

TM 10-7200-200-13

TECHNICAL MANUAL

**ORGANIZATIONAL AND DIRECT SUPPORT MAINTENANCE MANUAL
INCLUDING REPAIR PARTS AND SPECIAL TOOL LIST**

**CAN, GASOLINE, MILITARY; STEEL; 5-GALLON; FSN 7240-222-3088
CAN, WATER, MILITARY; STEEL; 5-GALLON; FSN 7240-242-6153
CAN, WATER, MILITARY; ALUMINUM; 5-GALLON; FSN 7240-242-3767
CAN, WATER, MILITARY; PLASTIC; 5-GALLON; FSN 7240-089-3827
CASE, MILITARY; WATER CAN; FSN 7240-125-9061**

This copy is a reprint which includes current
pages from Changes 1 and 2.

**HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
FEBRUARY 1974**

WARNING
FIRE, HEALTH AND EXPLOSION HAZARD
DEATH

**or severe injury in personnel or damage to property
may result if personnel fail to observe safety precautions.**

**Open flames, heating stoves, electrical tools and apparatus,
and other flame or spark-generating equipment
must be prohibited.**

**Spills must be avoided or cleaned up immediately
when they occur.**

CHANGE }
NO. 2 }

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C., 30 January 1989

Operator, Organizational, and Direct Support
Maintenance Manual (Including Repair Parts
and Special Tools Lists)

CAN, GASOLINE, MILITARY; STEEL; 5-GALLON; FSN
7240-222-2088; CAN, WATER, MILITARY; 5-GALLON;
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MILITARY; PLASTIC; 5-GALLON; FSN 7240-089-3827;
CASE, MILITARY WATER CAN; FSN 7240-125-9061

TM 10-7200-200-13, 15 February 1974, is changed as follows:

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By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

WILLIAM J. MEEHAN, II
Brigadier General, United States Army
The Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

To be distributed in accordance with DA Form 12-25A, Operator, Unit, Direct Support and General Support Maintenance requirements for Can, Gasoline, Steel 5 Gal Cap; Water, Steel, Aluminum/Plastic, 5 Gal Cap (TM 10-7200-200-13)

CHANGE }
 No. 1 }

HEADQUARTERS
 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
 WASHINGTON, DC 20 August 1974

**Operator, Organizational, and Direct Support
 Maintenance Manual (Including Repair Parts
 and Special Tools Lists)**

**CAN, GASOLINE, MILITARY; STEEL; 5-GALLON; FSN
 7240-222-2088; CAN, WATER, MILITARY; 5-GALLON;
 FSN 7240-2424153; CAN, WATER, ALUMINUM;
 5-GALLON; FSN 7240-242-3767; CAN, WATER
 MILITARY; PLASTIC; 5-GALLON; FSN 7240-089-3827;
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i and ii
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By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

Official:

VERNE L. BOWERS

*Major General, United States Army
 The Adjutant General*

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*General, United States Army
 Chief of Staff*

Distribution:

To be distributed in accordance with DA Form 12-25A (qty rqr block no, 154), organizational maintenance requirements for Petroleum Distribution.

**Operator, Organizational and Direct Support Maintenance Manual
 Including Repair Parts and Special Tool List**

**CAN, GASOLINE MILITARY; STEEL; 5-GALLON;
 FSN 7240-222-2088 CAN, WATER MILITARY; STEEL; 5-GALLON;
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 5-GALLON; FSN 7240-242-3767: CAN, WATER, MILITARY; PLASTIC;
 5-GALLON; FSN 7240-089-3627: CASE
 MILITARY WATER CAN; FSN 7240-125-9061**

Current as of 10 October 1973

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*This manual supersedes TM 10-7200-200-23, 15 October 1971 including all changes.

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Section I. GENERAL

1-1. Scope

This manual is for your use in maintaining the five gallon military cans and can case.

1-2. Maintenance Forms and Records

Maintenance forms and records that you are required to use are explained in DA PAM 738-750.

1-3. Destruction of Army Materiel to Prevent Enemy Use

Procedures to be used for destruction of the equipment to prevent enemy use are in TM 750-244-3.

1-4. Administrative Storage

a. General. For administrative storage instructions, refer to TM 740-90-1.

b. Gasoline Cans. For additional storage instructions for gasoline cans, refer to TM 743-200 and TB 740-97-2.

c. Water Cans. To prepare the 5-gallon water cans for storage, remove the cap and turn upside down in a clean dry area. Allow the cans to drain and air dry completely. After the cans are completely dry, reinstall the caps and store the cans upright in a clean dry area.

d. Stacking Instructions. For stacking instructions of the 5-gallon cans, refer to TM 10-1101.

1-5. Reporting of Errors

You can improve this manual by calling attention to errors and by recommending improvements, using DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications) or by a letter, and mail directly to the Commander, U.S. Army Troop Support Command, ATTN: AMSTR-MCTS 4300 Goodfellow Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63120-1798. A reply will be furnished direct to you.

Section II. MAINTENANCE ALLOCATION CHART

1-6. General

a. This section provides a general explanation of all maintenance and repair functions authorized at various maintenance levels.

b. Part I, Section V of Chapters 2,3,4, and 6 and Section IV of Chapter 5 designate overall responsibility for the performance of maintenance functions on the identified end item or component. The implementation of the maintenance functions upon the end item or component will be consistent with the assigned maintenance functions.

c. Part I I contains supplemental instructions, explanatory notes, and/or illustrations required for a particular maintenance function.

1-7. Explanation of Columns in Section V of Chapters 2, 3, 4, and 6 and Section IV of Chapter 5

a. Group Number, Column (1). The assembly group is a numerical group assigned to each assembly in a top down breakdown sequence. The applicable assembly groups are listed on the MAC in disassembly sequence beginning with the first assembly removed in a top down disassembly sequence.

b. Assembly Group, Column (2). This column contains a brief description of the components of each assembly group.

c. Maintenance Functions, Column (3). This column lists the various maintenance functions (A through K). The lowest maintenance level authorized to perform these functions are indicated by a symbol in the appropriate column. The symbol designations for the various maintenance levels are as follows:

- C—Operator or crew
- O—Organizational maintenance
- F—Direct support maintenance
- H—General support maintenance
- D—Depot maintenance

The maintenance functions are defined as follows:

A—Inspect: To determine serviceability of an item by comparing its physical, mechanical, and electrical characteristics with established standards.

B—Test: To verify serviceability and to detect electrical or mechanical failure by use of test equipment.

C—Service: To clean, to preserve, to charge, and to add fuel, lubricants, cooling agents, and air.

D—Adjust: To rectify to the extent necessary to bring into proper operating range.

E—Align: To adjust specified variable elements of an item to bring to optimum performance.

F—Calibrate: To determine the corrections to be made in the reading of instruments or test equipment used in precise measurement. Consists of the comparison of two instruments, one of which is a certified standard of known accuracy, to detect and adjust any discrepancy in the accuracy of the instrument being compared with the certified standard.

G—Install: To set up for use in an operational environment such as an emplacement, site, or vehicle.

H—Replace: To replace unserviceable items with serviceable like items.

I—Repair: Those maintenance operations necessary to restore an item to serviceable condition through correction of material damage or a specific failure. Repair may be accomplished at each level of maintenance.

J—Overhaul: Normally, the highest degree of maintenance performed by the Army in order to minimize time work in process is consistent with quality and economy of operation. It consists of that maintenance necessary to restore an item to completely serviceable condition as prescribed by maintenance standards in technical publications for each item of equipment. Overhaul normally does not return an item to like new, zero mileage, or zero hour condition.

K—Rebuild: The highest degree of materiel maintenance. It consists of restoring equipment as nearly as possible to new condition in accordance with original manufacturing standards. Rebuild is performed only when required by operational considerations or other paramount factors and then only at the depot maintenance level. Rebuild reduces to zero the hours or miles the equipment or component thereof, has been in use.

d. Tools and Equipment, Column (b). This column is provided for referencing by code the special tools and test equipment required to perform the maintenance functions.

e. Remarks, Column (5). This column is provided for referencing by code the remarks (Part II) pertinent to the maintenance functions.

1-8. Explanation of Columns in Section V (Part II)

a. Reference Code. This column consists of two letter separated by a dash, both of which are references to Part I. The first letter references column (5) and the second letter references a maintenance function, column (3), A through K.

b. Remarks. This column lists information pertinent to the maintenance function being performed, as indicated on the MAC, Part I.

Section III. ORGANIZATIONAL AND DIRECT SUPPORT MAINTENANCE REPAIR PARTS AND SPECIAL TOOLS LIST

1-9. Scope

a. This section lists repair parts, special tools, test, and support equipment required for the performance of organizational, direct support, general support, and depot maintenance of the five gallon can.

b. Repair parts listed represent those authorized for use at indicated maintenance levels and will be requisitioned on an "as required" basis until stockage is justified by demand in accordance with A R 710-2.

1-10. General

This Repair Parts and Special Tools List is divided into the following sections:

a. Prescribed Load Allowance List. (Not applicable).

b. Repair Parts List - Section VI. A list of repair parts authorized for the performance of maintenance. The list also includes parts which must be removed for replacement of the authorized parts. Parts lists are composed of assembly groups in

ascending numerical sequence, with the parts in each group listed in figure and item number sequence.

1-11. Explanation of Columns

The following provides an explanation of columns found in the tabulated listings in Sections V and VI.

a. Illustration. This column is divided as follows:

(1) *Figure Number.* Indicates the figure number of the illustration on which the item is shown.

(2) *Item Number.* Indicates the callout number used to reference the item on the illustration.

b. Source, Maintenance, and Recoverability Codes (SMR). The SMR code is a five letter code composed of three parts consisting of a two (2) position source code, a two (2) position maintenance code, and a one (1) position recoverability code. Support items listed in this RPSTL assigned maintenance and recoverability codes and no source code can be requisitioned, with justification, through normal supply channels by use of the manufacturer's code and part number

Such support items are NOT normally stocked.

(1) *Source code.* Indicates the manner of acquiring support items for maintenance, repair, or overhaul of end items. Source codes are entered in the *first* and *second* positions as follows:

Code	Definition
PA	Item procured and stocked for anticipated or known usage.
PB	Item procured and stocked for insurance purposes because essentiality dictates that a minimum quantity be available in the supply system.
PC	Item procured and stocked and which otherwise would be coded PA except that it is deteriorative in nature.
PD	Support item, excluding support equipment, procured for initial issue or outfitting and stocked only for subsequent or additional initial issues or outfitting. NOT subject to automatic replenishment.
PE	Support equipment procured and stocked for initial issue or outfitting to specified maintenance repair activities.
PF	Support equipment which will not be stocked but which will be centrally procured on demand.
PG	Item procured and stocked to provide for sustained support for life of the equipment. It is applied to an item peculiar to the equipment which, because of probable discontinuance or shutdown of production facilities, would prove uneconomical to reproduce at a later date.
KD	An item of depot overhaul/repair kit and not purchased separately.
KF	An item of a maintenance kit and not purchased separately.
KB	Item included in both a depot overhaul/repair kit and a maintenance kit.
MO	Item to be manufactured or fabricated at organizational level.
MF	Item to be manufactured or fabricated at direct support maintenance level.
MH	Item to be manufactured or fabricated at general support maintenance level.
MD	Item to be manufactured or fabricated at depot maintenance level.
AO	Item to be assembled at organizational level.
AF	Item to be assembled at direct support maintenance level.
AH	Item to be assembled at general support maintenance level.
AD	Item to be assembled at depot maintenance level.
XA	Item is NOT procured or stocked because the requirements for the item will result in replacement of the next higher assembly.
XB	Item NOT procured or stocked. If not available through salvage, requisition.
XC	Installation drawing, diagram, instruction sheet, or field service drawing that is identified by manufacturer's part number.
XD	A low mortality item that is not stocked. When required, items will be requested and provided through normal supply channels.

