will inevitably cause premature pump failure, clog the fuel filter and allow contaminants to reach the injectors. A clean pump in a clean tank is the proper way to service the fuel delivery system.

CONTAMINATION AND CORROSION

Steel or plastic, fuel tank visual inspection is necessary. Fuel tank contamination occurs in different ways: condensation with temperature changes or missing filler cap are very common causes of contamination. Inspection is necessary if the cap was missing for an unknown period of time. Sand, dirt, water and salt can easily make their way into the fuel tank causing irreversible damage to the fuel delivery system.

FUEL TANK CLEANING

Steel tank

A thorough visual inspection of the steel tank is important as contaminants may lead to major corrosion where the fuel tank will necessitate replacement. When there is no more steel surface corrosion in the tank but only loose contaminants, we are then ready to clean the fuel tank.

NOTE

Do not use any electric tools to empty the fuel tank, fire or explosion may occur.

Empty the fuel tank in a recommended fuel recovery station.

Add 3 ounces of dish soap and hot water into the fuel tank, filling it at approximately 1/8. Vigorously shake the tank back and forth to dislodge contaminants, then empty the soapy water. Rinse several times by adding water to remove all soap residues. Remove excess water with a shop vacuum cleaner and use shop air to dry the inside of the tank rapidly.

Plastic tank

Corrosion will not be an issue with the plastic tank, but contaminants can be. The procedure will be the same as the steel tank, a thorough visual inspection is necessary to evaluate contamination levels. Add soap and water filled at 1/8 and follow the same procedure as for the steel tank. Thoroughly rinse the tank with water and dry.

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