

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
WEAPONS TRAINING BATTALION
MARINE CORPS COMBAT DEVELOPMENT COMMAND
QUANTICO, VIRGINIA 22134-5040

INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

DEMONSTRATE WEAPONS CARRIES WITH A SERVICE RIFLE

0300-M16-1004
0300-M16-1017 (REV.)

ANNUAL RIFLE TRAINING POI

APPROVAL _____

DATE _____

(SLIDE #1)

INTRODUCTION

(3 MIN)

1. **GAIN ATTENTION:** The service rifle is designed to kill the enemy. However, the rifle cannot differentiate between enemies and friends. That is the responsibility of the rifleman. You must, at all times, use it effectively against the enemy and safely among your fellow Marines. Knowledge of the rifle, its capabilities, and the procedures for its safe handling are essential skills for everyone. A Marine must handle the rifle instinctively. Mission accomplishment and survival in combat depend on it. Strict adherence to training and diligent practice will make weapons handling instinctive.

Notes: _____

(SLIDE #2)

2. **OVERVIEW:** Good morning/afternoon my name is _____. This lesson will cover the four safety rules, transports for the service rifle, weapons carries, and weapons transfer procedures. The purpose of this lesson is to provide you with the knowledge and skills necessary to safely handle your weapon in any situation.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:
HAVE SELECTED SHOOTERS READ ALOUD THE LEARNING OBJECTIVES FROM THEIR HANDOUTS.

(SLIDE #3)

3. **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

a. **TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE**

(1) Given a service rifle/Infantry Automatic Rifle (IAR), individual field equipment, sling, and magazines, demonstrate weapons carries with a service rifle/Infantry Automatic Rifle (IAR) in accordance with the four safety rules. (0300-M16-1004)

b. **ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

(SLIDE #4)

(1) Given a service rifle, individual field equipment, common weapon sling, and magazines. Execute tactical carry from strong side muzzle up sling arms in accordance with MCRP 3-01A. (0300-M16-1004a)

(SLIDE #5)

(2) Given a service rifle, individual field equipment, common weapon sling, and magazines. Execute alert carry from weak side muzzle down sling arms in accordance with MCRP 3-01A. (0300-M16-1004b)

(SLIDE #6)

(3) Given a service rifle, individual field equipment, common weapon sling, and magazines. Execute ready carry from cross-body sling arms in accordance with MCRP 3-01A. (0300-M16-1004c)

(SLIDE #7)

(4) Given a service rifle, individual field equipment, common weapon sling, and magazines. Execute known and unknown weapons transfer in accordance with MCRP 3-01A. (0300-M16-1004d)

(SLIDE #8)

4. **METHOD/MEDIA:** This period of instruction will be taught using the informal lecture method, aided by the PowerPoint, and my assistant instructor.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:

ASSIGN SPECIFIC SHOOTERS TO FILL OUT INSTRUCTIONAL RATING FORMS (IRFS). HAVE THEM SET ASIDE AND FILL THEM OUT AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE CLASS.

5. **EVALUATION:** Shooters will be evaluated during Weapons Handling Performance Evaluation On TD 2.

6. **SAFETY/CEASE TRAINING (CT) BRIEF:** As per ORAW.

(SLIDE #9)

TRANSITION: Now that I've covered everything we're going to cover during this lesson, and how it will be presented and evaluated; are there any questions? Then let's begin by discussing tactical carry from strong side muzzle up sling arms.

Notes: _____

BODY **(25 MIN)**

(SLIDE #10) **(7 MIN)**

1. TACTICAL CARRY FROM STRONG SIDE MUZZLE UP SLING ARMS: (10 MINS) Safety for the Service rifle is paramount in any situation. Understanding the four safety rules will help mitigate risk and will allow for a safe and conducive learning environment.

a. Safety Rules.

(1) Treat Every Weapon as if it Were Loaded: When you take charge of a rifle in any situation, you must treat the weapon as if it were loaded, determine its condition, and continue applying the other safety rules.

(2) Never Point a Weapon at Anything You Do Not Intend to Shoot: You must maintain muzzle awareness at all times.

(3) Keep Your Finger Straight and Off the Trigger Until You Are Ready to Fire: A target must be identified before taking the weapon off safe and moving the finger to the trigger.

(4) Keep The Weapon on Safe Until You Intend to Fire: A target must be identified before taking the weapon off safe. This rule is intended to eliminate the chance of the weapon discharging by accident.

