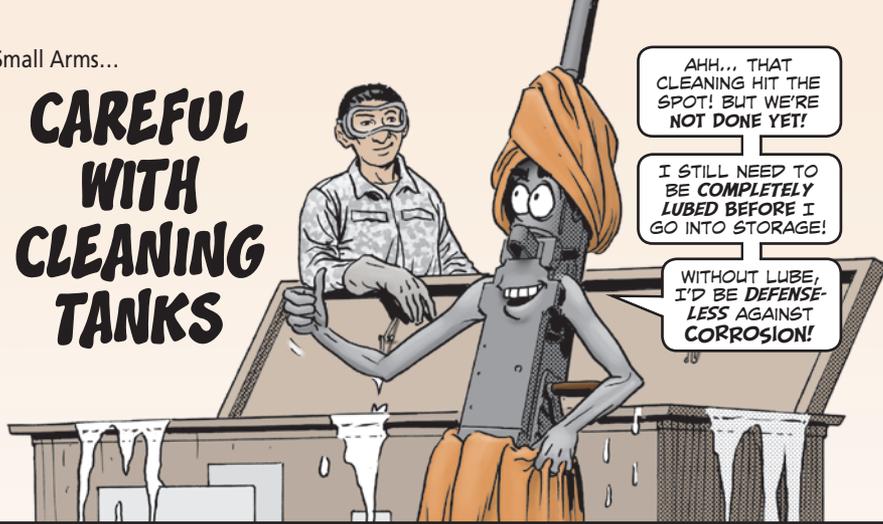


CAREFUL WITH CLEANING TANKS



AHH... THAT CLEANING HIT THE SPOT! BUT WE'RE NOT DONE YET!

I STILL NEED TO BE COMPLETELY LUBED BEFORE I GO INTO STORAGE!

WITHOUT LUBE, I'D BE DEFENSELESS AGAINST CORROSION!

Units would be better off never using cleaning tanks for their weapons, mainly because it's too easy to mix up bolts when many weapons are run through the tanks. If a bolt is used with a weapon it wasn't headspaced for, the barrel can rupture during firing.

There are two **nevers** on cleaning tanks: **Never** use an ultrasonic cleaning system. It can completely remove a weapon's protective coating, which leaves the weapon defenseless against corrosion. And **never** use a water-based cleaning fluid. That can also lead to corrosion.

But cleaning tanks aren't going away, especially at posts that are dealing with large numbers of weapons during training.

Here are a few precautions to help your weapons survive cleaning tanks:

- Use only dry cleaning solvent Type II (81349), MIL-PRF-680. This is the only solvent authorized for small arms. NSN 6850-01-474-2316 brings 55 gallons, NSN 6850-01-474-2317 5 gallons, and NSN 6850-01-474-2319 1 gallon.
- Don't clean small arms in the same cleaning tank you use for things like vehicle parts. They may have contaminants that could damage weapons.

I'M THE ONLY SOLVENT YOU CAN USE ON SMALL ARMS!

WHOA! YOU JUST CLEANED HMMVV PARTS IN THERE...

YOU'RE NOT GONNA PUT ME IN THERE, TOO!

- Protect yourself from solvent. It's strong stuff. Wear goggles, rubber gloves, and coveralls with the sleeves rolled down.
- Remember that some weapon parts should never be dunked in solvent. Examples are the M2 and M48 machine gun back plates, the MK 19 bolt assembly and anything plastic. Solvent will eat up these parts. Check the operator TMs for info on what parts to keep away from solvent.
- Use a metal basket in the tank to ensure no parts disappear during cleaning.
- When the weapons come out of the tank, they must be completely wiped clean of solvent and allowed to thoroughly dry. But here's the important part: The weapons must then be completely lubricated before storage. Solvent removes every bit of lubrication from weapons. If weapons are stored without being re-lubed, they will be ruined by corrosion.

Tactical Vehicles...

3 ITEMS PREVENT BATTERY CORROSION

CORROSION IS ONE OF THE TOP KILLERS OF TACTICAL VEHICLE BATTERIES.

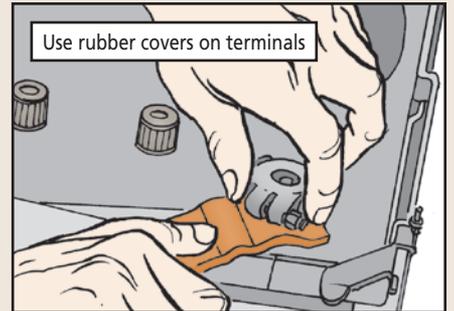
BUT JUST A FEW EXTRA STEPS WHEN INSTALLING A NEW BATTERY WILL HELP STOP CORROSION IN ITS TRACKS.



First, put a felt insulator washer, NSN 5970-01-101-4147, over the battery post. Those washers are treated to help stop corrosion. You'll get 100 washers with that NSN.

Second, install a rubber cover on each terminal. The covers keep moisture away from the terminals and stops accidental arcing from dropped tools.

NSN 2530-01-089-4992 brings a single one-piece boot that covers the entire terminal. NSN 5940-00-738-6272 gets a package of 10 terminal covers. Each cover has a hole in one end that fits over the terminal and then folds over the top of the cable connector.



Third, give the battery post a light coat of silicone compound. When applied, the silicone runs down around the battery post and terminal to completely seal out moisture. Get a 3-oz tube with NSN 8040-01-331-7133 or a 1-pint can with NSN 8040-01-331-7134.

Putting It All Together

Combine all three items for maximum corrosion protection. Slip the felt washer over the terminal, followed by the bottom of the rubber cover.

Tighten the cable connector in place. Then hold back the top of the cover and apply a light coat of silicone compound to the post. Let the top of the connector cover fold into place and you're all set.