GUIDELINES FOR PATCHING AND STABILIZING LEAKING CONTAINERS

Larger Holes

Combination of square, conical, and wedge-shaped wooden plugs.
(Insert plugs with felt or cloth before inserting)

Small Linear Cracks

Drive calcium, mastic, or cloth into cracks with wedge

Rod (Twist)

Heavy duty duct tape makes a good temporary seal in many cases

A broad inner tube placed over the crack in a drum can be tightened with a rod or stick to form a fairly good seal.
Small Simple Puncture

- Rubber ball/toggle bolt with washer and wing nut
- Soft wooden plug with felt padding
  (Recommend soft square stock sharpened to point, rather than hard dowel rod)
- Chemical patch
  (Not for pressure)
- Self-tapping screw with washer or gasket
- Insoluble mastic or putty
  (Not for patching pressure leak)

Larger Irregular Hole

- Rubber ball/toggle bolt with washer and wing nut
- PLATE
- COMPRESSION WASHER
- NUT
- GASKET RACKING FOR POSITIVE SEA

If hole is too large for ball and toggle bolt, use prefabricated all-thread T-bolt and plate patch

- Chemical patch
  (Not for pressure)
Holes may be drilled at both ends of a crack and plugged to prevent further extension and expansion of cracks.

(Useful in handling cracks in metal plates)

A small diameter all-thread T-bolt assembly, with thin, flexible metal sheeting and concentric washers can be inserted along the middle of the crack.

Strap Iron “BandAid” with T-bolts

Larger Cracks

Cloth Wrapped Wedge

Larger cracks can also be plugged to some extent with a combination of felt or cloth-wrapped wedges.
Other useful patching equipment includes:

1. Pop-Rivet Tool

2. Tubeless Tire Plug Patch Kit

3. Assorted Rubber Patches, Cement, and Gasket Material

4. Assorted O-rings, Washers, and Nuts

5. Various Tapes - Duct Tape, Teflon Tape, Electrician's Tape, etc.