

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

MCECST

SERVICE RIFLE FAMILIARIZATION

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Given a service rifle, cartridge belt, magazine pouch, sling, (2) magazines, cleaning gear and ammunition perform weapons handling procedures with a service rifle in accordance with the four safety rules. (2401-RFL-1001)
2. Given a service rifle, sling, and cleaning gear maintain a service rifle to ensure the weapon is complete, clean, and serviceable. (2401-RFL-1002)
3. Given a service rifle, sling, a filled magazine, cartridge belt, magazine pouch, ammunition and a scenario where the service rifle has stopped firing perform corrective action with a service rifle to return the weapon to service. (2401-RFL-1003)
4. Given a service rifle, individual field equipment, combat sling, and (2) magazines demonstrate weapons carries with a service rifle According to the threat level. (2401-RFL-1004)

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Given a tactical scenario, perform weapons safety conditions with a service rifle, in accordance with references TM 05538/10012-OR Operator's Manual With Components List For Rifle M16A2, Rifle M16A4, Carbine M4, Carbine M4A1 CQBW (Sep 2012) and MCO 3574.2L Marine Corps Combat Marksmanship Program. (2401-RFL-1001a)
2. Given a tactical situation, execute the appropriate weapons handling procedures with a service rifle, to ensure optimal performance within the given mission in accordance with references TM 05538/10012-OR Operator's Manual With Components

List For Rifle M16A2, Rifle M16A4, Carbine M4, Carbine M4A1 CQBW (Sep 2012) and MCO 3574.2L Marine Corps Combat Marksmanship Program. (2401-RFL-1001b)

3. Given a tactical situation, maintain a service rifle, to ensure optimal performance within the given mission in accordance with references TM 05538/10012-OR Operator's Manual With Components List For Rifle M16A2, Rifle M16A4, Carbine M4, Carbine M4A1 CQBW (Sep 2012) and MCO 3574.2L Marine Corps Combat Marksmanship Program. (2401-RFL-1002a)

4. Given a tactical situation, demonstrate appropriate weapons safety at all times, to ensure optimal safety within the given mission in accordance with references TM 05538/10012-OR Operator's Manual With Components List For Rifle M16A2, Rifle M16A4, Carbine M4, Carbine M4A1 CQBW (Sep 2012) and MCO 3574.2L Marine Corps Combat Marksmanship Program. (2401-RFL-1002b)

5. Given a tactical situation, take cover, in order to identify weapon serviceability, without exposing yourself to enemy fire in accordance with references TM 05538/10012-OR Operator's Manual With Components List For Rifle M16A2, Rifle M16A4, Carbine M4, Carbine M4A1 CQBW (Sep 2012) and MCO 3574.2L Marine Corps Combat Marksmanship Program. (2401-RFL-1003a)

6. Given a tactical situation, perform service rifle corrective action, to ensure optimal weapon performance within the given mission in accordance with references TM 05538/10012-OR Operator's Manual With Components List For Rifle M16A2, Rifle M16A4, Carbine M4, Carbine M4A1 CQBW (Sep 2012) and MCO 3574.2L Marine Corps Combat Marksmanship Program. (2401-RFL-1003b)

7. Given a tactical situation, upon completion of service rifle corrective action, resume engagement with enemy, to ensure mission accomplishment in accordance with references TM 05538/10012-OR Operator's Manual With Components List For Rifle M16A2, Rifle M16A4, Carbine M4, Carbine M4A1 CQBW (Sep 2012) and MCO 3574.2L Marine Corps Combat Marksmanship Program. (2401-RFL-1003c)

8. Given a tactical situation, assemble a combat sling, to ensure optimal weapon performance within the given mission in accordance with references TM 05538/10012-OR Operator's Manual With Components List For Rifle M16A2, Rifle M16A4, Carbine M4, Carbine M4A1 CQBW (Sep 2012) and MCO 3574.2L Marine Corps Combat Marksmanship Program. (2401-RFL-1004a)

9. Given a tactical situation, demonstrate the correct service rifle carry for each simulated threat level, to ensure optimal performance within the given mission in accordance with references TM 05538/10012-OR Operator's Manual With Components List For Rifle M16A2, Rifle M16A4, Carbine M4, Carbine M4A1 CQBW (Sep 2012) and MCO 3574.2L Marine Corps Combat Marksmanship Program. (2401-RFL-1004b)

1. **THE FOUR SAFETY RULES.** Safety rules are easy to remember in a classroom or in a non-stressful environment. In a combat environment, a Marine is exposed to conditions that can disorient or unnerve them and increase the potential for inappropriate handling of the weapon. Even lack of focus in non-threatening situations can cause you to become careless in handling your weapon. This puts you, and those around you, at risk. Training in the four safety rules must be repetitive to ensure adherence will be automatic when you are in possession of or in proximity to your weapon.

a. **Rule 1: Treat Every Weapon As If It Were Loaded.** This rule is intended to prevent unintentional injury to personnel or damage to property from an individual handling or transferring possession of a weapon to another.

(1) Never trust your memory or make any assumptions about a weapon's safety status. Check your weapon regardless of whether or not there is any doubt.

(2) Check your weapon for ammunition whenever it has been out of your possession.

(3) Never hand a weapon to anyone without clearing it. Clearing is a procedure for visually and physically inspecting the chamber for brass or rounds. (You will later learn that this is known as placing your weapon in Condition 4.) Whenever you assume control of a weapon from someone, your first action is to clear it, even if you have witnessed its clearing.

(4) Never move in front of a weapon held by someone else.

(5) Never engage in or tolerate horseplay with or around weapons.

b. **Rule 2: Never Point A Weapon At Anything You Do Not Intend To Shoot.** This rule reinforces the importance of muzzle awareness.

(1) Always be aware of muzzle direction and your surroundings. This ensures you will not unintentionally point your weapon at anything other than an intended target.

(2) Be aware of the maximum range of your weapon. If you do not know what is beyond your vision in any unprotected direction, do not point your weapon in that direction.