NOTE

Cannibalization or salvage may be used as a source of supply for any items coded above except those coded XA and support items restricted by AR 700-42.

(2) *Maintenance codes.* The maintenance code entered in the *third* position indicates the lowest maintenance level authorized to remove, replace, and use the item. The maintenance code entered in the *fourth* position indicates whether the item is to be repaired and identifies the lowest maintenance level with the capability to perform complete repair (i.e., all authorized maintenance functions). When a maintenance code is not used in the *fourth* position, a dash (-) will be entered.

Code	Application/Explanation
O	Item is removed, replaced, used (third position), or complete repair (fourth position) at the organizational level.
F	Item is removed, replaced, used (third position), or complete repair (fourth position) at the direct support maintenance level.
H	Item is removed, replaced, used (third position) or complete repair (fourth position) at the general support maintenance level.
D	Item is removed, replaced, used (third position) or complete repair (fourth position) at the depot maintenance level.
L	Repair restricted to designated specialized repair activity (fourth position).
Z	Non-repairable. No repairs authorized (fourth position).
B	No repair is authorized. The item may be reconditioned by adjusting, lubricating, etc., at the <i>user level</i> . No parts or special tools are procured for maintenance of this item (fourth position).

(3) *Recoverability code.* The recoverability code entered in the fifth position indicates the disposition action on unserviceable items.

Code	Definition
Z	Non-repairable item. When unserviceable, condemn and dispose at the level indicated in position three (3).
O	Repairable item. When uneconomically repairable, condemn and dispose at organizational level.
F	Repairable item. When uneconomically repairable, condemn and dispose at direct support level.
H	Repairable item. When uneconomically repairable, condemn and dispose at general support level.
D	Repairable item. When beyond lower level repair capability, return to depot. Condemnation and disposal not authorized below depot level.
L	Repairable item. Repair, condemnation, and disposal not authorized below depot/specialized repair activity level.
A	Item requires special handling or condemnation procedures because of specific reasons (i.e., precious metal content, high dollar value, critical material, or hazardous material).

c. Federal Stock Number. Indicates the Federal stock number assigned to the item and will be used for requisitioning purposes.

d. Part Number. Indicates the primary number used by the manufacturer which controls the design

and characteristics of the item by means of its engineering drawings, specifications standards, and inspection requirements to identify an item or range of items.

NOTE

When a stock numbered item is requisitioned, the repair part received may have a different part number than the part being replaced.

e. Federal Supply Code for Manufacturer (FSCM). The FSCM is a 5-digit numeric code listed in SB 70842 which is used to identify the manufacturer, distributor, or Government agency, etc.

f. Description. Indicates the Federal item name and, if required, a minimum description to identify the item. Items that are included in kits and sets are listed below the name of the kit or set with quantity of each item in the kit or set indicated in front of the item name.

g. Unit of Measure (U/M). Indicates the standard or basic quantity by which the listed item is used in performing the actual maintenance function. This measure is expressed by a two-character alphabetical abbreviation, e.g., ea, in., pr, etc., and is the basis used to indicate quantities and allowances in subsequent columns.

h. Quantity Incorporated. in Unit. Indicates the quantity of the item used in the breakout shown on the illustration figure, which is prepared for an assembly group or an assembly. A "V" appearing in this column in lieu of a quantity indicates that no specific quantity is applicable. e.g., shims, spacers, etc.

1-12. Special Information

a. The basis of issue for authorized special tools, test, and support equipment is the number of end items of equipment supported and the number of maintenance personnel allocated to perform the required maintenance operations.

b. Parts which require manufacture or assembly of a maintenance level higher than that authorized for installation will indicate in the source column the higher maintenance level.

c. Repair parts kits and gasket sets appear as the last entries in the repair parts listing for the group or assembly to which they apply.

1-13. How to Locate Repair Parts

Due to the limited number of repair parts, detailed instructions on how to locate repair parts are not required. To locate repair parts refer to the Repair Parts Listing in each chapter.

CHAPTER 2 CAN, GASOLINE, MILITARY; STEEL; 5-GALLON

Section I. DESCRIPTION AND TABULATED DATA

2-1. Description

The 5-gallon steel military gasoline can (fig. 2-1) is covered by specification MIL-C-1283D. The can is intended for use in transporting liquid fuels by commercial common carriers, military motor vehicles, aircraft or vessel transportation, and for storing and dispensing of liquid fuels.

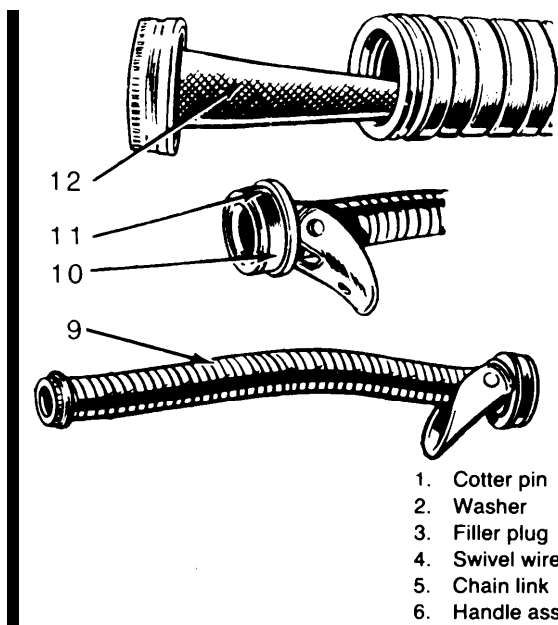
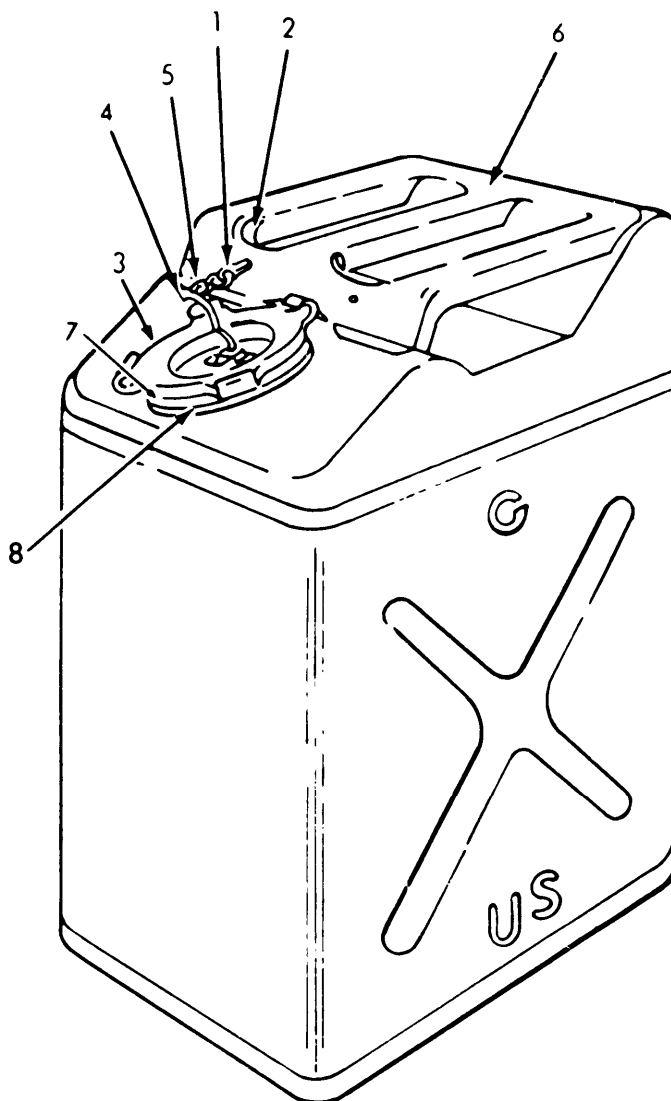
2-2. Tabulated Data

a. Dimensions and Weight.

Length	13¾ inches
Width	6¾ inches
Height	18¾ inches
Weight (empty)	10.5 lbs.
Weight (average wt. when filled w/gasoline)	41.0 lbs.

b. Capacities.

Liquid	5.05 gal.
Cubage	1 cu. ft.



- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Cotter pin | 7. Closure assembly |
| 2. Washer | 8. Gasket, closure |
| 3. Filler plug | 9. Spout can |
| 4. Swivel wire | 10. Washer flat |
| 5. Chain link | 11. Cap and screw |
| 6. Handle assembly | 12. Bushing bottom |

ME 7200-200-13/2-1

Figure 2-1. Gasoline can, military, 5 gallon.

Section II. OPERATOR/CREW MAINTENANCE

2-3. Lubrication Instructions

The five gallon gasoline can does not require lubrication.

2-4. Preventive Maintenance Services

The necessary preventive maintenance checks and services to be performed at regularly scheduled

intervals are listed in table 2-1.

2-5. Inspection

a. *Condition of Paint.* Check each can for condition of paint and indicate whether repainting is required.

b. *Dents.* Check each can for dented condition.

(1) A can may be used without repairs to dents

providing the can is not ruptured and the dents do not impair stacking.

(2) A can with dents that have caused a rupture anywhere in the can is not repairable. A can that does not stack properly due to distortion caused by dents is nonrepairable.

Table 2-1. PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE CHECKS AND SERVICES

Item number	Interval						B -- Before operation D -- During operation	A -- After operation W -- Weekly	M -- Monthly Q -- Quarterly	
	Operator			Org						
	Daily			W	M	Q	Item to be inspected	Procedure	Reference	
	B	D	A							
1				X*			Can, Gasoline, Steel	Inspect can to make sure it is free of leaks.		
2				X*		Closure Assembly				Inspect interior and exterior of can for cleanliness, condition of exterior paint, presence of rust except for minimal pin points which is permissible.
3				X*							Gasket Closure	Check to see that closure assembly is complete and functions properly
4				X*						Check to see that gasket is present and in a serviceable conditions.

*Services to be performed weekly when in use and after field maneuvers.

c. *Contamination.* Check interior of each can for general cleanliness and presence of contaminants.

(1) Can containing removable contaminants should be cleaned thoroughly before being placed in use.

(2) Cans containing a residue of asphalt, tar, or similar substance that cannot be removed are classified as nonrepairable.

d. *Rust.* Check exterior and interior of can for presence of rust.

(1) Cans with moderate exterior rusting are repairable if rust can be removed by buffing or sandblasting without weakening the metal. The interior of cans must be free of loose rust before they are used.

(2) Cans with excessive interior rusting that cannot be removed by solvent or caustic washing or cans with excessive exterior rusting are classified as nonrepairable.

e. *Holes.* Check each can carefully for presence of holes. A hole, rip, or rupture anywhere in the can,

except the handle assembly, renders it nonrepairable.

f. *Flange.* Check condition of flange on each can. Make sure the flange is securely seated in the head and that the flange threads are in good condition. Cans with crossed, stripped, rusted, or worn flange threads are classified as nonrepairable.

g. *Closure and Gasket.* Check each can for missing or defective closure and/or gasket and indicate repair when required.

h. *Vent Tube.* Check condition of vent tube in each can. Clogged vent tubes should be cleaned. Cans with broken or missing vent tubes may be used only in an emergency.

i. *Handle Assembly.* Check condition of handle assembly. Cans with holes, dents, or rips in the handles are serviceable if they can be carried without injury to hands. When such damage must be repaired before cans can be carried safely, indicate repairs required.

Section III. ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE

2-6. Special Tools and Equipment

The 5-gallon gasoline can does not require special tools, parts, or equipment.

2-7. Cleaning and Repair

Following the initial inspection, assemble the contaminated cans near the cleaning machine. Place each filler plug under the handle assembly so that the plug will not get in the way during the cleaning operation.

a. Fuel Can Cleaning Machine Operation.

