

# Tricks to Deploying STAMIS



Your unit's deploying to SWA and it's packing time. The MILVAN/ISO container outside is almost full, but you think your STAMIS computer system will just fit.

Think again!

During shipment and while it sits in theater waiting to connect up with your unit, the inside temperature of that ISO container can easily exceed a blistering 158°F. Those temperatures would be bad for your health—they are fatal for your computer system.

Varying temperatures from hot to cold and back cause expansion and contraction of the computer components. That can lead to dislodged components and a computer that won't work, just as you're trying to order the supplies and repair parts you need as you arrive in theater.

The heat can also drastically drain life from your computer batteries.

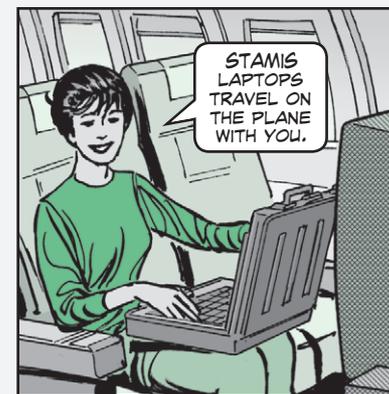
The damaging effects of heat are just one reason units are told to deploy their STAMIS systems on the same aircraft as their TAMMS clerk or supply NCO.

Another reason is that among the first tasks any unit must accomplish when arriving in SWA is to establish its access to the logistics system. Without it, there aren't any beans or bullets, water or lubricants, or repair parts.

The first thing your servicing Combat Service Support Automation Management Office (CSSAMO) is going to require as your unit processes into theater is a check of your STAMIS hardware and software.

This check, sometimes called STAMIS Gunnery, makes sure your STAMIS system is still working, that the software is the right version, and that anti-viral software and the current maintenance master data file (MMDF) are loaded. When the STAMIS system is verified as mission capable, an internet protocol (IP) address is assigned and your unit can log into the theater logistics network.

If STAMIS systems are packed away in ISO containers, it can disrupt the unit's arrival in theater.





*STEPS TO A  
SUCCESSFUL STAMIS  
DEPLOYMENT...*

*...OFFERS WAYS YOU CAN  
REDUCE THE TURMOIL OF  
DEPLOYING YOUR STAMIS.*

## **Steps to a Successful STAMIS Deployment**

- Perform proper PMCS prior to and after arriving in theater.
- Have a STAMIS Gunnery performed by your losing CSSAMO, during which the hardware and software are checked for functionality. Unit data is backed up and the STAMIS is ready for deployment.
- To give them adequate protection, transport laptops within the hard-shell cases that came with the system when it was fielded to the unit. Hand carry the laptops and stow them in overhead compartments within the plane. Experience shows that soft-sided padded backpacks or briefcases do not protect laptops from damage during deployments.
- Bubble-wrap printers and ship them in hard/transit cases. They should be checked baggage on the aircraft deploying the unit.
- Ship desktops, monitors, keyboards and mice in hard/transit cases. These cases require a four-man lift. Bubble-wrap the monitors and desktops for extra protection even though the hard-shell case has built-in foam protection.
- Ship self-protected CSS Automated Information Systems Interfaces (CAISIs) as checked baggage.
- Ship Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATS) in their own hard/transit cases as checked baggage. Block and brace them properly with 2x4s to prevent damage due to shifting during shipment.
- For all desktop computers and printers, change the power selector from 110 volts to 220 volts just before closing the hard/transit case for shipment. Then make sure the voltage is set for 220 volts before plugging into the power grid in SWA. Plugging a system set at 110 volts into a 220-volt power grid is a sure way to burn out the system's power supply.
- Get the STAMIS Gunnery inspection done by the gaining CSSAMO.



**DESKTOP STAMIS  
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**MAKE SURE YOUR  
STAMIS ARRIVES,  
WITH YOU, IN WORKING  
CONDITION.**

**PS END**