



## 1. Introduction.

In order to provide the maximum power, most Saft Ni-Cd battery hardware (nuts, washers, terminals) is made of nickel plated copper which may be subject to oxidation.. This may appear due to :

- high humidity or condensation
- electrolyte contamination
- leakage current

## 2. Maintenance

In order to protect these metallic parts and ensure the best battery performance, Saft recommends that they be lightly coated with neutral petroleum jelly corresponding to the following Saft part numbers:..

- SFr P/N 203212
- SAI P/N 093448-000

## 3. Specifications

Any brand of petroleum jelly that is non-conductive and non-acidic may be used. Appropriate purity standards applicable to this material are::

- |                                   |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| • NATO:                           | S743       |
| • France:                         | AIR 3565   |
| • US:                             | VV-P-236/A |
| • US Pharmacopoeia                | UPS-1985   |
| • British Pharmacopoeia           | BP-1988    |
| • UK ( Military):                 | DEF2333    |
| • UK: (Joint Service Designation) | PX-7       |

Brand names include 'Vaseline'

- |                          |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| • Density @ 60 Degrees C | 0.8 - .09 g/L     |
| • Melting Point (Range)  | 46°C - 70°C       |
| • Acidity/Alkalinity     | Neutral to Litmus |

## 4. Storage

Petroleum jelly used for aviation batteries is a mineral product and thus not subject to alteration During the storage, the petroleum jelly should be kept in a closed container to avoid any contamination and at a temperature below its melting point.

## 5. Silicone grease

should not be used to coat the terminal links or cell terminals as it may degrade the electrical performance of the battery.