(1) In a four-man cleaning operation, two men operate the cleaning machines and two men support the operators. One man operates each cleaning assembly. The two support men supply the operator with cans to be cleaned and move the clean cans to the clean can area. The operator staggers the cans in the cradles (fig. 2-2) so that the cleaning process is continuous. Each can passes through a 40-second flushing cycle and a 6-second draining cycle before it is removed from the cradle.

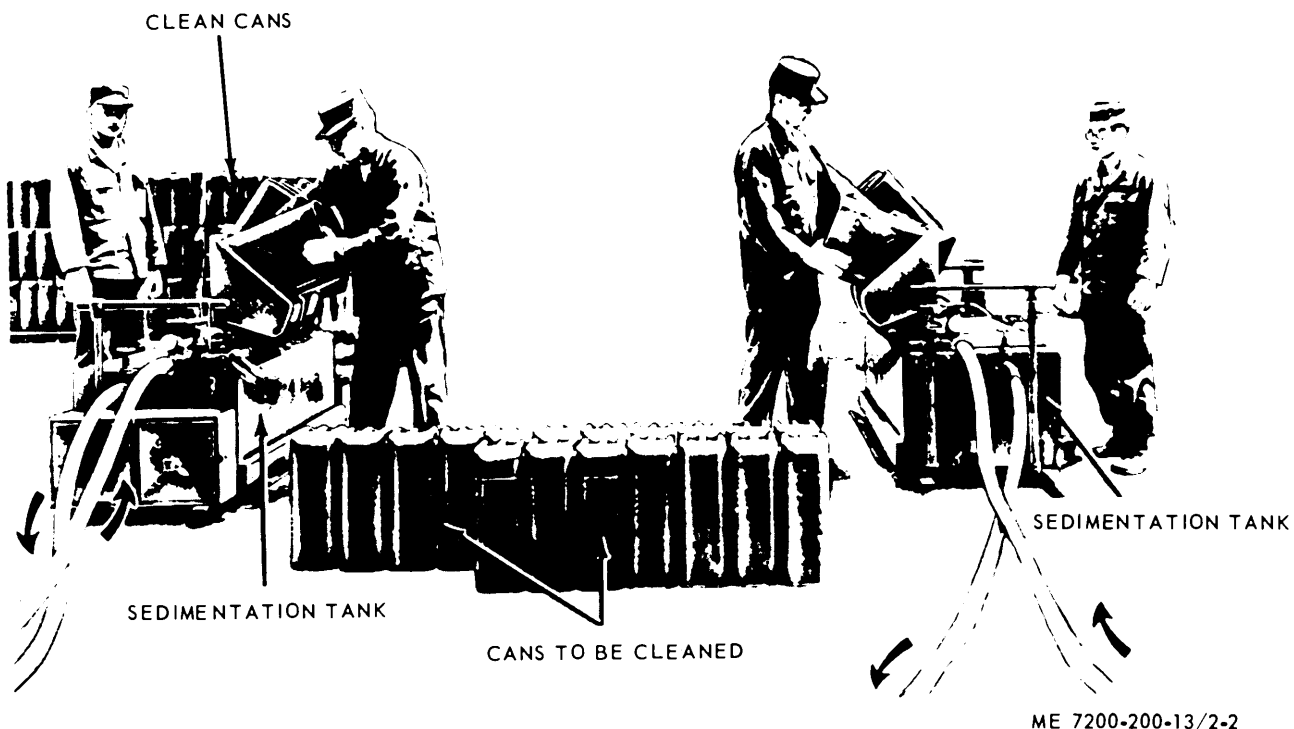


Figure 2-2. Cleaning 5-gallon cans using a cleaning machine.

(2) In a two-man cleaning operation, the rate of production is relatively slow. One man operates both cleaning assemblies, and the second man supplies contaminated cans to the operator and removes the clean cans from the area.

(3) The can should be inspected with an explosion-proof flashlight or extension light. The interior of each can must be clean and free from rust. If sediment remains in the cans, the cans should be recleaned. Only one cleaning assembly will be used during the recleaning process. The other cleaning assembly will be closed to achieve total pressure. Flush the cans 2-or 3-minutes as required. If cans are

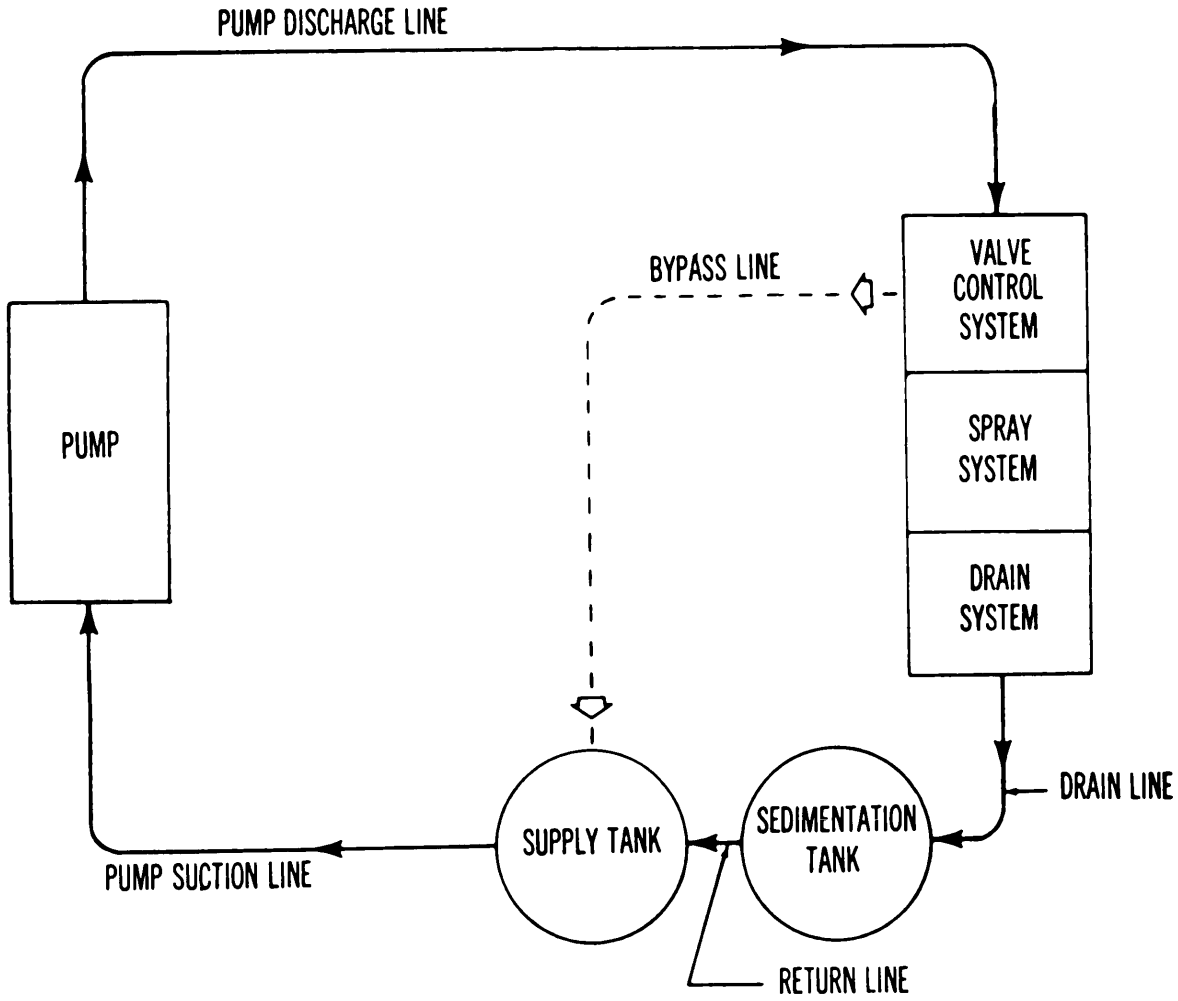
still not properly clean, they will be routed through channels for reclamation or salvage.

(4) All damaged or missing parts, such as the closure assembly (fig. 2-1) and gasket (6), will be replaced. Filler plugs will be inserted in the cans and tightened, unless the cans are to be used immediately. If cans are to be stored temporarily, plugs will be hand tightened. If they are to be stored for a long period, plugs will be wrench tightened.

b. Improvised Can Cleaning Machine Operation. The procedure for cleaning cans with the improvised can cleaning machine (figs. 2-3 and 2-4) is similar to

the procedure in subparagraph *a* above. When using the improvised machine, however, the operation cannot be staggered unless the machine is equipped with a multiple valve system. When a multiple valve system is not provided, place enough cans in the rack

to cover all the spray outlets. Flush the can for 40 seconds and drain them for 6 seconds. After draining, remove the cans from the rack to make way for a new group of cans.

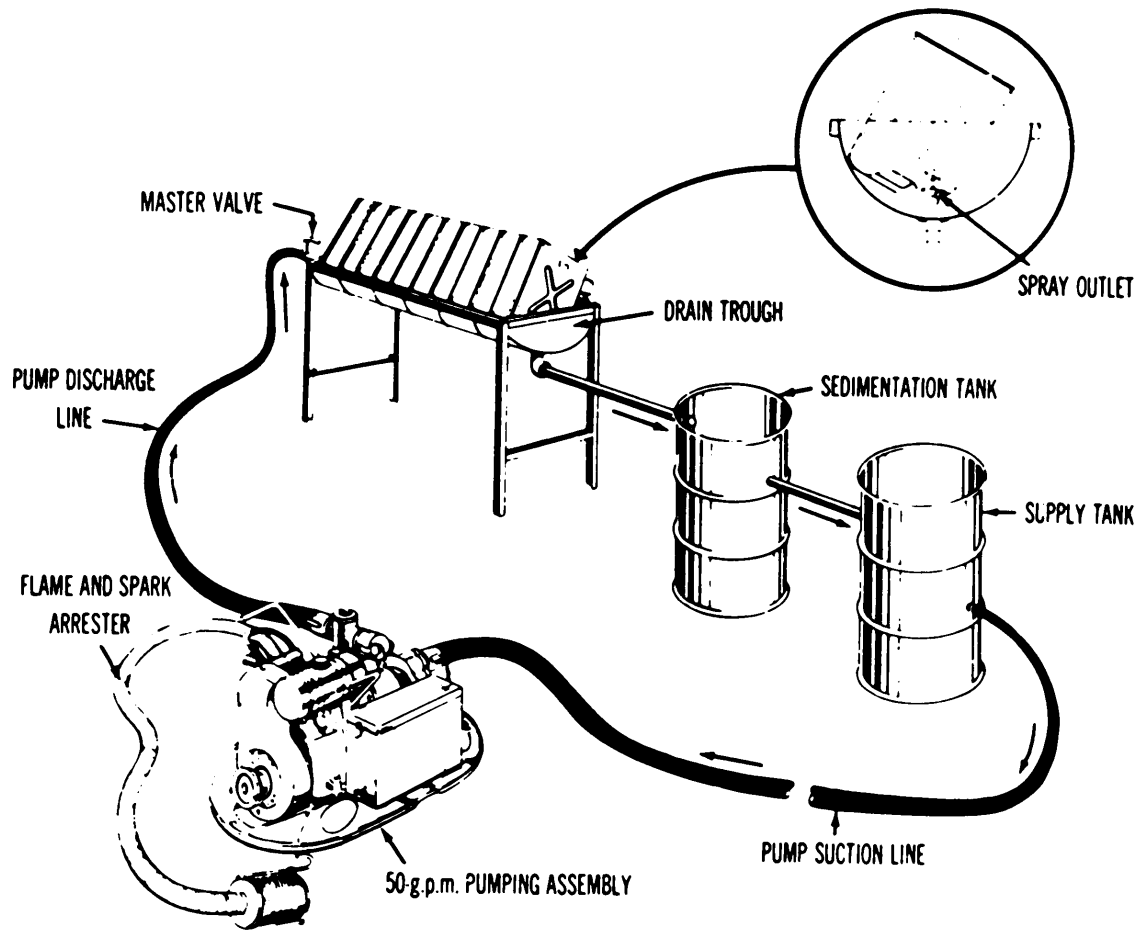


ME 7200-200-13 /2-3

Figure 2-3 Flow diagram for improvised can cleaning machine.

c. Emergency Can Cleaning Method. When the can cleaning machine is not available and improvised method is impracticable, an emergency method can

be employed. The cans can be cleaned by sloshing solvent about them and allowing them to drain.



