

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
WEAPONS TRAINING BATTALION
TRAINING COMMAND
27211 GARAND ROAD
QUANTICO, VIRGINIA 22134-5036

LESSON PLAN

PISTOL PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

CPP.3

COMBAT PISTOL PROGRAM

CID XXXX

REVISED 10/1/2012

APPROVAL _____

DATE _____

INTRODUCTION

(3 MIN)

(ON SLIDE #1)

1. GAIN ATTENTION. If the service pistol is to be effective, it must be maintained in a state of operational readiness at all times. To ensure the continued serviceability of the pistol, the Marine must become familiar with its preventive maintenance procedures. Proper maintenance of the pistol reduces the likelihood of stoppages, maintains mechanical accuracy, and extends the life of the pistol.

2. OVERVIEW. This lesson will cover the service pistol preventive maintenance procedures to include disassembly, cleaning and lubrication, reassembly, function check, and user serviceability inspection.

3. INTRODUCE LEARNING OBJECTIVES. The Terminal Learning Objective and Enabling Learning Objectives pertaining to this lesson are as follows:

a. TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE. Given a service pistol, magazines, cleaning gear, and lubricants, without the aid of references, perform preventive maintenance on the pistol to ensure proper operation and user serviceability in accordance with TM 1005A-10/1 and MCRP 3-01B.

b. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Given a service pistol, disassemble the pistol IAW TM 1005A-10/1.

2) Given a service pistol, cleaning gear, and lubricants, clean the pistol IAW TM 1005A-10/1.

3) Given a service pistol, cleaning gear, and lubricants, lubricate the pistol IAW TM 1005A-10/1.

4) Given a service pistol, reassemble the pistol IAW TM 1005A-10/1.

5) Given a service pistol, perform a function check IAW MCRP 3-01B.

6) Given a service pistol, perform a user serviceability inspection IAW MCRP 3-01B.

4. METHOD. This lesson will be taught in a classroom/outdoor setting using lecture, demonstration, and practical application.

5. EVALUATION. Topics from this lesson will be evaluated continuously throughout this course via interaction with Combat Marksmanship Trainers (CMT) and Combat Marksmanship Coaches (CMC).

TRANSITION: Ensuring the continuous serviceability of the pistol requires each stage of the preventive maintenance process be performed with care and in the proper sequence to avoid damaging the weapon. The first step in this process is disassembly.

BODY

(1 HR 10 MIN)

DEMONSTRATION AND PRACTICAL APPLICATION: (1 Hr 10 Min) Use the EDIP (Explain, Demonstrate, Imitate, Practice) method to conduct this demonstration and practical application. The demonstration requires (1) pistol and (2) magazines.

STUDENT ROLE: The students will be in a good position to view the demonstration and will hold all questions until prompted at the end of the demonstration. The students will be spaced out to provide enough room to practice the skills.

INSTRUCTOR ROLE: Explain and demonstrate each step of a procedure and have students imitate that step before moving on to the next step. Once all of the steps are taught using EDIP, have students practice the entire procedure until they are performing it correctly. Emphasize the four safety rules throughout. Allow time for coaches/trainers to fault check Marines.

1. **Safety Brief:** (From the ORAW) Brief the shooters on what to do if there is a mishap.

2. **Supervision and Guidance:** The instructor(s) will explain every step of the procedure/technique. The instructor(s) will demonstrate at half speed so all shooters can follow every step. The instructor will supervise performance and provide feedback.

NOTE

The procedures in this lesson are written for right-handed Marines. Left-handed Marines should reverse instructions as needed.

1. (15 MIN) DISASSEMBLY OF THE SERVICE PISTOL

a. Placing the Service Pistol in Condition 4. Before disassembling the pistol, you must place the weapon in Condition 4. The pistol is in Condition 4 when the magazine is removed, the chamber is empty, the slide is forward, and the decocking/safety lever is on. While pointing the pistol in a safe direction:

- 1) Place the weapon on safe by moving the decocking/safety lever to the safe (down) position.
- 2) Depress the magazine release button and remove the magazine.
- 3) Push upward on the slide stop with the right thumb and maintain pressure. Rotate the weapon so the chamber is outboard.
- 4) Reach over the top of the pistol with the left hand and grasp the slide serrations. Pull the slide fully to the rear and lock it in place.
- 5) Inspect the chamber to ensure it is empty.
- 6) Release the slide and allow the slide to return on an empty chamber.

b. Pistol Disassembly. To disassemble the pistol, perform the following steps in sequence:

(ON SLIDE #2)

- 1) Hold the pistol in the right hand with the muzzle slightly elevated. Reach over the slide with the left hand and place the left index finger on the disassembly button and the left thumb on the disassembly lever. Press the disassembly button and hold it in place while rotating the disassembly lever downward until it stops.