(3) Never allow the muzzle of your weapon to point at

any part of your body.

c. **Rule 3: Keep Your Finger Straight And Off The Trigger Until You Are Ready To Fire.** This rule is intended to minimize the risk of firing the weapon accidentally.

(1) Never be guilty of a negligent discharge.

(2) A common reaction to a sudden shock or loss of balance while handling a weapon is an unintentional tightening of the grip. If your finger is off the trigger, you will eliminate the potential for firing a shot accidentally.

d. **Rule 4: Keep Weapon On Safe Until You Intend To Fire.** This rule enforces the use of the weapon's own safety feature.

(1) The SAFE position on the selector lever is a built-in feature that has only one function. That function is to prevent inadvertent firing of the rifle.

(2) When patrolling or walking it is possible for the trigger to be unintentionally depressed by objects (e.g., branches, wire, gear) encountered enroute. Keeping the weapon on safe ensures the weapon will not fire if the trigger is accidentally engaged.

(3) Never trust anyone else regarding a weapon's safety status.

e. A good way to remember the rules is the mnemonic, "Treat, Never, Keep, Keep."

2. **GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS/CAPABILITIES OF THE SERVICE RIFLE:**

a. The service rifle is a lightweight, 5.56mm, magazine-fed, gas-operated, air-cooled, shoulder-fired rifle. (Figure 1 and 2)

b. The rifle fires in either semiautomatic (single shot) mode or a three-round burst through the use of a selector lever.

c. The service rifle has a maximum effective range of 550 meters for individual or point targets and 600 meters for area targets.

d. The bore and chamber are chrome-plated to reduce wear and fouling.

e. An aluminum receiver helps reduce the overall weight of

the rifle.

f. A forward assist on the right rear of the upper receiver permits manual locking of the bolt when this is not done by the force of the action spring.

g. The trigger guard is equipped with a spring-loaded retaining pin that, when depressed, allows the trigger guard to be rotated out of the way for access to the trigger while wearing heavy gloves.

h. An ejection port cover prevents dirt and sand from getting into the rifle through the ejection port. This ejection port cover should be closed when the rifle is not being fired. It is automatically opened by the action of the bolt carrier.

i. The muzzle compensator has been designed to serve as a flash suppressor and assists in reducing muzzle jump.



Figure 1.0

M16A4		M4 Carbine
5.56 mm	<i>Caliber</i>	5.56 mm
8.79 pounds	<i>Weight (w/30 round magazine)</i>	6.9 pounds
39 5/8 inches	<i>Length (w/compensator)</i>	29.75 inches w/butt stock closed 33 inches w/butt stock open
800 rounds per minute (approximately)	<i>Cyclic rate of fire</i>	800 rounds per minute (approximately)
	<i>Maximum effective rates of fire:</i>	
45 RPM	<i>Semiautomatic</i>	45 RPM
90 RPM	<i>Burst</i>	90 RPM
12 - 15 RPM	<i>Sustained rate of fire</i>	12 - 15 RPM
	<i>Maximum effective range:</i>	
550 meters	<i>Individual/point targets</i>	500 meters
800 meters	<i>Area targets</i>	600 meters
3534 meters	<i>Maximum range</i>	3600 meters

Figure 2



Figure 3

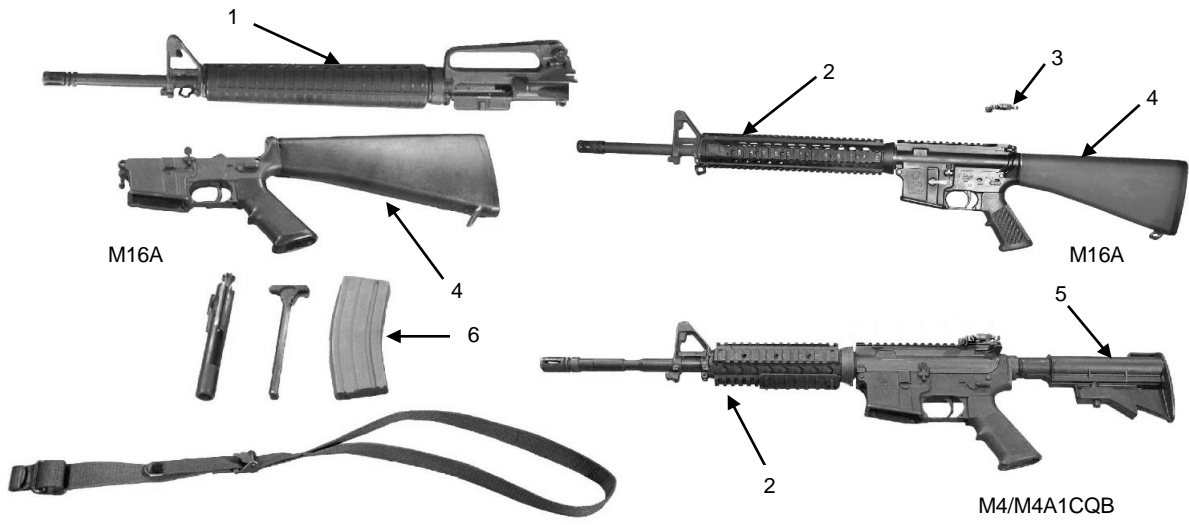


Figure 4

a. Listed below is a brief functional description of the major components.

(1) **Upper Receiver and Barrel Assembly.** Provides support for the bolt carrier assembly. The barrel chambers the cartridge for firing and directs the projectile (Figure 4, Item 1).

(2) **Rail Adapter System (RAS).** (M16A4, M4, and M4A1 CQB) Provides four additional mounting rails for the attachment of accessories to mission tailor the weapons (Figure 4, Item 2).

(3) **Back-Up Iron Sight (BUIS)**. (M16A4, M4, and M4A1 CQBW) Provides and adjustable rear sight to the weapons. Detachable from upper receiver accessory rail to allow for attachment of various sighting devices and other accessories (Figure 4, Item 3).

