

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
FIELD MEDICAL TRAINING BATTALION-EAST
PSC BOX 20042
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA 28542-0042

STUDENT READ-AHEAD MATERIAL

EXECUTE ARMED MANIPULATIONS

MCCS-TAN-1012

MARINE CORPS EXPEDITIONARY AND COMBAT SKILLS TRAINING

M03L753

REVISED 07/23/2020

1. **SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS**. To prevent injury during training, ensure the following:

a. Have students perform the technique slowly at first, and increase the speed of execution as they become more proficient.

b. When handling a weapon, even a training weapon, the four safety rules must be enforced:

(1) Treat every weapon as if it were loaded.

(2) Never point a weapon at anything you do not intend to shoot.

(3) Keep your finger straight and off the trigger until you are ready to fire.

(4) Keep the weapon on safe until you intend to fire.

(5) Know your target and what lies beyond.

c. Prior to training with a weapon, conduct an "Unload, Show Clear" of the weapon to show students the weapon is not loaded.

DEMONSTRATE/IMITATE:

.50 HR

2. **PURPOSE**. While operating within the continuum of force armed manipulations along with weapons retention techniques are used to retain your weapon if an opponent tries to grab it.

3. **PRINCIPLES/TECHNIQUES**.

a. **RIFLE AND SHOTGUN RETENTION TECHNIQUES**

(1) **Retention Technique with the Rifle or Shotgun**. In a confrontation with a person who poses a threat, the person may grab your weapon because it is the only object between you and the person. If this happens, you should not get in a

struggling match with the individual. Instead, you should employ weapons retention techniques to retain your weapon and gain compliance. The following techniques can be used with either the rifle or the shotgun.

(2) Grip. When executing retention techniques the preferred method when in "non-lethal mode", is to hold the weapon with the grip at the small of the stock (**Modified Port Arms**). The following procedures apply for either grip.

(3) PRINCIPLES OF BLOCKING

(a) Blocking techniques are normally executed from the basic warrior stance although they can be executed from civil disturbance or non-lethal defensive postures.

(b) The preferred grip for blocks is to hold the weapon at the small of the stock. If the technique is executed while holding onto the pistol grip the blocking surface of the weapon is reduced and there is a greater chance of injury to the hand.

(c) If the person lunges at or tries to grab you, you should block him with your weapon by thrusting it out firmly, with your elbows still bent.

(d) Do not try to hit the person with the rifle; the rifle is used as a barrier between you and the person.

DEMONSTRATE/IMITATE :

.50 HR

4. **FUNDAMENTALS**.

a. Counter to the Muzzle Grab.

(1) Purpose. Used when you're at port-arms and an aggressor grabs the muzzle of the rifle.

(2) Technique.

(a) Assume the port-arms position.

(b) Rotate the muzzle in a quick, circular action and then slash downward with the muzzle to release his grip.

(c) Rotating the muzzle against the aggressor's thumb is the most effective direction to clear the barrel quickly.

(d) Step back with your right foot to increase your leverage and balance.

b. Counter to the Over-Hand Weapon Grab.

(1) Purpose. Used when you're at port-arms and an aggressor grabs the hand guards (palms down) of your rifle.

(2) Technique.

(a) While you are standing at port arms the aggressor grabs your hand guards with either hand, palm down.

(b) Just as in the muzzle grab rotate the muzzle in a quick, circular action and then slash downward to release his grip. Rotating the muzzle against the aggressor's thumb is the most effective direction to clear the weapon quickly. Additionally, you may need to step back with your right foot (trace the "c") to increase your leverage and balance.

(c) When the opponent releases the weapon step back doubling the distance between you.

(d) Execute the ready weapons carry and aim in on the opponent.

DEMONSTRATE/IMITATE:

.25 HR

c. Counter to the Under-Hand Grab.

(1) Purpose. Used when you're at port-arms and an aggressor grabs the hand guards (palms up) of your rifle.

(2) Technique.

(a) While you are standing at port arms the aggressor grabs your hand guards with either hand, palm up.

(b) Just as in the muzzle grab rotate the muzzle in a quick, circular action and then slash downward to release his grip. Rotating the muzzle against the aggressor's thumb is the most effective direction to clear the weapon quickly. Additionally, you may need to step back with your right foot (trace the "c") to increase your leverage and balance.

(c) When the opponent releases the weapon step back doubling the distance between you.

(d) Execute the ready weapons carry and aim in on the opponent.

5. **BLOCKING TECHNIQUES**

a. Purpose. Blocking is used as a defensive technique to stop an attack. In an engagement a block would be used if you find yourself out of position or attacked by an opponent. In addition blocks can be used as primary movements when using the rifle during non-lethal engagements or civil disturbance situations.

(1) High Block. A high block is executed against a vertical attack coming from high to low.

(a) Step forward with your lead foot and forcefully thrust your arms up at approximately a 45-degree angle from your body. The weapon should be over the top of your head, parallel to the ground.

(b) Ensure the weapon is over the head to block a blow to your head, with the pistol grip and magazine facing the attack.

(c) The elbows are bent but there is enough muscular tension in the arms to absorb the impact and deter the attack.

(d) Left hand grip will be firm on the hand guards; the grip will not change from port arms.

(2) Low Block. The low block is executed against a vertical attack coming from low to high.

(a) Step forward with your lead foot and forcefully thrust your arms down at approximately a 45-degree angle from your body. The weapon should be at or below your waist, parallel to the ground.

(b) The elbows are bent but there is enough muscular tension in the arms to absorb the impact and deter the attack.

(3) Mid-Block. The mid-block is executed against a linear/straight attack coming directly toward you.

(a) Step forward with your lead foot and forcefully thrust your arms straight out from your body. The weapon should be held at a position similar to "present arms".

(b) The elbows are bent but there is enough muscular tension in the arms to absorb the impact and deter the attack.

(4) Left and Right Block. A left or right block is executed against a horizontal butt stroke or a slash.

(a) Step forward-right or forward-left, at a 45-degree angle and forcefully thrust your arms to the right or left, holding the rifle vertically in the direction of the attack.

(b) The elbows are bent but there is enough muscular tension in the arms to absorb the impact and deter the attack.

(5) Counter Action Following the Block. After deflecting an opponent's attack with a block, and you are in a combat engagement you can counter with a slash or a horizontal butt stroke to regain the initiative. If in a non-lethal or civil disturbance engagement then a technique using a lesser amount of force would be an appropriate follow-up technique.