

Clean the Pipeline Pigs

1. Before storage, ensure all pigs are thoroughly cleaned to remove any debris, contaminants, or residue from their previous use.
2. Inspect for Damage:
3. Inspect the pigs for any signs of wear, tear, or damage. Replace any worn-out components or flag damaged pigs for repair.
4. Dry Completely:
5. After cleaning, ensure the pigs are fully dry to prevent moisture buildup, which can lead to rust or deterioration of parts.

Store in a Controlled Environment

- Location: Store pigs in a clean, dry, and shaded area to avoid direct sunlight and environmental exposure.
- Temperature Control: Maintain a moderate temperature in the storage area, avoiding extreme heat or cold, which can degrade materials.
- Use Proper Shelving/Containers:
- Shelving: Store pigs on racks or shelves, ensuring they are not in direct contact with the ground to avoid dirt and moisture.
- Containers: If using containers, ensure they are clean, dry, and sealed properly to prevent dust and dirt accumulation.

Best Practices

- Organize pigs by type, size, and material (e.g., foam pigs, urethane pigs) to make retrieval easier and avoid confusion.
- Clearly label each pig or storage area with details such as size, type, and date of last use for easy identification and tracking.
- Routine Inspection: Regularly check stored pigs to ensure they are in good condition and have not been exposed to any elements that could cause deterioration.
- Avoid Stacking: Do not stack pigs on top of each other, as this can cause deformation or damage. Use racks or individual holders to keep them upright and safe.
- Monitor for Humidity: Ensure the storage environment is low in humidity to prevent corrosion or material breakdown.
- Rotate Stock: Use older pigs first to prevent them from becoming outdated or compromised over long periods of storage.

Following these steps will help maintain the integrity and performance of your Drinkwater pipeline pigs.

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