(4) **Lower Receiver and Buttstock Assembly**. (M16A2 and M16A4 only) Provides firing control for the weapons and storage for the basic cleaning materials (Figure 4, Item 4).

(5) **Collapsible Buttstock**. (M4 and M4A1 CQBW) Adjusts to four different positions (Figure 4, Item 5).

(6) **Cartridge Magazine**. Holds cartridges ready for feeding. Provides a guide for positioning cartridges for stripping and feeding. Provides reload capabilities for sustained firing (Figure 4, Item 6).



Figure 5

(7) **Small Arms Sling**. Provides a means for carrying the weapon (Figure 5, Item 7).

(8) **Charging Handle Assembly**. Provides initial charging of the weapon. The charging handle locks in the forward position during firing to prevent injury to the operator (Figure 5, Item 8).

(9) **Bolt and Carrier Assembly**. Provides feeding, chambering, locking, firing, extraction, and ejection of cartridges using the drive springs and projectile-propelling gases for power (Figure 5, Item 9).

b. **SERVICE RIFLE OPERATIONAL CONTROLS:**

(1) **Selector Lever:**

(a) Safe: When the selector lever is set on safe, it prevents the rifle from firing. (Figure 6)



Figure 6

(b) Semi: Semiautomatic fire; when the trigger is pulled, the rifle will fire once (single shot mode). (Figure 7)



Figure 7

(c) Burst: Three-round burst; the rifle fires three times with each single trigger pull. (Figure 8)



Figure 8

b. **Magazine Release Button**: The magazine release button releases the magazine from the magazine well.

c. **Charging Handle**: When the charging handle is pulled to the rear, the bolt unlocks from the barrel extension locking lugs and the bolt carrier moves to the rear of the receiver.

d. **Bolt Catch**: If the charging handle is pulled to the rear when the lower portion of the bolt catch is depressed, the bolt will lock to the rear. When the bolt carrier group is locked to the rear and the upper portion of the bolt catch is depressed, the bolt carrier group will slide forward into the firing position.

3. **WEAPONS CONDITIONS**: A weapon's readiness is described by one of four conditions. The steps in the loading and unloading process take the rifle through four specific conditions of readiness for live fire.

a. **Conditions:**

(1) Condition 1: Magazine inserted, round in chamber, bolt forward, safety on, ejection port cover closed.

(2) Condition 2: Condition 2 pertains to weapons with external hammers; there is no Condition 2 for the service rifle.

(3) Condition 3: Magazine inserted, chamber empty, bolt forward, safety on, ejection port cover closed.

(4) Condition 4: Magazine removed, chamber empty, bolt forward, safety on, ejection port cover closed.

b. **Determining the Condition of a Rifle:** You must know the condition of your weapon at all times. Any time you take possession of a weapon, you must determine its condition:

(1) Determine if a magazine is present.

(2) Ensure the weapon is on safe.

(3) Conduct a Chamber Check. A chamber check may be conducted at any time to determine if ammunition is present:

(a) Bring your left hand back against the magazine well so the slip ring rests in the "V" of the hand.

(b) Extend the fingers of your left hand and cover the ejection port.

(c) Grasp the charging handle with the index and middle fingers of your right hand. Control the weapon by applying tension against the stock with the palm of the hand or fingers.

(d) Pull the charging handle slightly to the rear and visually inspect the chamber.

(e) Release the charging handle and observe the bolt go forward.

(f) Tap the forward assist.

4. **CLEARING THE SERVICE RIFLE:** Before disassembling the rifle, you must clear it. While pointing the rifle in a safe direction:

a. Attempt to move the selector lever to the SAFE position.

If the rifle is not cocked, the selector lever cannot be moved to safe.

b. Depress the magazine release button and remove the magazine.

c. Pull the charging handle to the rear and lock the bolt to the rear.

d. If the rifle would not go on safe before, place the rifle on safe now.

e. Look into the chamber to ensure it is empty.

f. Let the bolt go forward by depressing the top of the bolt catch and observe the bolt moving forward on an empty chamber.

g. Close the ejection port cover.

5. **DISASSEMBLY OF THE SERVICE RIFLE INTO THREE MAIN GROUPS:**

a. **Upper Receiver**

b. **Bolt Carrier Group**

c. **Lower Receiver**

d. **Disassembly:**

(1) Remove the sling.

(2) Move the take down pin from left to right as far as it will go to allow the lower receiver to pivot down from the upper receiver.

(3) Move the receiver pivot pin from left to right as far as it will go and separate the upper and lower receivers.

(4) Pull back the charging handle and bolt carrier about three inches and remove the bolt carrier group.

(5) Remove the charging handle by sliding it back and down, out of the upper receiver.

(6) The rail covers/heat shields can be quickly attached and detached from the weapon. A spring latch at one end of each rail cover/heat shield automatically engages cutouts on the weapon. To slide the shield beyond a cutout, or to remove it, apply thumb pressure to the center of the spring latch and slide it in the desired direction. The rail cover/heat shield

protects the shooter's hands from direct contact with the metal parts of the weapon and protects the weapons surfaces from excess wear and damage. The rail covers/heat shields are available in 11 inch, 9 inch, 6 inch, 5 inch, and 4 inch rib sections.

e. **Detailed Disassembly:** The rifle is now disassembled into its three main groups--the upper receiver, the lower receiver, and the bolt carrier group. We will now begin a detailed disassembly of these groups.

(1) Upper Receiver: No further disassembly is conducted on the upper receiver group. The components of this group, beginning at the tip of the rifle's barrel, are:

(a) Muzzle compensator

(b) Adjustable front sight consisting of a rotating square post and a spring-loaded detent. The front sight post is adjustable to move the strike of the round up or down.