ME 7200.200-1 3/2-4

Figure 2-4. Improvised can cleaning machine.

Section IV. DIRECT SUPPORT MAINTENANCE

2-8. Repair Parts, Special Tools and Equipment

a. Special Tools and Equipment. The five gallon gasoline can does not require special tools and equipment.

b. Repair Parts. Repair parts issued with or authorized for the five gallon gasoline can are listed in the Repair Parts List, Section VI.

2-9. Refinishing

WARNING

Cans must be gas free. To make cans safe for handling, they must be gas freed by flushing with water or steam, and draining. Air under pressure must never be admitted into a can until it is gas free.

a. Removing Dents. No attempt will be made to remove dents from cans. Dents in cans are accepta-

ble, providing the cans are not ruptured and the dents are not so severe as to impair stacking.

b. Cleaning Exterior. Flanges and plugs, especially threads and gasket seats, must be thoroughly cleaned. Clean flanges and plugs with a solvent, P-D-680, and a brush to remove all corrosion and other foreign matter. All gaskets should be removed before cans are cleaned. All loose paint, rust, grease, and other foreign matter will be removed from the exterior of the can. This will be done by chemical or mechanical means.

(1) *Chemical cleaning.* When cans are cleaned chemically, they will be cleaned with solutions that do not dissolve or attack steel. Rust maybe removed with solutions containing diluted phosphoric acid. The conditions of use; time, temperature, and concentration; of phosphoric-acid solutions will be such as to minimize damage to the steel.

(2) *Mechanical cleaning.* Before a can is cleaned

mechanically, it should be free of excessive grease and oil. Mechanical cleaning methods may include buffing or blasting. Buffing consists of cleaning by means of rotating brushes or rotating the can against converging brushes. Blasting consists of pressure spraying the can with sand or grit or similar material. The operator must determine the extent to which blasting is feasible without excessive metal removal.

c. Cleaning Interior. Before cans undergo further reconditioning, clogged vent tubes will be cleaned by prodding or by applying air pressure. Unlined cans will be thoroughly cleaned by washing with a strong, hot, alkali solution or a suitable detergent solution. This process will be continued until all loose rust, scale, or other foreign matter is removed. If the cans are lined and the interior coating is broken, blistered, or loose, the interior linings must be stripped chemically and the cans must be cleaned thoroughly. If more than very light rust remains after cleaning of either lined or unlined cans, the rust should be removed with solutions containing dilute phosphoric acid.

d. Rinsing and Drying. Each can will be adequately rinsed to remove cleaning solutions. Clean hot water, maintained at a temperature of 150F, will be used for rinsing. After the can is rinsed, it will be siphoned free of excess water and heated for a period sufficient to vaporize all remaining moisture. The can will be purged with air, preferably hot, to eliminate all excess vapor. It must be above room temperature and free of all moisture and residue at the completion of drying. Completion of drying can be determined by a simple test. Hold a cool glass over the can opening; if condensation forms on the glass, the can is not sufficiently dry.

e. Replacing Parts. Plugs for cans should be fitted with new synthetic rubber gaskets. Closure assembly

should be replaced as necessary.

f. Leak Testing. Before the cans are painted or treated with preservative oil, they will be tested for leaks. Cans with leaks in the body of the can will be scrapped. The presence of leaks can be determined by either of the following tests:

(1) *Water tank test.* Cans are subjected to internal air pressure and completely submerged in clean water. Air bubbles emitted from cans indicate the presence and location of leaks.

(2) *Air pressure test.* Cans are subjected to internal air pressure of 7-to 9-psi for a period of 45 seconds. A drop in air pressure, as indicated on an accurate pressure gage during the test period, shows the presence of leaks.

g. Repairing Leaky Can. Cans with leaks in the body will be scrapped. Closure assembly leaks will be repaired.

h. Painting Exterior. After cans have been repaired, thoroughly cleaned, leak tested, dried, and rust freed, exteriors will be painted with one coat of rust-inhibiting enamel. Before cans are painted, plugs must be inserted and hand tightened. Paint will be applied uniformly by spray. Cans will be either heated to a temperature of 250°F and dried in a suitable drying oven immediately after painting, or baked at 250° F for 45 minutes or an equivalent time-temperature cycle.

i. Preventing Interior rust. When cans have cooled, remove the plugs and spray the interior of each can with preservative oil injected under pressure for complete atomizing. No excess spray will remain to collect on the bottom. All plugs with gaskets in place, should be made wrench tight immediately after preservative oil has been injected. All air lines used for spraying preservative oil will be suitably trapped to prevent condensate in the cans.

Section V. MAINTENANCE ALLOCATION CHART (PART 1)

(1) Group No.	(2) Assembly group	(3) Maintenance functions											(4) Tools and equipment	(5) Remarks
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K		
		Inspect	Test	Service	Adjust	Align	Calibrate	Install	Replace	Repair	Overhaul	Rebuild		
01	CAN, GASOLINE Closure Assembly	C	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	O	F	..	.....	A-I, A-J

Section V. REMARKS (PART II)

Reference code	Remarks
A-I	Includes cleaning and touch-up.
A-J	Includes complete refinishing.

(1) ILLUSTRATION		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(a) FIG NO.	(b) ITEM NO.	SMR CODE	FEDERAL STOCK NUMBER	PART NUMBER	FSCM	DESCRIPTION USABLE ON CODE	U/M	QTY INC IN UNIT
						CHAPTER 2		
						SECTION VI—REPAIR PARTS		
						GROUP 01—CAN, GASOLINE, MILITARY, STEEL, 5-GALLON		
2-1		PAOFF	7240-00-222-3088	13219E2670	97403	CAN, GASOLINE, MILITARY STEEL, 5 GAL	EA	1
2-1	7	PAOZZ	7240-00-025-3377	3-3-47	97403	CLOSURE ASSEMBLY	EA	1
2-1	8	PAOZZ	5330-00-298-7165	MIL-G-432	81349	GASKET, CLOSURE	EA	1
2-1	9	PAOZZ	7240-00-177-6154	13219E2600	81349	SPOUT CAN, FLEX ASSY	EA	1
2-1	10	PAOZZ	5310-00-228-6638	00-8-1-161	53774	WASHER, FLAT	EA	1
2-1	11	PAOZZ	7240-00-132-6433		813499	CAP AND SCREW	EA	1
2-1	12	PAOZZ	7240-00-132-6431		81349	BUSHING, BOTTOM	EA	1

CHAPTER 3 CAN, WATER MILITARY; STEEL; 5-GALLON

Section I. DESCRIPTION AND TABULATED DATA

3-1. Description

The 5-gallon steel military water can (fig. 3-1) is covered by specification MIL-C13984. It is of steel construction, fabricated by the continuous weld method. The top, handle, and cover assembly comprise approximately $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches of the overall height. Each can has a cover attached to a locking device which will provide a watertight seal when affixed in a closed position.

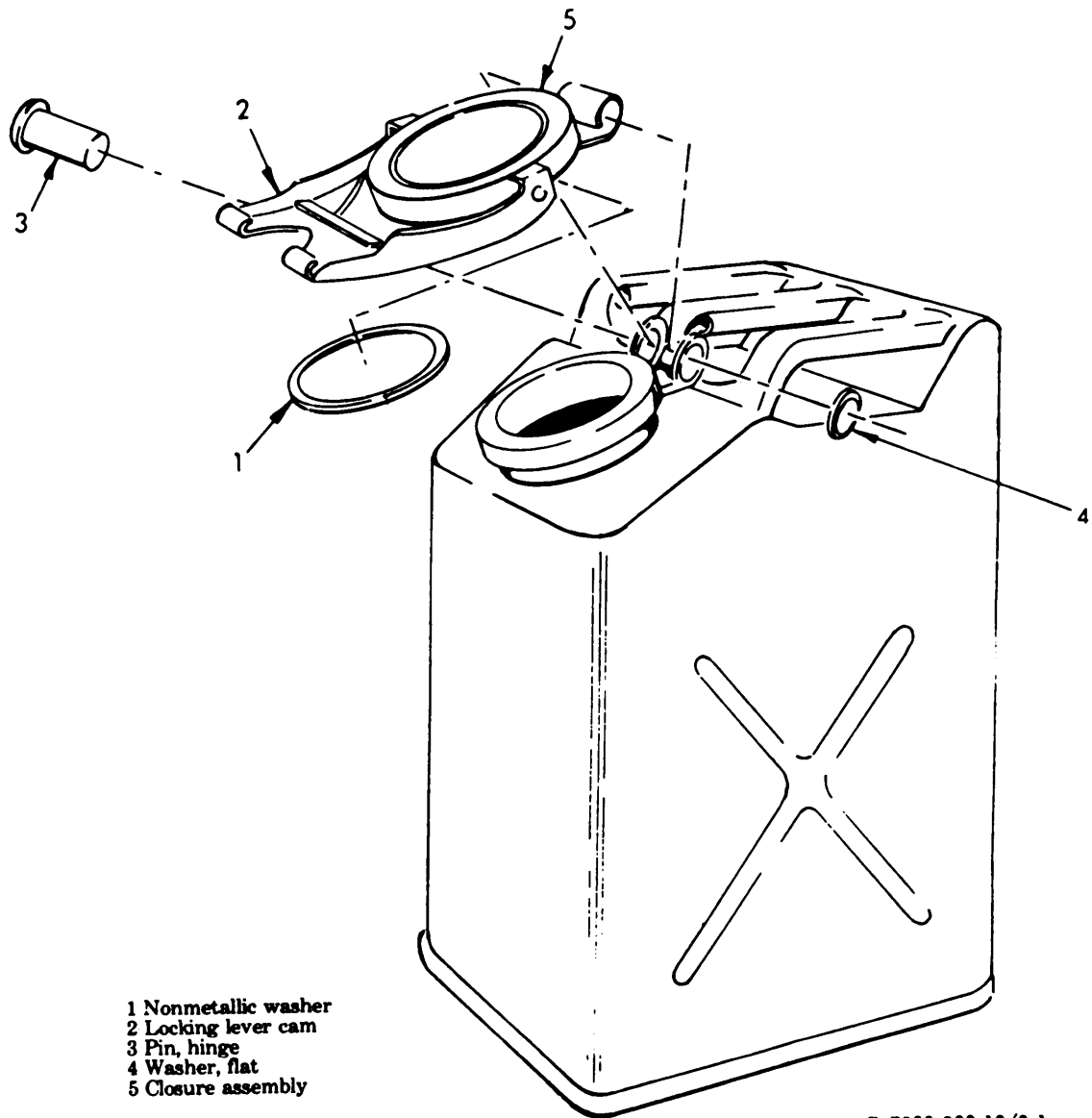
3-2 Tabulated Data

a. Dimensions and Weight.

Length	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches
Width	6 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches
Height	18 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches
Weight (empty)	9.58 lbs.
Weight (filled with water)	51.28 lbs.

b. Capacities.

Liquid	5.05 gal.
Cubage	1 cu. ft.



- 1 Nonmetallic washer
- 2 Locking lever cam
- 3 Pin, hinge
- 4 Washer, flat
- 5 Closure assembly

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Figure 3-1. Water can, steel, 5-gallon.

Section II. OPERATOR/CREW MAINTENANCE

3-3. Lubrication Instructions

The five gallon water can does not require lubrication.

3-4. Preventive Maintenance Services

The necessary preventive maintenance checks and services to be performed at regularly scheduled intervals are listed in table 3-1.