(SLIDE #11)

b. Tactical Carry. The Tactical Carry is used when no immediate threat is present. This carry is employed with the common weapon sling. It permits control of the rifle while moving and still allows quick engagement of the enemy, if necessary. The Tactical Carry is the least tiring of the field carries.

(1) Place your non-firing hand on the hand guards, your firing hand around the pistol grip, your trigger finger straight along the receiver, and your thumb resting on top of the selector lever.

(2) Place the butt stock of the rifle along the side of your body at approximately hip level.

(3) Angle the muzzle of the rifle upward about 45 degrees, in the general direction of the enemy.

(4) Position the muzzle in front of your eyes, slightly below eye level. Ensure wherever your eyes move, the muzzle moves (eyes, muzzle, target).

(SLIDE #12)

c. Strong-Side Sling Arms (Muzzle Up). This transport is used when contact with the enemy is unlikely. The steps to assume this transport are:

(1) Release the pistol grip of the rifle.

(2) Lower the butt stock of the rifle and bring the rifle to a vertical position.

(3) With the firing hand, grasp the common weapon sling above the non-firing forearm.

(4) Guide the rifle around the firing shoulder with the non-firing hand and extend the firing arm through the common weapon sling.

(5) Place the common weapon sling on the firing shoulder and apply downward pressure on the common combat sling with the firing hand to stabilize the rifle on the shoulder.

(6) Release the rail cover/hand guards.



(SLIDE #13)

d. Execute tactical carry from strong side muzzle up sling arms.

(1) Reach back with non-firing side hand and grasp the hand guards.

(2) While maintaining control with the non-firing hand, pull rifle and sling off of the strong side shoulder.

(3) Once the rifle sling is off of the shoulder grasp the pistol grip with the firing hand while pinning the butt stock on the shooters firing side hip.

(4) At this point the muzzle should be at a 45 degree angle and the shooters eyes should be level with the muzzle of the barrel so that the shooter has eye muzzle target.

TRANSITION: Now that we have just covered executing the tactical carry from strong side muzzle up sling arms, are there any questions? I have one for you.

QUESTION: When is the tactical carry used?

ANSWER: The tactical carry is used when there is no immediate threat present.

Notes: _____

Now that we have discussed executing the tactical carry from strong side muzzle up sling arms, let's talk about the alert carry from weak side muzzle down sling arms.

2. ALERT CARRY FROM WEAK SIDE MUZZLE DOWN SLING ARMS (6 MIN)

(SLIDE #14)

a. Alert. The Alert is used when enemy contact is likely (Probable). It is employed with the common weapon sling. Engagement of the enemy is faster from the Alert than from the Tactical Carry. However, the Alert is more fatiguing and its use for long periods should be avoided.

(1) Place your non-firing hand on the hand guards, your right hand around the pistol grip, your trigger finger straight along the receiver, and your thumb resting on top of the selector lever.

(2) Place the butt stock of the rifle in your shoulder with the muzzle angled down about 45 degrees and pointed in the likely direction of the enemy.

(SLIDE #15)

b. Weak-Side Sling Arms (Muzzle Down):

As with the strong side sling arms transport, this transport is used when enemy contact is unlikely. This transport is used mainly in inclement weather to keep moisture out of the bore of the rifle. The steps to assume this transport is:

- (1) Release the pistol grip of the rifle.
- (2) Lower the butt stock of the rifle and bring the rifle to a vertical position.
- (3) Rotate the rifle outboard until the pistol grip is pointing toward the body.
- (4) Reach over the non-firing forearm and grasp the common combat sling with the firing hand.
- (5) Rotate the muzzle down with the non-firing hand while sliding the firing hand up the common weapon sling. Place the common weapon sling on the non-firing shoulder.
- (6) Grasp the common combat sling with the non-firing hand and apply downward pressure to stabilize the rifle on the shoulder.
- (7) Release the rail cover/hand guards.



(SLIDE #16)

c. Execute alert carry from weak side muzzle down sling arms.

- (1) With the non-firing hand, reach back and grasp the hand guards.
- (2) Once the shooter has positive control of the rifle with the weak non-firing hand punch the rifle and weak side hand straight forward to orientate the barrel and muzzle in a safe direction.
- (3) With the rifle punched out with the non-firing hand reach across the shooters body with the firing hand grasping the butt stock of the rifle.

(SLIDE #17)

(4) With positive control of the rifle with the firing and non-firing hand rotate the butt stock into the firing side shoulder. At this point the rifle and barrel should be pointed at the deck at a 45 degree angle in front of the shooter.

(5) At this point the shooter will reach down with the firing hand and grasp the pistol grip, at all times maintaining proper muzzle awareness.