(c) Bayonet stud

(d) Gas tube (located inside the rail cover/heat shield)

(e) Slip ring

(f) Rifle, Combat Optic (RCO)

(g) Ejection port

(h) Ejection port cover

(i) Brass deflector

(j) Forward assist

(k) Lower Hand Guard

(2) Bolt Carrier Group:

(a) Remove the bolt carrier group

(b) Remove firing pin retaining pin

(c) Push the bolt back into the bolt carrier to the locked position

- (d) Tap the base of the bolt carrier against the palm of your hand so the firing pin will drop out
- (e) Rotate the bolt cam pin 1/4 turn and lift it out.
- (f) Withdraw the bolt assembly from the carrier.
- (g) Press on the rear of the extractor and use the firing pin to push out the extractor retaining pin.
- (h) Remove the extractor and spring. Be careful not to damage the tip of the firing pin while pushing out the extractor retaining pin. The spring should be permanently attached to the extractor. (Figure 9)

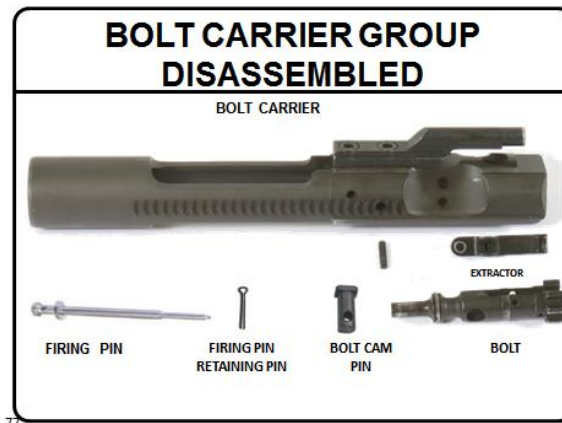


Figure 9

(3) Lower Receiver:

- (a) Press in the buffer and depress the buffer retainer (it may be necessary to use the edge of the charging handle to depress the buffer retainer).
- (b) Press the hammer downward and ease the buffer and action spring forward and out of the receiver.
- (c) Separate the parts.
- (d) No further disassembly of the lower receiver is performed. The following components, not mentioned in the disassembly process, are also part of the lower receiver group:

1 Magazine well

2 Trigger

- 3 Pistol grip
- 4 Butt stock
- 5 Butt plate assembly and cleaning gear well
- 6 Drain hole

(4) Do not disassemble the rifle further than this. In active service or combat situations, the rifle may be partially disassembled in any sequence. However, this is the exception rather than the rule. Under normal circumstances, disassemble your rifle in the sequence just performed. Any further disassembly of the rifle is to be performed by a qualified armorer.

6. **CLEANING THE SERVICE RIFLE:**

a. **Normal Care and Cleaning:** Normal care and cleaning will result in proper functioning of all parts of the rifle. Use only issue-type cleaning materials. Improper maintenance can cause stoppages, reducing your combat readiness and effectiveness.

b. **Inspection:** While cleaning the rifle, and during each succeeding step in the preventive maintenance process, inspect each part for cracks and chips and to ensure parts are not bent or badly worn. Report any damaged part to the armorer. Inspection is a critical step to ensure the combat readiness of your rifle. It is performed normally during rifle cleaning (prior to lubrication), however, it can be performed throughout the preventive maintenance process.

c. **Cleaning Materials:** The following cleaning materials will be used in preventive maintenance:

- (1) **Brushes:** bore, chamber, and general purpose
- (2) Rod in three sections and a handle assembly
- (3) Patch holder section, swabs, patches, pipe cleaners, and rags
- (4) **CLP (Cleaner, Lubricant and Preservative):** CLP does three things. It contains solvents to dissolve firing residue and carbon, it lays down a layer of Teflon as it dries to provide lubrication, and it prevents rust from forming. To use CLP:

- (a) Always shake the bottle well before use
- (b) Place a few drops of CLP on a patch or rag
- (c) Clean your rifle with these patches and rags until they come out clean.
- (d) Take a clean patch or rag and apply a fresh, light coat of CLP.

d. **Upper Receiver**: Basic cleaning of the upper receiver group should include the following:

- (1) Attach the three rod sections together but leave each one about two turns short of being tight.
- (2) Attach the patch holder onto the rod.
- (3) Point the muzzle down and insert the non-patch end of the rod into the chamber. Attach the handle to the cleaning rod section and pull a CLP-moistened 5.56mm patch through the bore.
- (4) Attach the bore brush to the rod but leave it two turns short of being tight. Put a few drops of CLP on the bore brush. Insert the rod into the barrel from the chamber end, attach the handle, and pull the brush through the bore.
- (5) Inspect the bore for cleanliness by holding the muzzle to your eye and looking into the bore.
- (6) Repeat the above steps until patches come out of the bore clean.
- (7) Attach the chamber brush and one section of the cleaning rod to the handle. Moisten it well with CLP and insert it into the chamber.
- (8) Scrub the chamber and bolt lugs using a combination of a plunging and clockwise rotating action.
- (9) Clean the interior portion of the upper receiver with the general purpose brush and CLP.
- (10) Dry the bore, chamber, and the interior of the receiver with rifle patches until they come out clean.
- (11) Wipe the barrel, gas tube, carrying handle and rails clean with a rag.

e. Cleaning the RCO

(1) Use clean or soapy water to rinse foreign material from the external surfaces and lenses of the RCO.

(2) Dry with a dry, clean, soft cloth.

(3) When drying lenses ensure no dirt is on lens or cloth.

(4) Ensure adjustor caps are in place.

(5) Do not use any type of solvent or harsh chemicals.

f. Cleaning RCO with **LENSPEN**

(1) To clean the RCO utilizing the LENS PEN first depress and push forward the Lens Brush Slider, exposing the Lens Brush. Use this brush to remove all foreign material from the unit if fresh water is not available. Pay special attention to the lenses.

CAUTION

Remove all foreign material from the lenses before cleaning them with the LENS PEN. This will prevent damage to the lenses.