3-5. Cleaning and Inspection

a. Inspection

(1) Inspect the can for leaks, dents, holes, and other damage. Make sure the can is free from leaks. Check dented condition of can. Check the condition of the flange on each can.

(2) Inspect the interior of each can for cleanliness and for the presence of contamination and rust. Rust other than pin point rust is not permissible and repainting the interior is prohibited.

(3) Inspect the exterior of each can for the condition of the paint.

b. Cleaning.

(1) Wash dirt, dust, grease, and other foreign matter from the exterior of the cans with hot water, soap, and brush.

(2) Clean the interior of the can by immersing in hot water containing a hand-dishwashing compound, P-D410, and swishing until thoroughly clean. Do not scour with steel wool.

(3) Rinse cans in clean boiling water, turn upside down, and allow to dry.

Table 3-1. PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE CHECKS AND SERVICES

Item number	Interval						B - Before operation D - During operation	A - After operation W - Weekly	M - Monthly Q - Quarterly
	Operator			Org.					
	Daily			W	M	Q	Item to be inspected	Procedure	Reference
	B	D	A						
1				X*			CAN, WATER, STEEL	Inspect can to make sure it is free of leaks. Inspect interior and exterior for cleanliness, condition of exterior paint, and presence of rust.	
2				X*			CLOSURE ASSEMBLY	Inspect closure assembly to see that the following parts are not loose, damaged or missing. Gasket Pin hinge closure	
3				X*					

*Services to be performed when in use and after field maneuvers.

Section III. ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE

3-6. Special Tools and Equipment

The five gallon water can does not require special tools, parts, or equipment.

3-7. Repair.

a. Nonmetallic Washer (Gasket). Re-cement loose washers that are in good condition. Replace missing or defective washers with new ones (1, fig. 3-1). Use only approved nontoxic cement (FSN 8040-273-8717).

b. Closure Assembly. Replace the closure assembly when damaged.

(1) Lift locking lever cam (2) and open cover of can.

(2) File off peened end of hinge pin (3) securing closure assembly (5) to the hinge brackets.

(3) Remove hinge pin (3) and washer (4). Replace with new closure assembly.

(4) Replace pin and washer with new ones. Use a hammer to peen replacement hinge pin while holding opposite end of pin in position with another hammer or suitable tool.

Section IV. DIRECT SUPPORT MAINTENANCE

3-8. Repair Parts, Special Tools and Equipment

a. Special Tools and Equipment. The 5-gallon water can does not require special tools and equipment.

b. Repair Parts. Repair parts issued with or authorized for the 5-gallon water can are listed in the Repair Parts List, Section VI.

3-9. Refinishing

a. Removing Dents. No attempt will be made to remove dents from cans. Dents in cans are acceptable providing the cans are not ruptured and the dents are not so severe as to impair stacking.

b. Cleaning Exterior. Flanges and plugs, especially threads and gasket seats, must be thoroughly cleaned. Clean flanges and plugs with a solvent, P-D-680, and a brush to remove all corrosion and other foreign matter. All gaskets should be removed before cans are cleaned. All loose paint, rust, grease, and other foreign matter will be removed from the exterior of the can. This will be done by chemical or mechanical means.

(1) *Chemical cleaning.* When cans are cleaned chemically, they will be cleaned with solutions that do not dissolve or attack steel. Rust maybe removed with solutions containing diluted phosphoric acid. The conditions of use; time, temperature, and concentration; of phosphoric acid solutions will be such as to minimize damage to the steel.

(2) *Mechanical cleaning.* Before a can is cleaned mechanically, it should be free of excessive grease and oil. Mechanical cleaning methods may include buffing or blasting. Buffing consists of cleaning by means of rotating brushes or rotating the can against converging brushes. Blasting consists of pressure spraying the can with sand or grit or similar material. The operator must determine the extent to which blasting is feasible without excessive metal removal.

c. Cleaning Interior. Cans will be thoroughly cleaned by washing in hot water containing a hand-dishwashing compound, P-D410. Repeat this until all loose rust, scale, or other foreign matter is removed. If rust other than pin-point of line (weld) rust remains after cleaning, the can will be salvaged.

Rinse cans in clean boiling water, turn upside down, and allow to dry.

d. Rinsing and Drying. Each can will be adequately rinsed to remove cleaning solutions. Clean hot water, maintained at temperature of 150°F., will be used for rinsing. After the can is rinsed, it will be siphoned free of excess water and heated for a period sufficient to vaporize all remaining moisture. The can will be purged with air, preferably hot, to eliminate all excess vapor. It must be above room temperature and free of all moisture and residue at the completion of drying. Completion of drying can be determined by a simple test. Hold a cool glass over the can opening, if condensation forms on the glass, the can is not sufficiently dry.

e. Replacing Parts. Install new washer (1, fig. 3-1) and replace closure assembly (5), pin (3), and washer (4) as described in paragraph 3-7.

f. Leak Testing. Before the cans are painted or treated with preservative oil, they will be tested for leaks. Cans with leaks in the body of the can will be scrapped. The presence of leaks can be determined by either of the following tests:

(1) *Water tank test.* Cans are subjected to internal air pressure and completely submerged in clean water. Air bubbles emitted from cans indicate the presence and location of leaks.

(2) *Air pressure test.* Cans are subjected to internal air pressure of 7-to 9-psi for a period of 45 seconds. A drop in air pressure, as indicated on an accurate pressure gage during the test period, shows the presence of leaks.

g. Repairing Leaky Cans. Cans with leaks in the body will be scrapped. Closure assembly leaks will be repaired.

h. Painting Exterior. After cans have been repaired, thoroughly cleaned, leak tested, dried, and rust freed, exteriors will be painted with one coat of rust-inhibiting enamel. Before cans are painted, plugs must be inserted and hand tightened. Paint will be applied uniformly by spray. Cans will be either heated to a temperature of 250°F and dried in a suitable drying oven immediately after painting, or baked at 250°F for 45 minutes or an equivalent tire-temperature cycle.

Section V. MAINTENANCE ALLOCATION CHART (PART I)

(1) Group No.	(2) Assembly group	(3) Maintenance functions											(4) Tools and equipment	(5) Remarks	
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K			
		Inspect	Test	Service	Adjust	Align	Calibrate	Install	Replace	Repair	Overhaul	Rebuild			
01	CAN, WATER, STEEL	C	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	O	O	F	..	.....	A-I, AJ
	Closure Assembly	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	O					
	Pin, Hinge	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	O					
	Washer, Flat	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	O					
	Washer, Nonmetallic	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	O					

Section V. REMARKS (PART II)

Reference code	Remarks
A-I	Includes cleaning and touch-up.
A-J	Includes complete refinishing.

(1) ILLUSTRATION		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(a) FIG NO.	(b) ITEM NO.	SMR CODE	FEDERAL STOCK NUMBER	PART NUMBER	FSCM	DESCRIPTION	U/M	QTY INC IN UNIT
						CHAPTER 3		
						SECTION VI - REPAIR PARTS		
						GROUP 01 - CAN, WATER, MILITARY, STEEL		
3-1	1	PAOFF	5330-254-6534			WASHER, NONMETALLIC: GASKET	EA	1
3-1	3	PAOFF	7240-132-6432	MILC13984	81349	PIN, HINGE: CLOSURE	EA	1
3-1	4	PACFF	5310-044-6179	MILW1085TYPE A	81349	WASHER, FLAT: HINGE PIN	EA	1
3-1	5	PAOFF	7240-025-3382	3-3-24	81337	CLOSURE ASSEMBLY: WATER CAN, STEEL	EA	1

CHAPTER 4 CAN, WATER, MILITARY; ALUMINUM; 5-GALLON

Section I. DESCRIPTION AND TABULATED DATA

4-1. Description

The 5-gallon aluminum water can is covered by specification MIL-C-13984. It is of aluminum construction, fabricated by the continuous seam weld. The top section of the can which omprises 4-1/8 inches of the overall height consists of the handle and cover. Each can has a positive-locking type closure which provides a water tigh seal when closed. The cans are used for transporting water.

4-2. Tabulated Data

- a. Dimension and Weight.*
- Length 13 7/8 inches
 - Width 6 3/16 inches
 - Height 15 1/8 inches
 - Weight (empty) 5.92 lbs.
 - Weight (filled with water) 47.62 lbs.
- b. Capacities.*
- Liquid 5.05 gal.
 - Cubage 1 cu. fi

Section II. OPERATOR/CREW MAINTENANCE

4-3. Lubrication Instructions

The five gallon aluminum water can does not require lubrication.

4-4. Preventive Maintenance Services

The necessary preventive maintenance checks and services to be performed at regularly scheduled intervals are listed in table 4-1.

4-5. Cleaning and Inspection

a. Inspection.

- (1) Inspect the can for leaks, dents, holes, and other damage. Make sure the can is free from leaks.

Check dented condition of can, check the condition of the flange.

- (2) Inspect the interior for cleanliness and for the presence of contamination.

b. Cleaning.

- (1) Wash dirt, dust, grease, and other foreign matter from the exterior of the cans with hot water, soap, and brush.

- (2) Clean the interior of the can by immersing in hot water containing a hand-dishwashing compound, P-D410, and swishing until thoroughly clean. Do not scour with steel wool.

- (3) Rinse cans in clean boiling water, turn upside

Table 4-1. PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE CHECKS AND SERVICES

Item number	Interval						B – Before operation D – During operation	A – After operation W – Weekly	M – Monthly Q – Quarterly	Item to be inspected	Procedure	Reference
	Operator			Org.								
	Daily			W	M	Q						
	B	D	A									
1				X*					CAN, WATER, ALUMINUM	Inspect can to make sure it is free of leaks. Inspect interior and exterior for cleanliness, condition of exterior paint, and presence of rust.		
2				X*					CLOSURE ASSEMBLY	Inspect closure assembly to see that the following parts are not loose, damaged or missing. Gasket Pin, hinge		

*Services to be performed weekly when in use and after field maneuvers.

Section III. ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE

4-6. Special Tools and Equipment

The five gallon water can does not require special tools, parts, or equipment.

4-7. Repair

a. *Gasket.* Recement loose gaskets (4, fig. 4-1) that are in good condition. Replace missing or defective gaskets with new ones. Use only the approved nontoxic cement (FSN 8040-273-8717).

b. *Closure Assembly* Replace the closure assembly (1) when damaged.

c. Replace damaged or worn pin (2) and washer (3). Use a hammer to peen replacement hinge pin while holding opposite end of pin in position with another hammer or suitable tool.

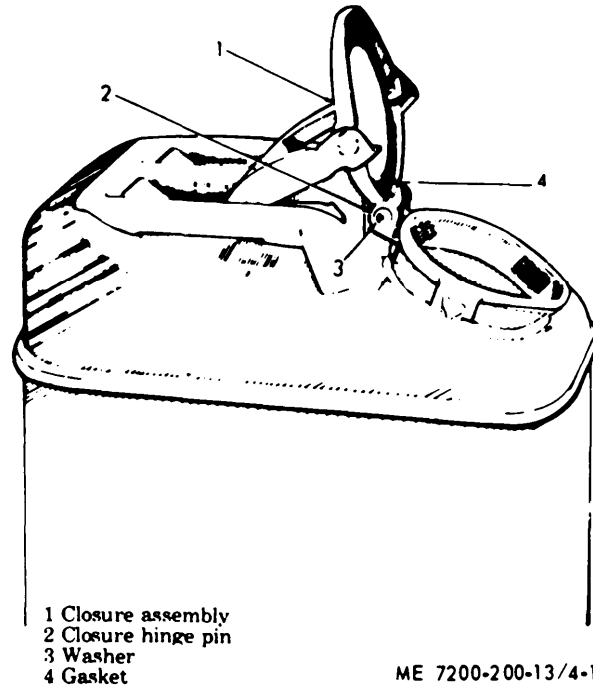


Figure 4-1. Water can, (aluminum, 5-gallon.