TRANSITION: Now that we have just covered executing the alert carry from weak side muzzle down sling arms, are there any questions? I have one for you.

QUESTION: When is the alert carry used?

ANSWER: The Alert is used when enemy contact is likely (probable).

Notes: _____

Now that we have discussed executing the alert carry from weak side muzzle down sling arms, let's talk about the ready carry from cross body sling arms.

3. **READY CARRY FROM CROSS-BODY SLING ARMS** (6 MIN)

(SLIDE #18)

a. Ready. The Ready is employed when contact with the enemy is imminent. It is employed with the common weapons sling. It allows immediate target engagement but is very tiring to maintain over a long period of time.

(1) Place your non-firing hand on the hand guards, your firing hand around the pistol grip, your trigger finger straight along the receiver, and your right thumb resting on top of the selector lever.

(2) Place the buttstock of the rifle in your shoulder with the muzzle of the rifle pointed in the direction of enemy contact. Lower the rifle sights to just below eye level so a clear field of view is maintained to allow for target identification.

(SLIDE #19)

b. Cross-Body Sling Arms (Muzzle Up or Down): The cross body transport is used when both hands are required for work, such as digging a fighting hole. The rifle is slung across the back with the muzzle up or down. Normally, the weapon will be carried with the muzzle down to prevent pointing the muzzle in an unsafe direction, unless the situation dictates otherwise.



(SLIDE #20)

c. Execute ready carry from cross body sling arms.

(1) With the non-firing hand grasp the sling buckle near the muzzle

(2) Guide the weapon over the head

(3) Grasp the pistol grip with the firing hand

(4) Once you have positive control with your firing hand, release the sling with the non-firing hand, and grasp the hand guards.

(5) Maintaining positive control with non-firing and firing on the weapon, guide the butt stock into the firing shoulder.

TRANSITION: Now that we have just covered the ready carry from cross body sling arms, are there any questions? I have one for you.

QUESTION: When is the ready carry used?

ANSWER: The ready carry is used when enemy contact is imminent.

Notes: _____

Now that we have discussed executing the ready carry from cross body sling arms, let's discuss procedures to execute a weapon transfer.

(SLIDE #21)

4. **PROCEDURES TO EXECUTE A WEAPON TRANSFER** (6 MIN)

(SLIDE #22)

a. **Show Clear Transfer**. When time and the tactical situation permit, the Marine should transfer the rifle using the Show Clear Transfer. To properly pass a rifle between Marines, perform the following procedures:

(1) The Marine handing off the rifle must:

- (a) Ensure the rifle is on safe.
- (b) Remove the magazine if it is present.
- (c) Lock the bolt to the rear.
- (d) Visually and physically inspect the chamber to ensure there is no ammunition present.

(e) Leave the bolt locked to the rear and hand the weapon to the other Marine, stock first.

(2) The Marine receiving the weapon must place the rifle in Condition 4 by performing the following procedures:

- (a) Ensure the rifle is on safe.
- (b) Visually inspect the chamber to ensure there is no ammunition present.



(c) Release the bolt catch and observe the bolt going forward on an empty chamber.

(d) Close the ejection port cover.

(SLIDE #23)

b. **Condition Unknown Transfer.** There are times when the tactical situation, or time, does not permit a Show Clear Transfer of the rifle. The procedures for the Condition Unknown Transfer are conducted by a Marine when he takes charge of a rifle in any situation when the condition of the rifle is unknown (e.g., an unattended rifle, a fallen Marine's rifle, a rifle stored in a rack). To properly take charge of a rifle when its condition is unknown, the Marine must perform the following procedures:

(SLIDE #24)

(1) Ensure the rifle is on safe.

(2) Conduct a chamber check to determine the condition of the weapon.

(3) Remove the magazine and observe if ammunition is present in the magazine. If time permits, count the rounds.

(4) Insert the magazine into the magazine well. Close the ejection port cover.

TRANSITION: Now that we have discussed how to execute a weapon transfer, are there any questions over anything we have covered throughout the period of instruction? I have one for you.

Question: What is the first step in taking charge of a weapon when its condition is unknown?

Answer: Ensure the weapon is on safe.

Notes: _____

Now let's summarize

(SLIDE #25)

SUMMARY

(2 MIN)

During this period of instruction we discussed the four weapon safety rules, transports for the service rifle, weapons carries, and weapons transfer procedures. Perfect practice makes perfect. Ensure these skills are mastered and maintained so, when the time comes to face your adversary, successful elimination is the only outcome.