

Wichtig! Beanstandete Geräte und Reparaturen nicht an den Hersteller einsenden, sondern an eine der aufgeführten Vertragswerkstätten!

**Verzeichnis der
Vertrags-Reparaturwerkstätten
für „BAT“-Erzeugnisse**

1034 Berlin 34

Fritz Bornack, Inh. Horst Zock, Kadiner Str. 17, Tel. 584220

8017 Dresden 17

Erich Löffler, Pfarrer-Schneider-Straße 3, Tel. 21380

9014 Karl-Marx-Stadt 14

Karl Kunze, Inh. Erich Oehler, Adelsbergstraße 34
Tel. 52348

7152 Böhlitz-Ehrenberg b. Leipzig

*) Rudi Flegler, Friedrich-Engels-Straße 39
Tel. 484962 (für alle Geräte und Starklichtlaternen)

3018 Magdeburg 18

Georg Waldenheim, Schöppensteg 3, Tel. 50175

1805 Pritzerbe (Havel)

Kurt Kuske, Dammstraße 4, Tel. 293

4607 Reinsdorf über Lutherstadt Wittenberg

Erich Polenz, Gartenstraße 11, Tel. 2123

2556 Sanitz (Mecklenburg)

Walter Bockholt, Schlossermeister, Tel. 208

5805 Georgenthal/Thür.

Erich Faulstin, Tambacher Str. 14, Tel. 337, priv. 416

*) Starklichtlaternen werden nur bei der Firma Flegler,
Böhlitz-Ehrenberg (b. Leipzig) repariert!



Lötgeräte

für Benzin und Petroleum

Operating Instructions for BAT Soldering Apparatus

Safety Regulations

1. Releasing and/or opening the filler nut or filling with fuel are forbidden
 - a) in proximity of a flame
 - b) while apparatus is burning
 - c) as long as apparatus is still hot
 - d) if regulating spindle is open
2. Employment of the apparatus is allowed under constant supervision only.
3. It is prohibited to make changes on the apparatus. Repairs should be carried out only by the Service or in special workshops.

Fuel

The apparatuses BAT 501, 1001 and 2001 may be operated with soldering gasoline, heating gasoline (Katalyt) or carburetor fuel. In the apparatuses 505 and 1005 pure kerosene is used, whose boiling-point should not exceed 180 °C (kerosene from petroleum). Kerosene with a higher boiling-point does not guarantee reliable operation because of incomplete carburetion.

Observe the following:

Use pure fuels only, since fuel-oil mixtures or contaminated fuels will cause functional troubles.

Filling

Fill container with fuel. The filling quantity is indicated on the type plate.

Preheating and Lighting

Firmly close both regulating spindle and filler plug. Operate pump four to six times. Fill preheating tray brimful with spirit or gasoline (if possible, avoid preheating with gasoline, as this will cause excessive sooting of burner). With the blow lamps BAT 501 and 505 the preheating bowl is made as a recess around the carburetor socket. Light preheating fuel and protect preheating flame from draught. Preheating of the apparatus by pouring it over with fuel and lighting it or by open or closed outside heat sources is PROHIBITED! Non-observance may cause explosion of the fuel tank and involve considerable hazards. Shortly before preheating flame goes out slowly open regulating spindle. The gases coming out of the burner are ignited by the preheating flame.

If, with kerosene soldering apparatus, still liquid fuel is leaving the nozzle (jerky yellow flame), the preheating procedure has to be repeated on closing the regulating spindle and extinction of the flame.

During operation the pressure in the tank has to be increased, depending on demand and necessary intensity of the flame, by operating the pump until it is heavy to move. Turning of the regulating spindle in cold condition should be avoided.

Putting out of Service

Close regulating spindle. On cooling of the apparatus open filler plug with caution (see safety regulations) in order that the pressure is relieved; firmly close filler nut.

Cleaning the Nozzle

BAT soldering apparatuses are equipped with an automatic nozzle cleaning facility. By opening or closing the regulating spindle the cleaning needle is passed through the nozzle aperture. Whenever burning troubles occur in operation due to nozzle obstruction, brief closing and opening of the regulating spindle will be helpful. The spindle should not, however, be closed so far that the fuel supply is stopped, but only until the intensity of the flame has been noticeably reduced.

Troubles and Their Elimination

1. Contaminated fuel:
Change fuel
2. Filler and pump screw connections leaking:
Check the two connections for damaged gaskets, if necessary, replace them. Screw in parts again and tighten them firmly.
3. Regulating spindle leaking:
Retighten hexagon nut. In case of hard stopping of hexagon nut, replace stuffing-box packing.
4. Pump does not prime:
Check pump sleeve for proper condition. Bend prim of sleeve slightly outward, grease it and mount it again. When doing so, don't turn sleeve rim over. Defective sleeves have to be replaced.
5. Pump linkage is forced out by itself:
Pump valves defective – can be recognized in most cases by ingress of fuel into pump cylinder. Dismantle complete pump, at the bottom end loosen pump valve screw with wrench, check and, if necessary, replace seal. The whole is assembled again in reversed order.
6. Relief valve in filler plug is blowing off at normal pressure:
Have relief valve checked, replace defective parts with original parts of manufacturer. Arbitrary changes are prohibited.
7. Exchanging the blow pipe
Unscrew blow pipe with suitable tool. Clean contact surfaces by means of wire brush. Screw on new blow pipe and tighten it firmly. Inadequately tightened blow pipes will cause operating troubles manifesting themselves by bright, intermittent burning of the flame.

If the measures described are not successful, the troubles may be eliminated in a special workshop only.

When shipping the soldering apparatus by post or railway, it must be made absolutely sure that no fuel is in the tank. All jobs described above – with exception of the tightening of the stuffing-box – should, because of the fire hazards involved, be carried out only with extinct apparatus, blownoff pressure and never in proximity of an open fire.