Section IV. DIRECT SUPPORT MAINTENANCE

4-8. Repair Parts, Special Tools and Equipment

a. *Special Tools and Equipment.* The five gallon water can does not require special tools and equipment.

b. *Repair Parts.* Repair parts issued with or authorized for the five gallon gasoline can are listed in the Repair Parts List, Section VI.

4-9. Refinishing

a. *Removing Dents.* No attempt will be made to remove dents from cans. Dents in cans are acceptable providing the cans are not ruptured and do not repair stacking.

b. *Cleaning Exterior.* Flanges and plugs, especially threads and gasket seats, must be thoroughly cleaned. Clean flanges and plugs and remove all corrosion and other foreign matter. All gaskets should be removed before cans are cleaned. All loose paint, grease, and other foreign matter will be removed from the exterior of the can. This can be done by chemical or mechanical means.

c. *Cleaning Interior.* Cans will be thoroughly cleaned by washing in hot water containing a hand-dishwashing compound, P-D410. Repeat this until all loose scale or other foreign matter is

removed. Rinse cans in clean boiling water, turn upside down, and allow to dry.

d. *Rinsing and Drying.* Rinse cans in clean boiling water. Turn upside down to dry.

e. *Replacing Parts.* Install new gasket and replace closure assembly, pin, and washer when parts are worn or damaged.

f. *Leak Testing.* Before the cans are painted they will be tested for leaks. Cans with leaks in the body of the can will be scrapped. The presence of leaks can be determined by either of the following tests:

(1) *Water tank test.* Cans are subjected to internal air pressure and completely submerged in clean water. Air bubbles emitted from cans indicate the presence and location of leaks.

(2) *Air pressure test.* Cans are subjected to internal air pressure of 7-to 9-psi for a period of 45 seconds. A drop in air pressure, as indicated in an accurate pressure gage during the test period, shows the presence of leaks.

g. *Repairing Leaky Cans.* Cans with leaks in the body of the can will be scrapped, closure assembly leaks will be repaired.

h. *Painting Exterior.* After cans have been repaired, thoroughly cleaned, leak tested, and dried, exteriors will be painted with enamel, TT-E-529.

Section V. MAINTENANCE ALLOCATION CHART

(1) Group No.	(2) Assembly group	(3) Maintenance Functions											(4) Tools and equipment	(5) Remarks
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K		
		Inspect	Test	Service	Adjust	Align	Calibrate	Install	Replace	Repair	Overhaul	Rebuild		
01	CAN, WATER, ALUM- INUM	C	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	O	F	..	.....	A-I, A-J
	Closure Assembly	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	O					
	Pin, Hinge	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	O					
	Washer, Flat	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	O					
	Gasket, Cork	C	.	..	..	..	..	..	O					

Section V. REMARKS (PART II)

Reference code	Remarks
A-I	Includes cleaning and touch-up.
A-J	Includes complete refinishing.

(1) ILLUSTRATION		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(a) FIG NO.	(b) ITEM NO.	SMR CODE	FEDERAL STOCK NUMBER	PART NUMBER	FSCM	DESCRIPTION	U/M	QTY INC IN UNIT
						CHAPTER 4		
						SECTION VI - REPAIR PARTS		
						GROUP 01 - CAN WATER, MILITARY, ALUMINUM		
4-1	1	PAOFF	7240-935-4870			CLOSURE ASSEMBLY: CAN, WATER ALUMINUM	EA	1
4-1	2	PAOFF	7240-132-6432	MILC13984	81349	PIN, HINGE CLOSURE	EA	1
4-1	3	PAOFF	5310-044-6179	MILW1085TYPE A	81349	WASHER, FLAT: HINGE PIN	EA	1
4-1	4	PAOFF	7240-474-0312	25WC2678	13882	GASKET, CORK: CAN, WATER, ALUMINUM	EA	1

CHAPTER 5 CAN, WATER, MILITARY; PLASTIC; 5-GALLON

Section I. DESCRIPTION AND TABULATED DATA

5-1. Description

The 5-gallon plastic water can (fig. 5-1) is covered by specification MIL-C43613 (1). It consists of the body and the cap. The plastic body is constructed of highdensity linear virgin polyethylene conforming to class C, grade 2 of MI L-P-22748, and the requirements of Federal, Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The cap assembly is of low density virgin polyethylene conforming to type III, class L, grade 8 of LP-390, except that the melt index has a maximum of 4.0 instead of 0.4. The cans are used for transporting water.

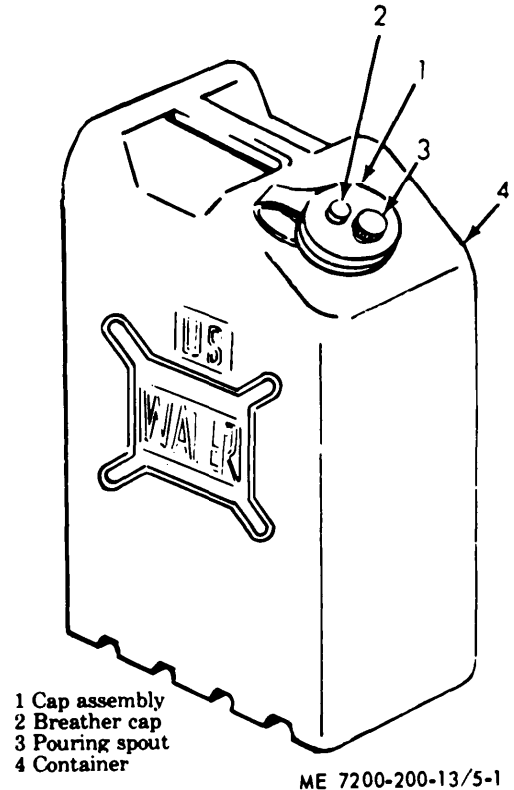
5-2 Tabulated Data

a. Dimensions

Length	13 5/8 inches
Width	6 7/16 inches
Height	19 inches

b. Capacities.

Liquid	5.05 gal.
Cubage	1 cu. ft.



ME 7200-200-13/5-1

Figure 5-1. Water can, plastic, 5-gallon.

Section II. OPERATOR/CREW MAINTENANCE

5-3. Lubrication Instructions

The five gallon plastic can does not require lubrication.

5-4. Preventive Maintenance Services

The necessary preventive maintenance checks and services to be performed at regularly scheduled intervals are listed in table 5-1.

5-5. Cleaning, Inspection and Repair

a. Inspection

(1) Inspect the cans for cuts, tears, burns, cracks, and other damage. Make sure the can is free from leaks.

(2) Inspect the interior for cleanliness and for the presence of contamination.

b. *Cleaning.* Plastic water cans should not be put on a scheduled basis of cleaning, but should be cleaned when dirty. There is usually no reason to treat the

plastic can with a sanitizing chemical, but when it is required, the chemical must be specified or approved by the Surgeon General. Use this procedure to clean the plastic water can.

(1) Clean the exterior of cans including the closure assembly. Use a hot solution of the detergent compound, P-D410, FSN 7930-2814731, and a cloth, sponge, or fiber brush.

(2) Clean the interior of the cans with a hot solution of the synthetic detergent P-D-410 at a concentration of one ounce per gallon, using a cloth, sponge, or fiber brush, to reach all areas of the can. Do not use scouring powders, steel wool, metal sponge, or other abrasive materials which may scratch the surface and make subsequent cleaning difficult.

(3) Rinse cans in clear hot water, turn upside down, and allow to air dry. Water hotter than 180°F may cause the cans to lose shape.

Table 5-1. PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE CHECKS AND SERVICES

Item number	Interval						B – Before operation D – During operation	A – After operation W – Weekly	M – Monthly Q – Quarterly	Item to be inspected	Procedure	Reference
	Operator			Org.								
	Daily				W	M	Q					
	B	D	A									
1				X*					CAN, WATER, PLASTIC	Inspect can to make sure it is free from punctures and leaks. Check to see if closure assembly is in good condition and functions properly.		
2				X*				CLOSURE, ASSEMBLY				

*Services to be performed weekly when in use, and after field maneuvers.

Section III. ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE

5-6. Special Tools and Equipment

The five gallon plastic water can does not require special tools, parts, or equipment.

plastic water cans since their cost is low and since known methods of repair require expert knowledge. The cap assembly will be replaced when it is worn or damaged. When punctures or leaks are detected the body of the can, it will be scrapped.

5-7. Repairs

It is not practical to repair even minor punctures for

Section IV. MAINTENANCE ALLOCATION CHART

(1) Group No.	(2) Assembly group	(3) Maintenance functions											(4) Tools and equipment	(5) Remarks
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K		
		Inspect	Test	Service	Adjust	Align	Calibrate	Install	Replace	Repair	Overhaul	Rebuild		
01	Can, Water, Plastic Cap, Assembly	C C	.. ..	C ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. O				

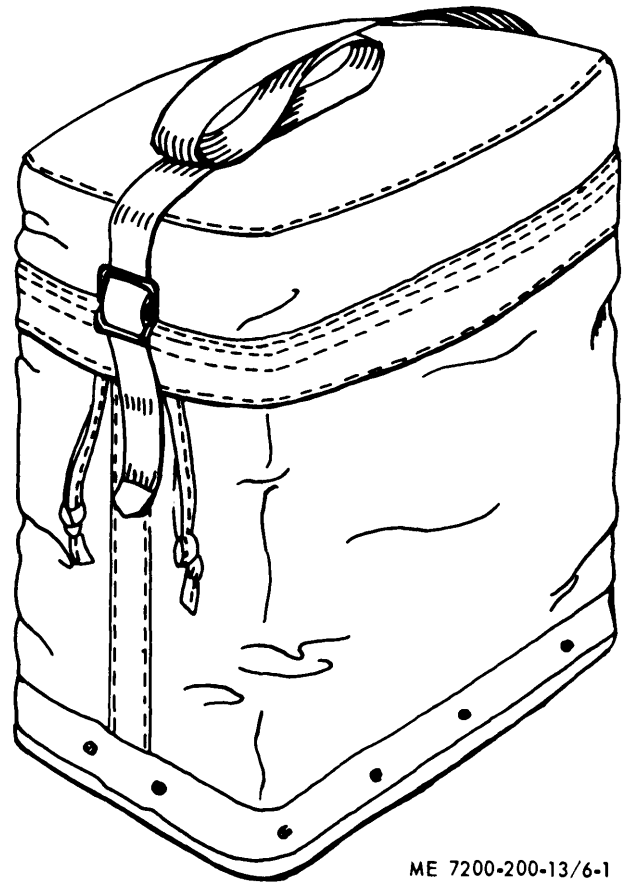
(1) ILLUSTRATION		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(a) FIG NO.	(b) ITEM NO.	SMR CODE	FEDERAL STOCK NUMBER	PART NUMBER	FSCM	DESCRIPTION	U/M	QTY INC IN UNIT
5-1	1	PA000	7240-089-7312	2-9-249	81337	CHAPTER 5 SECTION V - REPAIR PARTS GROUP 01 - CAN, WATER, MILITARY, PLASTIC CAP ASSEMBLY: CAN, PLASTIC	EA	1

CHAPTER 6 CASE, MILITARY, WATER CAN

Section I. DESCRIPTION AND TABULATED DATA

6-1. Description

The rectangular military water can case, figure 6-1, accommodates one 5-gallon water can. It is covered with an outside material which is a fire-and mildew-resistant coated cloth and insulated with 1 inch thick fiberglass. The case is equipped with a slide fastener closure and adjustable cotton webbing carrying strap, MIL-C-11430. It is primarily for use in cold climate areas as a cover for the 5-gallon water can to keep the water from freezing.



6-2. Tabulated Data

a. Dimensions

Length	14½ inches
Width	5½ inches
Height	19½ inches

b. Capacity. The case holds one 5-gallon can.

ME 7200-200-13/6-1

Figure 6-1. Case, military water can.

Section II. OPERATOR/CREW MAINTENANCE

6-3. Lubrication Instructions

The case does not require lubrication.

