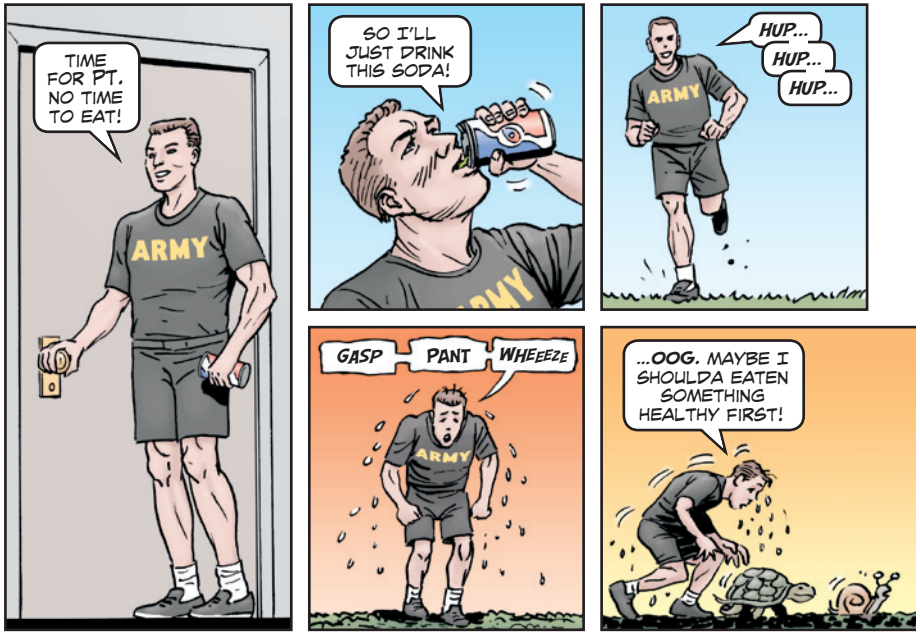
PRACTICE POWER PRESERVATION



WITHOUT THE RIGHT TYPE OF **NOURISHMENT**, YOU CAN SOON RUN OUT OF ENERGY. AND WITHOUT THE RIGHT TYPE OF TLC FOR COMMO BATTERIES, YOUR RADIOS AND ELECTRONICS CAN BECOME LIFELESS HEAPS OF METAL, PLASTIC AND WIRE.

DON'T LET THAT HAPPEN. BE **BATTERY SMART** BY HEEDING THESE POINTERS...

- **Don't hoard batteries.** If you usually stockpile supplies, change your ways: Set a limit to the number of batteries you order. Have enough on hand to fill your unit's battery needs—no more, no less.

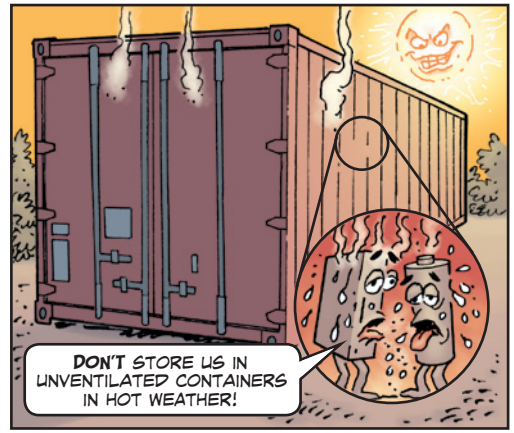
  Batteries need to be used in equipment. Left lying around too long, they begin to lose their power. So rotate your stock. First in, first out.
- **Determine your unit's battery needs.** Use CECOM-LCMC's Power Optimizer for the Warfighter's Energy Requirements (POWER). It's a Microsoft® Excel-based application that helps you manage battery supplies. Here's what POWER can do:
  - ✔ present battery options for your equipment
  - ✔ figure out a battery's run time based on surrounding temperature
  - ✔ estimate how many batteries you need to support your mission

Get POWER by emailing Ari Herman at CECOM-LCMC:
ari.c.herman.civ@mail.mil

- **Stay out of the heat.** High temperatures drain the life out of batteries, reducing capacity. Capacity is the amount of energy a battery can deliver in a single discharge (normally expressed in ampere hours).