NOTE

A left-handed Marine will place the right thumb on the disassembly button and the right index finger on the disassembly lever.

(ON SLIDE #3)

2) Pull the slide and barrel assembly forward and remove it while wrapping the fingers around the slide to hold the recoil spring and recoil spring guide in place.

(ON SLIDE #4)

3) Turn the slide assembly over in the left hand until the recoil spring and recoil spring guide face up. Place the right thumb on the end of the recoil spring guide next to the locking block and compress the recoil spring and spring guide while lifting and removing them from the slide and barrel assembly. Allow the recoil spring to decompress slowly.

(ON SLIDE #5)

4) Push in on the locking block plunger with the right index finger while pushing the barrel forward slightly. Lift and remove the locking block and barrel assembly from the slide. This is the furthest the Marine is authorized to disassemble the weapon. Any further disassembly is to be performed by ordnance personnel only.

(ON SLIDE #6)

Confirm by questions.

TRANSITION: Once the pistol has been disassembled, it must be thoroughly inspected to ensure it is in serviceable condition. Inspection of the pistol is also a continuous process during cleaning and reassembly of the pistol.

2. (5 MIN) INSPECTION

(ON SLIDE #7)

- a. Slide Assembly. Check for free movement of the decocking/safety lever. Ensure the rear sight is secure.
- b. Barrel Assembly. Inspect the bore and chamber for pitting or obstructions. Check the locking block plunger for free movement of the locking block. Inspect the locking lugs for cracks and burrs.
- c. Recoil Spring and Recoil Spring Guide. Check the recoil spring for damage. Check that it is not bent. Check the recoil spring guide for straightness and smoothness. Check to be sure it is free of cracks and burrs.
- d. Receiver Assembly. Check for bends, chips, and cracks. Check for free movement of the slide stop and magazine catch assembly. Check the guide rails for excessive wear, burrs, cracks, or chips.

Confirm by questions.

TRANSITION: The service pistol has proven to be a functionally sound and extremely reliable weapon. To maintain this state of reliability, clean and lubricate the pistol to keep it operational.

3. (5 MIN) CLEANING AND LUBRICATION OF THE SERVICE PISTOL

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: Point out the parts of the weapon as they are discussed.

(ON SLIDE #8)

Only authorized cleaning materials should be used to clean and lubricate the pistol. If these items are not issued with the weapon, they may be obtained from the armory.

- a. Slide Assembly. Clean the slide assembly with a cloth. A general purpose brush and cleaning lubricant protectant (CLP) can assist in the removal of excess dirt and carbon

buildup. Ensure the decocking/safety lever, bolt face, slide guides, and extractor are free of dirt and residue. Wipe dry with a cloth and apply a light coat of CLP.

b. Barrel Assembly. Insert a bore brush with CLP into the chamber end of the barrel, making sure it completely clears the muzzle before it is pulled back through the bore.

CAUTION

Insert the bore brush through the chamber to prevent damage to the crown of the barrel.

Repeat several times to loosen carbon deposits. Dry the barrel by pushing a swab through the bore. Repeat until a clean swab can be observed. Clean the locking block with a general purpose brush. Using the barrel brush, apply a light coat of CLP to the bore and chamber area and lubricate the exterior surfaces of the barrel and locking block.

c. Recoil Spring and Recoil Spring Guide. Clean the recoil spring and recoil spring guide using CLP and a general purpose brush or cloth. After wiping the recoil spring and recoil spring guide clean, apply a light coat of CLP.

d. Receiver. Wipe the receiver assembly clean with a cloth. Use a general purpose brush for areas that are hard to reach. Pay special attention to the disassembly lever, trigger, slide stop, hammer, and magazine release button. Apply a light coat of CLP.

CAUTION

Do not allow the hammer to fall with full force by pulling the trigger when the slide is removed because this can cause damage to the receiver and hammer.

Confirm by questions.

TRANSITION: After the service pistol has been cleaned and lubricated, it must be reassembled properly to ensure its serviceability.