6-4. Preventive Maintenance Services

To insure the military 5-gallon can case is ready for use at all times, it must be inspected systematically so that defects may be discovered and corrected before they result in serious damage. The necessary preventive maintenance checks and services to be performed at regularly scheduled intervals are listed in table 6-1.

6-5. Cleaning, Inspection, and Repairs

a. Inspection.

(1) Inspect the body of the case for broken or missing stitching, cuts, tears, signs of excessive wear, and any other damage.

(2) Inspect the inside of the case to see that the base cover is not damaged.

(3) Inspect the webbing for broken stitching, cuts, rips, and signs of excessive wear and check to see that the slide fastener operates properly.

b. Cleaning. Clean the case, using a brush or damp cloth to remove dirt, dust, and foreign matter.

Table 6-1. PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE CHECKS AND SERVICES

Item number	Interval						B - Before operation	A - After operation	M - Monthly
	Operator			Org.			D - During operation	W - Weekly	Q - Quarterly
	Daily			W	M	Q	Item to be inspected	Procedure	Reference
	B	D	A						
1				X*			CASE	Inspect body of case for broken or missing stitching, cuts, tears, signs of excessive wear, or other damage.	
2				X*			SLIDE FASTENER	Check to see that side fasteners operate properly.	
3				X*			WEBBING	Inspect webbing for broken stitching, cuts, rips, and signs of excessive wear.	
4				X*			BASE COVER	Inspect the inside of the case to see that the base cover is not damaged.	

*Service to be performed weekly when in use, and after field maneuvers.

Section III. ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE

6-6. Special Tools and Equipment

The case does not require special tools, parts, or equipment.

6-7. Replace

a. Base Building Board.

(1) Remove the ten screws that secure the building board cover to the base assembly, see step 1, figure 6-2. Remove the cover, step 2. Do not remove the exterior screws that secure the frame to the bag.

(2) Fabricate a new base cover identical to the original cover. This can be requested from higher echelon. The new cover will be the same size as the original cover and the screw holes will be drilled to duplicate those in the original. Also fabricate two blocks 13½ inches by 1½ inches by 1 inch for reinforcement.

(3) Move the insulation to the center of the base and install the two wood blocks as shown in step 3.

(4) Install the new cover and secure with the ten screws.

b. Slide Fasteners. Replace slide fasteners as follows:

(1) Remove the six rivets (1, fig. 6-3) holding the outside hinge (2) which secures the cover to the body of the bag.

(2) Open the outer seams (3) holding the fastener tape to the cover and the body and remove the defective slide fastener (4).

(3) Place the new slide fastener in position. Sew on duplicating the original stitching with type 301 stitch, six-or seven-stitches per inch.

(4) Replace the outside hinge in the original position on the cover flap (5) and body. Secure the hinge with new caps and rivets peened into place.

c. Buckle. If the buckle on the carrying strap (6) is missing or damaged, replace it with a new buckle. The method for replacing the buckle loop chape is described in paragraph 6-9c.

d. End Clip. Replace a missing or damaged end clip on the carrying strap. Cut off a small portion of old webbing so it will be straight and flat at the point of entrance into the end clip. Insert the webbing into the end clip and flatten.

Section IV. DIRECT SUPPORT MAINTENANCE

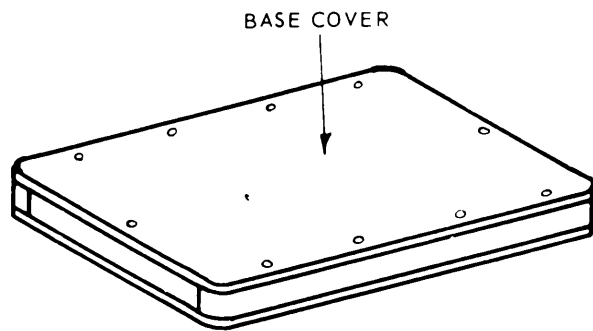
6-8. Repair Parts, Special Tools and Equipment

a. Special Tools and Equipment. The military water can case does not require special tools and equipment.

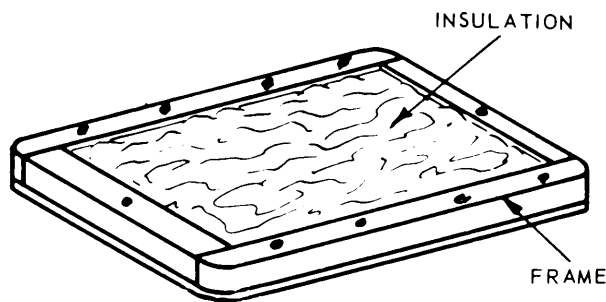
b. Repair Parts. Repair parts issued with or authorized for the water can case are listed in the Repair Parts List, Section VI.

6-9. Repair

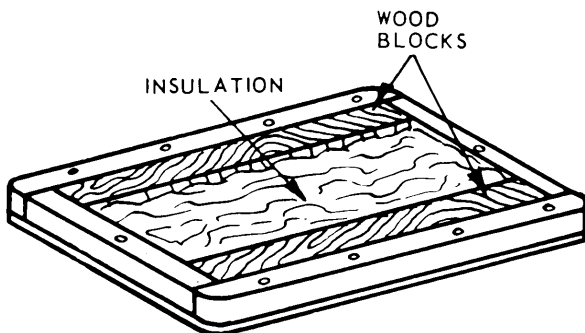
a. Side Reinforcement Webbing. To replace the webbing around the base of the case, remove the 18 screws and washers (1, fig. 6-4) securing the side reinforcement webbing (2) to the base. Cut a new piece of 1½ inch wide webbing using the old webbing as a pattern. Put the new webbing into position and replace the screws and washers.



① BASE OF INSULATED BAG



② BUILDING BOARD REMOVED



③ WOOD BLOCKS INSERTED TO RE-INFORCE COVER

ME 7200-200-13/6-2

Figure 6-2. Base assembly for the case.

b. Bottom Reinforcement Webbing. Use the same procedure used for the side webbing above, but in addition, remove the inside base assembly. Remove rivets (4) and the stitching securing the reinforcement webbing (3) to the bottom of the case. Cut new reinforcement pieces from 1½ inch wide webbing to size, using the old webbing as a pattern. Machine sew the new webbing into place using type 301 stitch, six-to seven-stitches per inch. Replace the tubular rivets with new ones.

c. Carrying Strap Webbing. Replacement of the entire carrying strap, which is sewed to the sides and bottom of the case, is not practical. However, if the loop chape (1, fig. 6-5) which holds the buckle or a portion of the strap used for a carrying sling (2) is damaged or frayed, replace or repair with 1½ inch webbing. To repair the buckle loop chape, open the seams as required along the top of the outer cover (3) for access to underside of outer cover material. Remove chape stitching and cut off the webbing just below the reinforcement stitching (4). Cut a new piece of webbing to the original size of the loop portion being replaced. Attach the buckle and sew the chape in place duplicating the original stitching. Refer to figure 6-5, step 5, for the method of stitching chape. To replace the sling portion of the strap, cut off the damaged area and replace it with new 1½ inch webbing. Allow for ¾ inch turnunder where strap is butted together, plus a 2 inch overlap (6); sew into place with type 301 stitch, six-to seven-stitches per inch.

d. Slide Fasteners. Replace slide fastener as follows:

(1) Remove the six rivets holding the outside hinge which secures the cover to the body of the bag (1 and 2, fig. 6-3).

(2) Open the outer seams (3) holding the fastener tape to the cover and the body and remove the defective slide fastener (4).

(3) Place the new slide fastener in position. Sew on duplicating the original stitching with type 301 stitch, six-or seven-stitches per inch.

(4) Replace the outside hinge in the original position on the cover flap (5) and body. Secure the hinge with new caps and rivets peened into place.

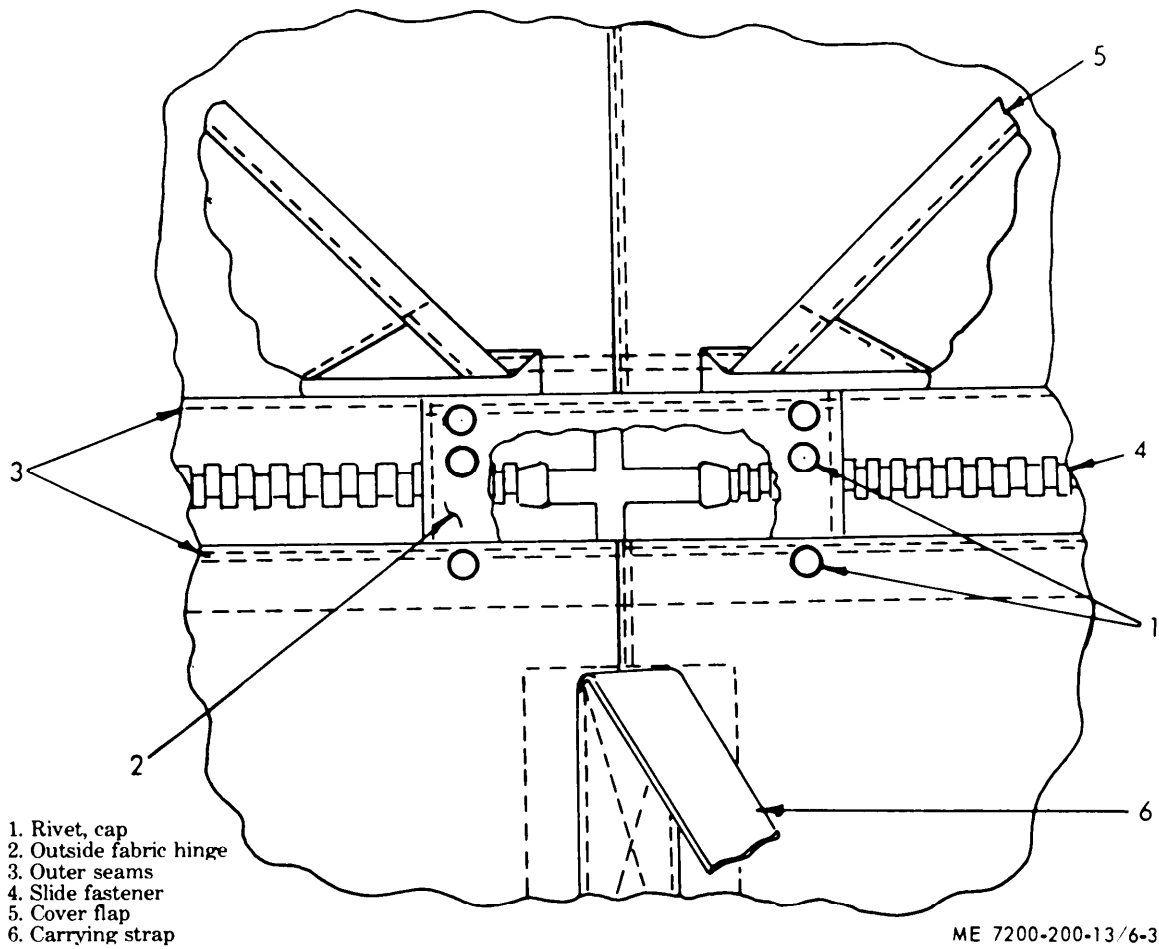
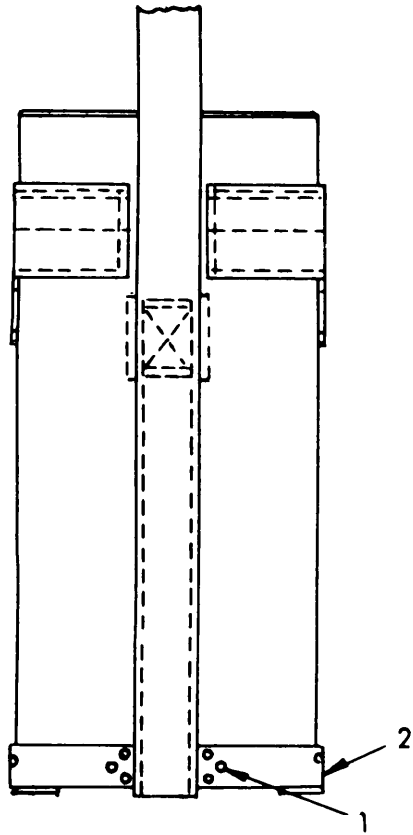
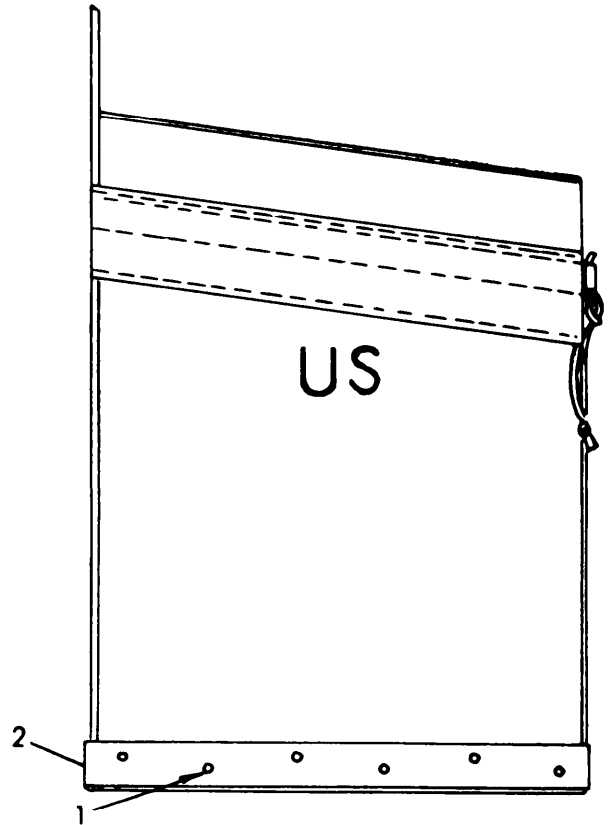