(2) Next, remove the cap from the opposite end of the Lens Pen to expose the Felt Lens Cleaner. Ensure there is NO foreign material on the felt surface. Starting in the center of the lens, press the felt surface of the lens cleaner against the lens and in a spiral motion, work from the center to the outside edge of the lens. Repeat if necessary.

e. **Bolt Carrier Group:**

(1) Clean the outer and inner surfaces of the bolt carrier with a general purpose brush.

(2) Clean the bolt carrier key with a pipe cleaner.

(3) Clean the locking lugs, gas rings, and exterior of the bolt with the general purpose brush.

(4) Insert a swab into the rear of the bolt and swab out the firing pin recess and gas ports.

(5) Clean the extractor with the general purpose brush, ensuring all the carbon is removed from underneath the extractor lip.

(6) Clean the firing pin, firing pin retaining pin, and extractor pin using the general purpose brush and CLP.

(7) Clean the charging handle assembly with the general purpose brush and patches.

f. **Lower Receiver:**

(1) Wipe dirt from the firing mechanism with a clean patch and general purpose brush/pipe cleaners.

(2) Clean the outside of the receiver with the general purpose brush and CLP. Clean the butt plate and rear sling swivel, ensuring the drain hole is clear of dirt.

(3) Wipe the inside of the buffer tube, buffer, and action spring.

(4) Wipe the inside of the magazine well with a rag.

(5) Wipe out the inside of the pistol grip, ensuring it is clean.

g. **Magazine:** Clean the inside of the magazine with the general purpose brush and CLP. Wipe dry. Keep the spring lightly oiled.

7. **CLEANING THE SERVICE RIFLE IN ABNORMAL CONDITIONS:** The climatic conditions in various locations require special knowledge about cleaning and maintaining the rifle. The conditions that will affect the rifle the most are: hot, wet tropical; hot, dry desert; arctic or low temperature; and heavy rain and fording.

a. **Hot, Wet Tropical:**

(1) Perform normal maintenance

(2) Clean and lubricate your rifle more often. Inspect hidden surfaces for corrosion. Pay particular attention to spring-loaded detents.

(3) Use lubricant more liberally

(4) Unload and check the inside of the magazine more frequently. Wipe dry and check for corrosion.

(5) When practical, keep the rifle covered

b. **Hot, Dry Desert:** Hot dry climates are usually areas that contain blowing sand and fine dust. Dust and sand will get into the rifle and magazines, causing stoppages. It is imperative to pay particular attention to the cleaning and lubrication of the rifle in this type of climate.

(1) Corrosion is less likely to form in these environments, and lubrication will attract more dirt. For this reason, use lubrication more sparingly.

(2) Whenever practical, keep the rifle covered

c. **Arctic or Low Temperature:** Clean and lubricate the rifle in a warm room, with the rifle at room temperature, if possible. Lubricating Oil, Arctic Weapons (LAW) can be used below a temperature of zero degrees Fahrenheit and must be used below - 35 degrees Fahrenheit.

(1) Keep the rifle covered when moving from a warm to a cold environment to allow gradual cooling of the rifle. This prevents the condensation of moisture and freezing.

(2) Condensation will form on the rifle when it is moved from outdoors to indoors. If possible, leave the rifle in a protected but cold area outdoors. When bringing the rifle inside to a warm place, it should be disassembled and wiped down several times as it warms.

(3) Always try to keep the rifle dry

(4) Unload and hand function the rifle every 30 minutes, if possible, to help prevent freezing of functional parts.

(5) Do not lay a warm rifle in snow or ice.

(6) Keep the inside of the magazine and ammunition wiped dry. Moisture will freeze and cause stoppages.

d. **Heavy Rain and Fording:**

(1) When practical, keep the rifle dry and covered.

(2) Always try to keep water out of the barrel. If water does get in, drain and (if possible) dry with a patch. When water is in the barrel, it is necessary to break the seal by pulling back slightly on the charging handle so the water will drain. Make sure the drain hole in the stock is clear so the water can run out.

(3) Perform normal maintenance.

8. **LUBRICATING THE SERVICE RIFLE:** Lubrication is performed as part of the detailed procedure for preventive maintenance. Lubrication procedures are also performed in preparation for firing.

a. **Lubricant:** In all but the coldest arctic conditions, CLP is the lubricant for the rifle. Remember to remove excess CLP from the bore and chamber before firing.

(1) Lightly lube means that a film of CLP barely visible to the eye should be applied.

(2) Generously lube means that the CLP should be applied heavily enough that it can be spread with the finger.

b. **Upper Receiver:**

(1) Lightly lube the inside of the upper receiver, bore, chamber, outer surfaces of the barrel, surfaces under the rails and carrying handle.

(2) Depress the front sight detent and apply two or three drops of CLP to the front sight detent. Depress several times to work lubrication into the spring.

(3) Lubricate the moving parts and elevation screw shaft of the rear sight.

c. **Bolt Carrier Group:**

(1) Generously lube the outside of the cam pin area, bolt rings, and outside the bolt body.

(2) Lightly lube the charging handle and inner and outer surfaces of the bolt carrier.

d. **Lower Receiver:**

(1) Lightly lube the inside of the lower receiver extension.

(2) Generously lube the moving parts inside the lower receiver and their pins.

9. **REASSEMBLING THE SERVICE RIFLE:**

a. **Rifle Reassembly:**

(1) Return all cleaning gear into the buttstock of the rifle and close the butt plate.

(2) Connect the buffer and action spring and insert into the buffer tube/stock.

(3) Place the extractor and spring back on the bolt. Depress the extractor to align the holes and reinsert the extractor pin.

(4) Stagger the gas rings on the bolt to stop gas loss; then insert the bolt into the carrier. Do not switch bolts between rifles.

(5) Hold the bolt carrier with the bolt carrier key at 12 o'clock. Insert the bolt into the bolt carrier with the extractor at 12 o'clock.

(6) Rotate the bolt counterclockwise until the cam pin hole aligns to the cam pin slot in the bolt carrier.

