Safety Precautions

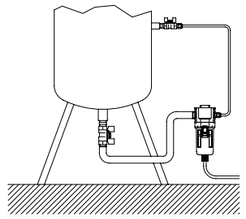
Be sure to read this section before use.
Refer to Intro 15 for General Precautions.

Product-specific cautions: Automatic drain DT3000/DT4000-W Series

Design / Selection

⚠CAUTION

- Avoid direct exposure to sunlight. Avoid installing this product where it is subject to direct sunlight.
- As the bowl is made of polycarbonate, avoid exposing it to the chemicals listed below or to an atmosphere containing them. A metal bowl is available if these chemicals must be used.
- Drain discharge piping should have an inner diameter of ø5.7 to ø6.0 and a length of 5 m or less, and avoid vertical piping. Do not route it vertically. Pipe so that no lateral load is applied on the bowl.
- Applicable compressor should be 0.75 kW or more (discharge flow 90/min or more). (Normally open auto-drain only)
- Prevent drainage exceeding the processing capability from entering the product. The product may malfunction if such a large amount of drain enters even temporarily.
- Even when the drain piping is forced to rise due to mounting restrictions, the drain can be discharged by the following procedure.
  (1)Open the cock slightly to let the air bleed.
  (2)Remove the cock and provide pressure equalization piping to the tank as shown in the figure below.
- Repeated and sudden increase and decrease in pressure must be avoided because it could adversely affect the service life of the drain discharger. Moderate the pressure change in the circuit.



●Chemical Resistance of Plastic Bowls

In areas where there is an atmosphere with the following chemicals, use metal bowls (metal).

Types of Chemicals	Categories of Chemicals	Main Products of Chemicals	General Applications	Polycarbonate bowl	Nylon bowl
Inorganic compounds	Acids	Hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, fluorine, phosphoric acid, chromic acid, etc.	Acid washing of metals, acidic degreasing solutions, coating treatment solutions, etc.	×	×
	Alkalines	Alkalis such as caustic soda, caustic potash, calcium hydroxide, aqueous ammonia, sodium carbonate	Alkaline degreasing solution for metals	×	○
	Inorganic salts	Sodium sulfide, potassium nitrate, potassium bichromate, sodium sulfate, etc.		×	○
Organic compounds	Aromatic hydrocarbons	Benzene, toluene, xylene, ethyl benzene, styrene, etc.	Contained in paint thinner (benzene, toluene, xylene)	×	×
	Chlorinated Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	Methyl chloride, ethylene chloride, methylene chloride, acetylene chloride, chloroform, trichlene, perchlene, carbon tetrachloride	Organic solvent-based washing solution for metals (trichlene, perchlene, carbon tetrachloride, etc.)	×	○
	Chlorinated Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene, benzene hexachloride (B/H/C), etc.	Agricultural chemicals	×	○
	Petroleum components	Solvent naphtha, gasoline, kerosene		×	○
	Alcohols	Methanol, ethanol, cyclohexanol, benzyl alcohol	Used as an antifreeze agent	×	×
	Phenol	Carbolic acid, cresol, naphthol, etc.	Disinfectant solution	×	×
	Ethers	Methyl ether, methyl ethyl ether, ethyl ether	Brake fluid additive	×	○
	Ketones	Acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, cyclohexanone, acetophenone, etc.		×	×
	Carboxylic acids	Formic acid, acetic acid, butyl acid, acrylic acid, oxalic acid, phthalic acid, etc.	Dyes; oxalic acid for aluminum processing; phthalic acid for paint base	×	×
	Esters	Dimethyl phthalate (DMP), diethyl phthalate (DEP), dibutyl phthalate (DBP), dioctyl phthalate (DOP)	Lubricant, synthetic hydraulic fluid, rust preventative additives used as plasticizers for synthetic resins	×	○
	Oxyacids	Glycolic acid, lactic acid, malic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid		×	×
	Nitro compounds	Nitromethane, nitroethane, nitroethylene, nitrobenzene, etc.		×	○
	Amines	Methylamine, dimethylamine, ethylamine, aniline, acetanilide, etc.	Brake fluid additive	×	×
	Nitriles	Acetonitrile, acrylonitrile, benzonitrile, acetoisonitrile, etc.	Raw material for nitrile rubber	×	○

For precautions during mounting, installation, adjustment, use and maintenance, refer to the CKD Components Product Site (https://www.ckd.co.jp/kiki/en/) → "Model No. → Instruction Manual

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