4. (5 MIN) REASSEMBLY OF THE SERVICE PISTOL

(ON SLIDE #9)

a. With the left hand, grasp the slide with the bottom facing up and the muzzle pointing toward the body. With the right hand, grasp the barrel assembly with the locking block facing up. With the index finger, push in the locking block plunger while placing the thumb on the base of the locking block.

b. Insert the muzzle of the barrel assembly into the forward open end of the slide. At the same time, lower the rear of the barrel assembly by slightly moving the barrel downward. The locking block should fall into the notches of the slide assembly.

(ON SLIDE #10)

c. Slip the recoil spring guide into the recoil spring.

(ON SLIDE #11)

d. Insert the end of the recoil spring and recoil spring guide into the slide recoil spring housing. At the same time, compress the recoil spring and lower the recoil spring guide until it is fully seated onto the locking block cutaway.

(ON SLIDE #12)

e. With the left hand, grasp the slide and barrel assembly, sights up, and wrap the fingers around the slide assembly to hold the recoil spring and guide in place. Align the slide assembly guide rails onto the receiver assembly guide rails.

(ON SLIDE #13)

f. Push the slide rearward while pushing up on the slide stop with the thumb. Lock the slide to the rear while maintaining upward pressure on the slide stop. Rotate the

disassembly lever upward. An audible click indicates a positive lock.

Confirm by questions.

TRANSITION: Like the pistol itself, the magazine must be maintained in a state of operational readiness. Each step of the preventive maintenance process must be performed with care and in the proper sequence to avoid damaging the magazine.

**5. (10 MIN) PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE OF THE SERVICE PISTOL
MAGAZINE**

(ON SLIDE #14)

a. Disassembly of the Magazine

- 1) Grip the magazine firmly in the left hand with the floorplate up and the thumb resting against the flat end of the floorplate.
- 2) Release the floorplate by pushing down on the floorplate retainer stud in the center of the floorplate (this is done with a blunt object like an ink pen). At the same time, slide the floorplate a short distance forward with the thumb.
- 3) While maintaining magazine spring pressure with the thumb, remove the floorplate from the magazine.
- 4) Remove the floorplate retainer and magazine spring and follower from the magazine tube.

b. Inspection of the Magazine Assembly. Check the spring and follower for damage. Ensure the lips of the magazine are not excessively bent and are free of cracks and burrs. The magazine tube should not be bent or dirty.

c. Cleaning of the Magazine. Clean the magazine tube and follower with CLP and a general purpose brush. With a cloth, wipe the magazine spring, floorplate retainer, and floorplate clean. Apply a light coat of CLP.

d. Reassembly of the Pistol Magazine

- 1) Grip the magazine firmly in the left hand with the floorplate end up and the counting holes facing you. Insert the follower into the magazine so the flat end of the follower is against the flat end of the magazine.
- 2) Ensure the floorplate retainer is attached to the first curve of the bottom coil.
- 3) Holding the spring upright with the right hand, insert the spring into the magazine tube so the flat end of the floorplate retainer is against the flat end of the magazine.
- 4) Push the magazine spring and floorplate retainer down with the right hand and hold it in place with the thumb of the left hand. With the right hand, slide the floorplate over the side walls of the magazine until fully seated. This will be indicated by an audible click.

Confirm by questions.

TRANSITION: Once the service pistol is reassembled, a function check must be performed. This check ensures the pistol is operational.

6. (10 MIN) FUNCTION CHECK

(ON SLIDE #15)

- a. Ensure there is no ammunition in the chamber of the pistol.
- b. With the decocking/safety lever in the safe position, depress the slide stop, allowing the slide to return fully forward. At the same time, the hammer should fall to the full forward position.
- c. Pull and release the trigger. The firing pin block should move up and down and the hammer should not move.
- d. Place the decocking/safety lever in the fire position.

e. Pull the trigger to check the double action. The hammer should cock and fall.

(ON SLIDE #16)

f. Pull the trigger again and hold it to the rear. With the fingers and thumb of the left hand, grasp the serrated sides of the slide just forward of the decocking/safety lever. Pull the slide to its rearmost position and release it while holding the trigger to the rear. Release the trigger. A click should be heard and the hammer should not fall.

g. Pull the trigger to check the single action. The hammer should fall. Place the pistol on safe.

h. If the function check does not indicate an operational pistol, take the pistol to organizational maintenance or the next authorized repair level.

Confirm by questions.

TRANSITION: Before the service pistol is fired, a user serviceability inspection must be performed to verify the operability of the pistol.

7. (15 MIN) USER SERVICEABILITY INSPECTION

a. Marines are responsible for performing user serviceability inspections on their weapons prior to live fire. The user serviceability inspection ensures the weapon is in an acceptable operating condition. This inspection is not intended to replace the detailed weapon components inspection following disassembly or the Limited Technical Inspection (LTI) or pre-fire inspection (PFI) conducted by an armorer.