(7) Insert the bolt cam pin through the bolt carrier and into the bolt. Rotate the cam pin 1/4 turn right or left. Pull the bolt forward until it stops.

(8) Drop in the firing pin from the rear of the bolt carrier and seat it.

(9) Replace the firing pin retaining pin. Ensure the head of the firing pin retaining pin is recessed inside the bolt carrier. The firing pin should not fall out when the bolt carrier group is turned upside down.

(10) Place the charging handle in the upper receiver by lining it up with the grooves in the receiver. Push the charging handle partially in.

(11) With the bolt in the unlocked position, place the bolt carrier key into the groove of the charging handle.

(12) Push the charging handle and bolt carrier group into the upper receiver until the charging handle locks.

(13) Join the upper and lower receivers and engage the receiver pivot pin.

(14) Reattach the rails by applying pressure to the spring latch and slide into desired position.

(15) Ensure the selector lever is on safe before closing the upper receiver. Close the upper and lower receiver groups. Push in the takedown pin.

(16) Replace the sling

10. **FUNCTION CHECK AND USER SERVICEABILITY INSPECTION:**

a. **Function Check:** A function check is performed to ensure the rifle operates properly after the weapon has been reassembled. To perform a function check:

(1) Ensure the magazine is removed, the chamber is empty, the bolt is forward, the safety is on, and the ejection port cover is closed.

(2) Pull the charging handle to the rear and release. Ensure the selector lever is on SAFE and pull the trigger. The hammer should not fall.

(3) Place the selector lever on SEMI. Pull the trigger and hold it to the rear. The hammer should fall. Pull the charging handle to the rear and release. Release the trigger and pull again. The hammer should fall.

(4) Pull the charging handle to the rear and release. Place the selector lever on BURST. Pull the trigger and hold it to the rear. The hammer should fall. Pull the charging handle to the rear three times and release. Release the trigger and pull again. The hammer should fall.

(5) Pull the charging handle to the rear and release. Place the selector lever on SAFE.

b. **User Serviceability Inspection:** This inspection is performed prior to firing to ensure the rifle is in an acceptable operating condition. This inspection is done prior to any combat operation such as a patrol, being posted, etc. To perform a user serviceability inspection:

(1) Conduct a function check

(2) Check the rifle to ensure the following:

(a) The compensator is tight

(b) The barrel is tight

(c) The carrying handle is tight

- (d) The front sight post is straight
- (e) The front sight post is adjustable
- (f) The rails are serviceable
- (g) The rear sight elevation and windage knobs are adjustable and have distinct clicks.
- (h) The stock is tight on the lower receiver
- (i) The weapon is properly lubricated for operational conditions.
- (j) The barrel is clear of obstructions

(3) Load the rifle with an empty magazine. Ensure that the magazine can be seated. Pull the charging handle to the rear. Ensure that the bolt locks to the rear. Repeat this procedure with all magazines.

11. FILLING THE MAGAZINE. Long gone are the days of manually loading a single round at a time. The rifle has evolved from single load, to 5-round clips and finally to our current form of utilizing a metal carrier that can attach to the rifle. The metal carrier is called a magazine and it can hold a maximum of 30 rounds. There are two methods for filling the magazine: (1) By hand for loose rounds, or (2) with the magazine filler for stripper clips of ammunition.

- (1) By Hand:
 - (a) Remove a magazine from the magazine pouch.
 - (b) Place a round on top of the follower.
 - (c) Press down on the round until the round is held between the follower and the feed lips of the magazine.
 - (d) Repeat steps b) and c) until the desired number of rounds are inserted.
 - (e) Tap the back of the magazine to ensure the rounds are seated against the back of the magazine.



Figure 10

- (2) By stripper clip and magazine filler.
 - (a) Remove a magazine from the magazine pouch.
 - (b) Slide the magazine filler into place.
 - (c) Place a ten-round stripper clip into the narrow portion of the magazine filler.
 - (d) Using thumb pressure on the rear of the top cartridge, press down firmly until all ten rounds are below the feed lips of the magazine.
 - (e) Remove the empty stripper clip while holding the magazine filler in place.
 - (f) Repeat until the desired number of rounds are inserted.
 - (g) Remove the magazine filler and retain it for future use.
 - (h) Tap the back of the magazine to ensure the rounds are seated against the back of the magazine.



Figure 11

c. PROCEDURES FOR EMPTYING THE MAGAZINE. There are two methods of emptying the magazine. Whichever method is used, it will be followed by securing the magazine in the magazine pouch and retrieving any loose rounds.

(1) By Hand. Using your thumb, push on the cartridge base of the top round, forcing it forward and out of the magazine. Continue this procedure until the magazine is empty.

(2) With Stripper Clip. With the front of the magazine parallel to the deck, press the second round in the magazine with a stripper clip, relieving the tension on the top round and allowing it to fall out of the magazine. Continue this procedure until the magazine is empty.

d. STOWING THE MAGAZINES. Magazines must be stored properly in order to be readily accessible when the time comes to reload the weapon. Careless misuse or improper storage of magazines can result in lost or damaged rounds.

(1) Magazine Pouch. In a magazine pouch, filled magazines are stored with rounds down and projectiles pointing away from the body. The magazine pouch should be on the shooters strong side for table 1 and weak side for table 2 to assist in quick and effective reloads.

(2) Empty or Partially Filled Magazines. Empty or partially filled magazines are stored with the follower up to allow the selection of filled magazines by touch.

a. **"Load"** is the command used to take a weapon from Condition 4 to Condition 3.

b. **"Make Ready"** is the command used to take a weapon from Condition 3 to Condition 1.

c. **"Fire"** is the command used to specify when Marines may engage targets.

d. **"Cease Fire"** is the command used to specify when you must stop target engagement.

e. **"Unload"** is the command used to take a weapon from any condition to Condition 4.

f. **"Unload, Show Clear"** is the command used to require that a second individual check the weapon to verify that no ammunition is present before the rifle is put into Condition 4.