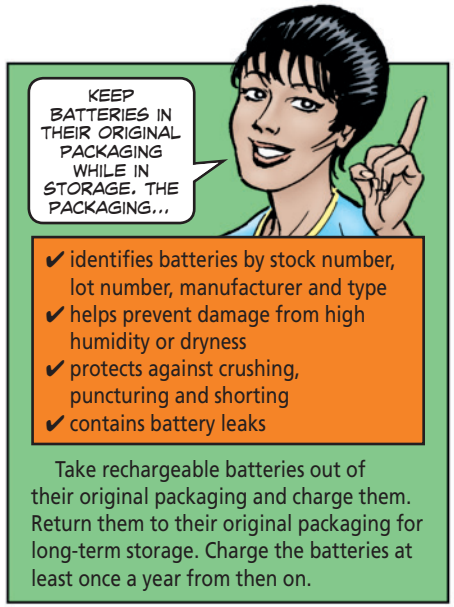
  Most commo batteries can withstand 110°F for a few days. But when temperatures reach 130°F for more than a few days, any battery can be seriously degraded, even in storage.

  So keep batteries cool during storage to preserve their shelf-life.

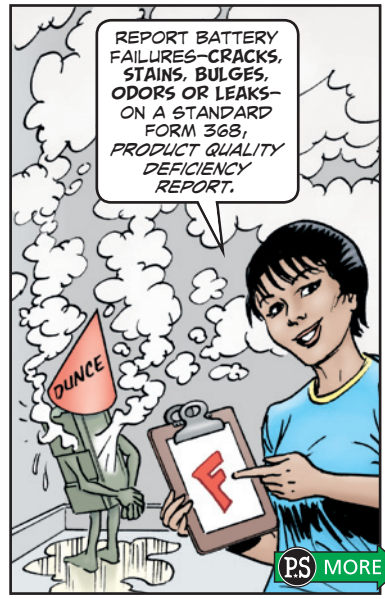


Never store them in direct sunlight during hot weather. Never store them in a closed, unventilated shelter, CONEX or MILVAN in the summer. That's when temperatures soar inside these containers.

For ideas on how to keep batteries cool, read SB 11-6, *Communications-Electronics Batteries Supply and Management Data (Feb 10).* You'll find it on the USAMC Logistics Support Activity (LOGSA) Electronic Technical Manuals Online website:
https://www.logsa.army.mil/etms/

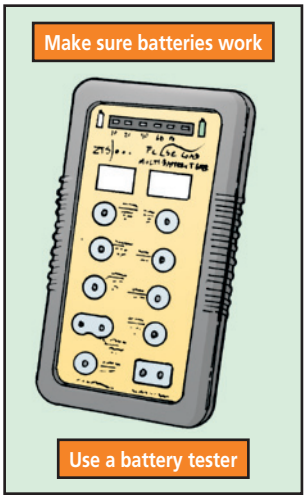


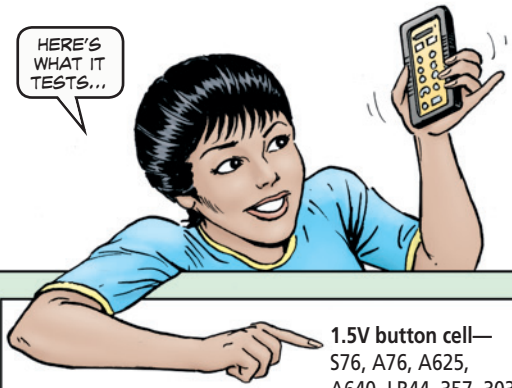
Take rechargeable batteries out of their original packaging and charge them. Return them to their original packaging for long-term storage. Charge the batteries at least once a year from then on.



- **Before you go on mission, make sure your batteries work.** Test them with a simple tester. Or run a radio or equipment check like your TM says. If you have large quantities of the same battery with the same date codes, test a small sample to make sure your batteries have power.

  The MBT-MIL Multi-Battery Tester™, NSN 6625-01-494-9163, works great for testing Army batteries.





1.5V button cell—S76, A76, A625, A640, LR44, 357, 303

1.2V nickel-metal hydride/nickel-cadmium (NiMH/NiCd) rechargeable—AA, AAA, C, D

1.5V lithium—AA L91, AAA L92

3V lithium coin—CR1616, CR1620, CR2016, CR2025, CR2320, CR2032, CR2430, CR2450, 58L, 1/3N

6V lithium—BA-5372/U

3V lithium cylindrical—CR123, CR2, CRV3

12V alkaline—A23

1.5V alkaline—AA, AAA, C, D, N

9V alkaline & carbon zinc