(ON SLIDE #17)

b. To conduct a user serviceability inspection on the pistol:

- 1) Perform a function check of the pistol.

- 2) Ensure the magazine release button is on the left side of the pistol for right-handed Marines, the right side of the pistol for left-handed Marines.
- 3) Ensure the magazine seats into the magazine well when it is inserted and cannot be pulled out.
- 4) Ensure the slide stays locked to the rear when the slide is pulled rearward with an empty magazine in the weapon.

(ON SLIDE #18)

- 5) Ensure magazine falls out freely when the magazine release button is depressed.
- 6) Repeat steps 2-4 with the second magazine.
- 7) With the slide locked to the rear, lubricate the recoil spring guide, top of the barrel just forward of the front sight, and guide rails of the slide assembly behind the decocking/safety lever. With the muzzle pointed downward, work the slide several times and release.
- 8) Visually inspect the external parts of the pistol to ensure there are no cracks or excessive wear.

Confirm by questions.

TRANSITION: Combat situations can place Marines in a variety of extreme weather conditions. To ensure the continued operation of the service pistol, it is important to maintain the pistol in these conditions.

8. (5 MIN) MAINTENANCE OF THE SERVICE PISTOL IN EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS

(ON SLIDE #19)

a. Extreme Cold

- 1) When operating the pistol in an extremely cold

climate, clean and lubricate the pistol inside at room temperature, if possible.

- 2) Apply a light coat of Lubricant, Arctic Weather (LAW) to all functional parts.
- 3) Always keep the pistol dry.
- 4) To prevent freezing in arctic weather, keep the pistol covered when moving from a warm area to a cold area. This will permit gradual cooling of the pistol.
- 5) Do not lay a hot pistol in snow or ice.
- 6) Always keep snow out of the bore of the barrel. If snow should enter the bore, clean the bore before firing using a swab and cleaning rod.

b. Hot, Wet Climates

- 1) Perform maintenance more frequently. Inspect hidden surfaces for corrosion. If corrosion is found, clean and lubricate.
- 2) To help prevent corrosion, remove handprints with a clean cloth. Dry the pistol with a cloth and lubricate it with CLP.
- 3) Check ammunition and magazines frequently for corrosion. Disassemble and clean the magazines with CLP and wipe dry with a clean cloth. If necessary, clean ammunition with a dry cloth.

c. Hot, Dry Climates

- 1) Dust and sand can get into the pistol and cause stoppages and excessive wear on component contact surfaces during firing. Keep the pistol covered whenever possible.
- 2) Corrosion is less likely to form on metal parts in a dry climate. Therefore, lightly lubricate internal working surfaces with CLP. Do not lubricate external parts of the pistol. Wipe excess lubricant from exposed surfaces. Do not lubricate internal components of the magazine.

d. Heavy Rain and Fording Operations

- 1) Always attempt to keep the pistol dry.
- 2) Drain any water from the barrel prior to firing.
Dry the bore with a swab and cleaning rod.
- 3) Generously lubricate internal and external surfaces of the pistol with CLP.

e. Amphibious Conditions. If the weapon comes into contact with salt water, clean the weapon as soon as possible. Wash the weapon with fresh water if time does not permit cleaning in accordance with TM 1005A-10/1.

Confirm by questions.

TRANSITION: Following correct preventive maintenance procedures reduces the likelihood of stoppages, maintains the mechanical reliability and accuracy of the weapon, and extends the service life of the pistol.

OPPORTUNITY FOR QUESTIONS:

(1 MIN)

1. Respond to questions from the class.
2. Prompt Marines with questions to the class.

a. QUESTION: What procedure must be performed prior to disassembling the pistol?

ANSWER: The pistol must be placed in Condition 4.

b. QUESTION: When would a user serviceability inspection be performed on the service pistol?

ANSWER: Prior to the pistol being fired

c. QUESTION: When performing preventive maintenance of the service pistol in extremely cold climates, what lubricant should be used?

ANSWER: Lubricant, Arctic Weather (LAW)

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *Ask Marines as many questions as necessary to ensure they fully understand the material presented in this lesson.*

SUMMARY:

(1 MIN)

To be effective, the Marine must be sure that his weapon will function properly whenever the need arises. It is the Marine's responsibility to maintain the service pistol in a serviceable condition. Performing regular preventive maintenance will ensure that the weapon will operate reliably in any situation.