13. **PROCEDURES TO EXECUTE THE WEAPONS COMMANDS:** Each command has its own procedures to take the weapon through the Weapons Conditions in order to ensure safe operations and handling.

a. **Load:** On the command "Load," perform the following steps to take the rifle from Condition 4 to Condition 3:

- (1) Ensure the rifle is on safe.
- (2) Withdraw a magazine from the magazine pouch.
- (3) Observe the magazine to ensure it is filled.
- (4) Fully insert the magazine into the magazine well and, without releasing the magazine, tug downward on the magazine to ensure it is seated.
- (5) Fasten the magazine pouch.

b. **Make Ready:** On the command "Make Ready," perform the following steps to take the rifle from Condition 3 to Condition 1:

- (1) Pull the charging handle fully to the rear and release. There are two methods for chambering a round:
 - (a) Grip the pistol grip with the right hand and pull the charging handle with the left hand.
 - (b) Or grip the hand guards with the left hand and pull the charging handle with the right hand.
- (2) To ensure ammunition has been chambered, conduct a chamber check.
- (3) Close the ejection port cover (if time and the situation permit).
- (4) Check the sights. (This check is to ensure proper BZO setting, correct rear sight aperture, etc.)

c. **Fire:** On the command "Fire," perform the following steps:

- (1) Aim the rifle, take the rifle off safe, and pull the trigger.

d. **Cease Fire:** On the command "Cease Fire," perform the following:

(1) Place your trigger finger straight along the receiver.

(2) Place the weapon on safe.

e. **Unload**: On the command "Unload," perform the following steps to take the rifle from any condition to Condition 4:

(1) Ensure the rifle is on safe.

(2) Remove the magazine from the rifle and retain it on your person.

(3) Bring your left hand back against the magazine well so the slip ring rests in the "V" of the hand. While cupping the left hand under the ejection port, rotate the rifle so the ejection port is facing the deck.

(4) Pull the charging handle to the rear and let the round eject on the deck.

(5) Lock the bolt to the rear.

(6) Put the rifle on safe now if it would not go on safe earlier.

(7) Ensure the chamber is empty and no ammunition is present.

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

(9) Close the ejection port cover.

(10) Check the sights. (This check is to ensure proper BZO setting, correct rear sight aperture, etc.)

(11) Return the ejected round to the magazine.

(12) Return the magazine to the magazine pouch and fasten the pouch.

f. **Unload, Show Clear**: On the command "Unload, Show Clear," perform the following steps to take the rifle from any condition to Condition 4:

(1) Ensure the rifle is on safe.

(2) Remove the magazine from the rifle and retain it on your person.

(3) Bring your left hand back against the magazine well so the slip ring rests in the "V" of the hand. While cupping the left hand under the ejection port, rotate the rifle so the ejection port is facing the deck.

(4) Pull the charging handle to the rear and let the round eject on the deck.

(5) Lock the bolt to the rear.

(6) Put the rifle on safe now if it would not go on safe earlier.

(7) Inspect the chamber to ensure it is empty and no ammunition is present.

(8) Have a second party inspect the rifle to ensure no ammunition is present.

(9) After receiving acknowledgement that the rifle is clear, release the bolt catch and observe the bolt going forward on an empty chamber.

(10) Close the ejection port cover.

(11) Check the sights. (This check is to ensure proper BZO setting, correct rear sight aperture, etc.)

(12) Return the ejected round to the magazine.

(13) Return the magazine to the magazine pouch and fasten the pouch.

14. AMMUNITION.

a. The four types of ammunition that are authorized for use with the service rifle are:

(1) M855 (Ball): This ammunition is the primary ammunition for the service rifle. The M855 ball is identified by a green tip. It has a 62-grain gilded-metal jacket bullet. The rear two-thirds of the core of the projectile is lead alloy and the front one-third is the penetrating material. The primer and case are waterproofed.

(2) M856 (Tracer): This ammunition has the same basic

characteristics as ball ammunition. It is identified by a bright orange tip. Its primary uses include observation firing, incendiary effect, and signaling. Tracer ammunition should be intermixed with ball ammunition in a ratio no greater than one-to-one. The preferred ratio is four ball to one tracer to prevent metal fouling in the bore.

(3) M199(Dummy): This ammunition has six grooves along the side of the case. It contains no propellants or primer. The primer well is open to prevent damage to the firing pin. The dummy cartridge is used during dry fire and for other training purposes.

(4) M200(Blank): This ammunition has the case mouth closed with a seven-petal rosette crimp. It contains no projectile. Blank ammunition is identified by its violet tip and is used for training purposes. (Figure 12)

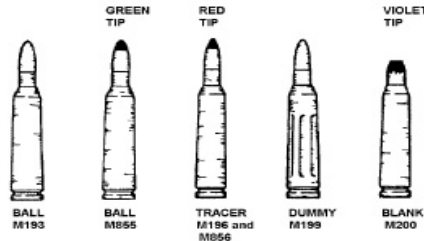


Figure 12

14. **Cycle of Operations**: Every weapon performs basic steps in order to operate efficiently. A minor deviation from any of these steps can cause a malfunction or deficiency in the weapon's ability to fire the round. The cycle of operations for the Service Rifle/Carbine is:

a. **Feeding**: Once rearward motion causes the bolt carrier group to clear the top of the magazine, the expansion of the magazine spring forces a round into the path of the bolt. After the action spring overcomes and absorbs the rearward motion of the bolt carrier group, it expands and sends the buffer assembly and bolt carrier group forward with enough force to strip a round from the magazine.

b. **Chambering**: As the bolt carrier group continues to move forward, pushing a fresh round in front of it, the face of the bolt thrusts the new round into the chamber. The extractor claw grips the rim of the cartridge case. The ejector is forced into its hole, compressing the ejector spring.

c. **Locking**: As the bolt carrier group continues to move

forward, the bolt-locking lugs are forced against the barrel extension and the bolt cam pin is forced along the cam track. The bolt rotates and aligns the bolt locking lugs behind the barrel extension locking lugs. The weapon is ready to fire.