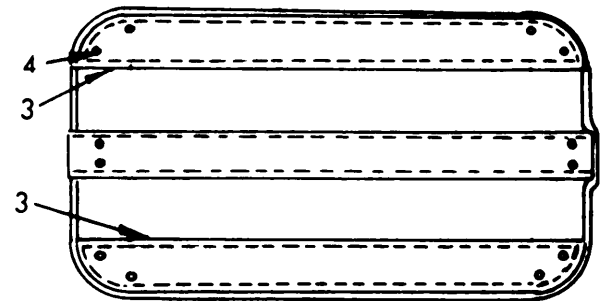
Figure 6-3. Cutaway view of slide fastener



BACK VIEW



SIDE VIEW

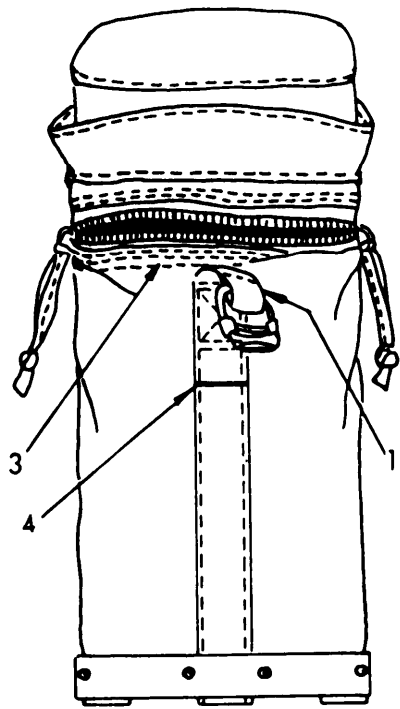


BOTTOM VIEW

- 1. Screws and washers
- 2. Side reinforcement webbing
- 3. Bottom reinforcement webbing
- 4. Rivet, tubular

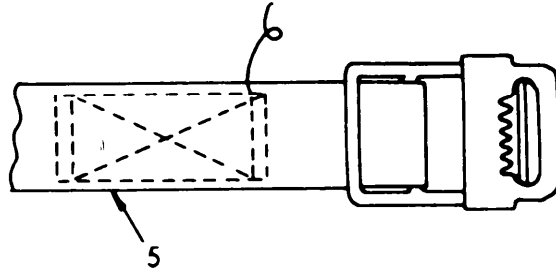
ME 7200-200-13/6-4

Figure 6-4. Reinforcement webbing on the case

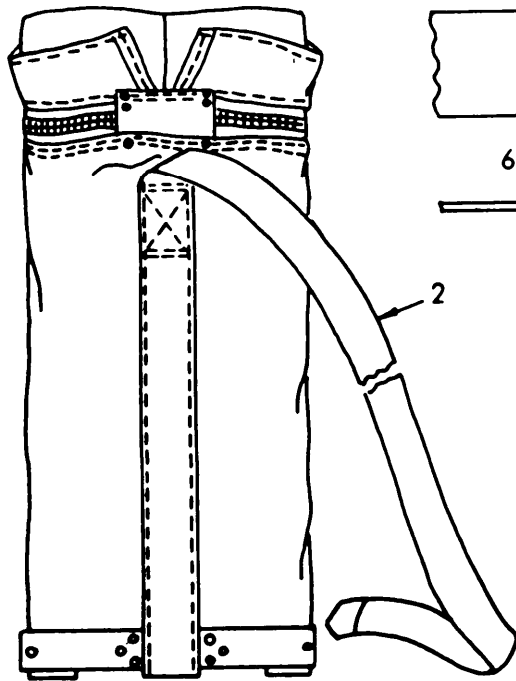
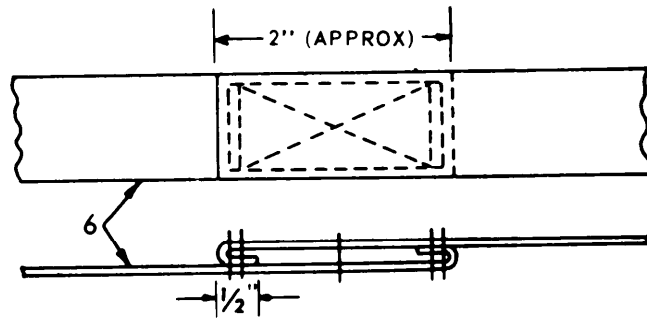


FRONT VIEW

ENLARGED VIEW SHOWING LOOP EDGE



ENLARGED VIEW SHOWING HOW TO PIECE A STRAP



BACK VIEW

METHOD OF REPAIRING CARRYING STRAP

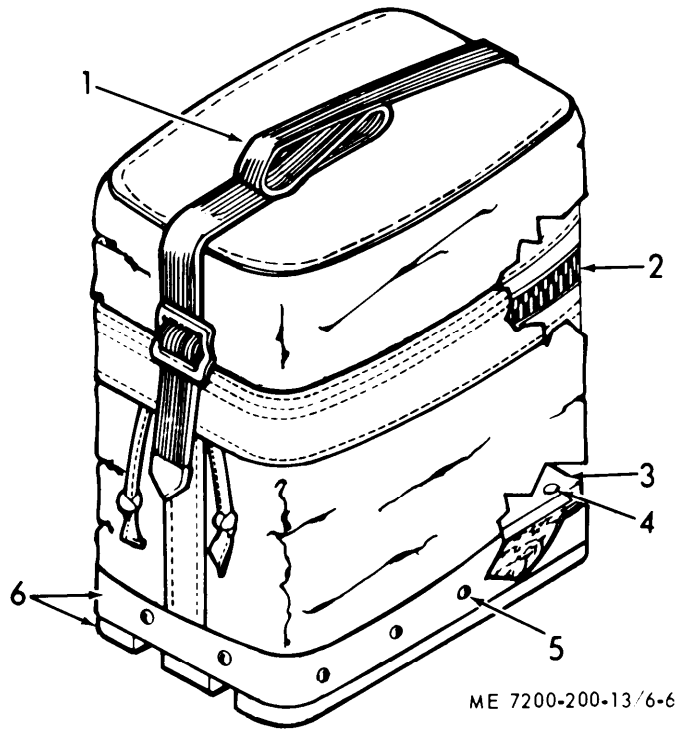
1. LOOP CHAPE PORTION OF STRAP.
2. CARRYING SLING PORTION OF STRAP.
3. OUTER SEAMS. (COVER)
4. LOCATION WHERE TO CUT OLD STRAP FOR REPLACING LOOP CHAPE.
5. METHOD OF STITCHING CHAPE.
6. METHOD OF OVERLAPPING STRAP.

ME 7200-200-13/6-5

Figure 6-5. Carrying strap on case

Section V. MAINTENANCE ALLOCATION CHART

(1) Group No.	(2) Assembly group	(3) Maintenance Functions											(4) Tools and equipment	(5) Remarks
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K		
		Inspect	Test	Service	Adjust	Align	Calibrate	Install	Replace	Repair	Overhaul	Rebuild		
01	CASE, WATER CAN	C	..	C										
	Slide Fastener . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	O	F				
	Carrying Strap . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	O	F				
	Base Cover . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	O	F				



- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carrying strap 2. Fastener, slide 3. Base cover | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Rivet 5. Wood screw 6. Side and bottom reinforcement |
|--|---|

Figure 6-6. Case, military water can and components.

(1) ILLUSTRATION		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(a) FIG NO.	(b) ITEM NO.	SMR CODE	FEDERAL STOCK NUMBER	PART NUMBER	FSCM	DESCRIPTION	U/M	QTY INC IN UNIT
						Usable On Code		
6-5	1	PAOFF M F	5320-205-7798			CHAPTER 6 SECTION VI - REPAIR PARTS GROUP 01 - CASE, MILITARY, WATER CAN RIVET, CAP	EA	6
6-6	2	PAGFF PAOFF	8305-206-2545 5325-840-7751			SIDE AND BOTTOM REINFORCEMENT MANUFACTURE FROM: WEBBING, AS REQUIRED	EA	1
6-6	4	PAGFF	5320-042-6173	MSS5320-2A	0626E	FASTENER, SLIDE INTERLOCKING	EA	1
6-6	5	PAGFF M F	5305-901-3787	MS35492-229	96906	RIVET, TUBULAR	EA	12
		PAGFF	5305-901-3787			SCREW, WOOD: FLAT, COUNTERSUNK HD, CROSS RECESS DR, BRASS, 5/8 IN. LG	EA	24
		PAGFF	5340-260-2545			CARRYING STRAP: CASE MANUFACTURE FROM: WEBBING, 4 FT REQUIRED	EA	1
		PAGFF	5340-297-6829			CLIP, 1 EA	EA	
		PAGFF	5340-297-6637			BUCKLE, 1 EA	EA	
		M F				BASE COVER: 15 7/8 x 8 15/16 IN. MANUFACTURE FROM:	EA	
		PAGFF	5640-275-7459			BOARD, BUILDING	EA	
		PAGFF	5305-901-2103			SCREW, WOOD: ROUNDHEAD, CROSS RECESS DR, BRASS, 3/4 IN. LG	EA	20

APPENDIX A REFERENCES

A-1. Painting

TB 750-260

Paint Instructions for Operator and Organizational Maintenance Personnel

A-2. Maintenance

TM 9-2865

TM.10-4940-201-10

TM 10-1101

TM 38-750

Instruction Guide-Repair of Slide Fasteners

Operator's Manual, Cleaning Machine, Fuel Can and Drum

Petroleum Handling Operations

The Army Equipment Record System and Procedures

A-3. Shipment and Storage

TB 740-97-2

Preservation of USAMEC Mechanical Equipment for Shipment and Storage

A-4. Destruction to Prevent Enemy Use

TM 750-244-3

Procedures for Destruction of Equipment to Prevent Enemy Use

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