d. **Firing**: The hammer releases and strikes the head of the firing pin, driving the firing pin into the round's primer. The primer ignites the powder in the cartridge. Gas generated by the rapid burning of powder propels the projectile through the barrel. After the projectile passes the gas port, a portion of the expanding gas enters the gas port and gas tube. The gas tube directs the gas rearward into the bolt carrier key and causes the bolt carrier to move rearward.

e. **Unlocking**: As the bolt carrier moves to the rear, the bolt cam pin follows the path of the cam track located in the bolt carrier. This causes the bolt assembly to rotate until the bolt-locking lugs are no longer aligned behind the barrel extension locking lugs.

f. **Extracting**: As the bolt carrier group continues to move to the rear, the extractor claw withdraws the cartridge case from the chamber.

g. **Ejecting**: The ejector, located in the bolt face, is compressed into the bolt body by the base of the cartridge case. The rearward movement of the bolt carrier group allows the nose of the cartridge case to clear the front of the ejection port. The cartridge case is thrown out by the action of the ejector and spring.

h. **Cocking**: Continuing its rearward travel, the bolt carrier overrides the hammer, forces it down into the receiver, compresses the hammer spring, and causes it to disconnect or to engage the lower hammer hook.

15. **MALFUNCTIONS AND STOPPAGES**: Malfunctions and stoppages are two different occurrences that can happen to the rifle that causes the rifle not to fire.

a. **MALFUNCTION**: A malfunction occurs when a part of the rifle fails to operate according to the specification. Any time a rifle has a malfunction it will need to be fixed by an armorer or a qualified individual.

b. **STOPPAGE**: A stoppage occurs when something interrupts the cycle of operation (hence stoppage). A stoppage can easily be fixed by the recruit and does not require an armorer or qualified individual to fix it.

c. **INDICATORS**: Once the rifle ceases firing, you must visually or physically observe the ejection port to identify the problem before they can clear it. The steps taken to clear the weapon are based on observation of one of the following three indicators:

- (1) Bolt is forward or ejection port cover is closed.
- (2) Brass is obstructing chamber area
- (3) Bolt is locked to the rear

d. **CORRECTIVE ACTION**: Corrective action is the process of investigating the cause of the stoppage, clearing the stoppage, and returning the weapon to operation. Using the three indicators will help you to understand what type of stoppage your rifle has, but that alone is not enough. We must also know how to clear the stoppage and perform the appropriate steps to reload the weapon and continue engaging the enemy.

e. **Using The Indicators To Perform Corrective Action**:
Using the indicators we just talked about, we can determine the proper steps to utilize in returning the weapon to condition 1 and continuing to engage the enemy.

(1) **Bolt Is Forward or Ejection Port Cover Is Closed**:
This type of stoppage can occur when a weapon fails to feed the round from the magazine or feeds it improperly. When the weapon fails to fire the individual should first observe the ejection port cover. When the ejection port cover is observed and the bolt is completely forward or the ejection port cover is closed, the following procedure is used to return the weapon to condition 1:

- (a) **Seek cover**: (if the situation permits)
- (b) **Tap**: Tap the bottom of the magazine
- (c) **Rack**: Pull the charging handle to the rear and release it
- (d) **Bang**: Sight in and attempt to fire

(2) **Brass Is Obstructing the Chamber**: When the weapon fails to fire you should first observe the ejection port cover. When the ejection port cover is observed the bolt will be slightly separated from the chamber due to the round not seating properly. This can indicate a double feed or a failure to eject.

(a) Double feed is a stoppage that occurs when two rounds are stripped from the magazine by the bolt and are forced into the chamber at the same time.

(b) Failure to eject is a stoppage that occurs when the expelled brass casing does not sufficiently eject out of the chamber. This causes the feeding process of the cycle of operations to be interrupted.

(3) Procedure to return the weapon back to condition 1 when brass is observed obstructing the chamber:

(a) Seek Cover (if the situation permits)

(b) Attempt to remove the magazine

(c) Attempt to lock the bolt to the rear

(d) If the bolt will not lock to the rear, rotate the rifle so the ejection port is facing down; hold the charging handle to the rear as far as it will go and shake the rifle to free the round(s). If the rounds do not shake free, hold the charging handle to the rear and strike the butt of the rifle on the ground or manually clear the round.

(e) Conduct a reload

(f) Sight in and attempt to fire

(4) Bolt Locked To the Rear: Although a dry weapon is not considered a true stoppage or mechanical failure, you must take action to return the weapon to operation. The appropriate procedure to get the weapon to condition 1 from observing this indicator is:

(a) Seek cover (if the situation permits)

(b) Conduct a dry reload

(c) Sight in and attempt to fire

(5) Indicator -- Brass is Stuck Over and Behind the Bolt Face: This stoppage will prevent the bolt from moving and is caused by the weapon failing to feed or extract properly. To return the weapon to operation:

(a) Attempt to place the weapon on Safe

(b) Remove the magazine and place the butt stock on

the deck

(c) Hold the bolt face to the rear with a sturdy, slender object (e.g., stripper clip, knife, Multi-Tool). Maintain rearward pressure on the bolt and simultaneously push forward on the charging handle to remove the obstructing round.

(d) Check the chamber area to ensure it is clear

(e) Conduct a speed reload

(f) Sight in and attempt to fire, if applicable

16. **AUDIBLE POP:** An audible pop occurs when only a portion of the propellant is ignited. It is normally identifiable by reduced recoil and is sometimes accompanied by excessive smoke escaping from the chamber area.

a. **Procedures For Clearing An Audible Pop:** The only situation where you are responsible for clearing an audible pop is in a combat environment. If an audible pop occurs while on the rifle range the steps to follow are:

(1) Keep the weapon orientated downrange and in your shoulder

(2) Attempt to place the weapon on safe

(3) Raise your firing hand and ask for assistance from the Range Coach.

b. If an audible pop occurs while in a combat environment the steps to clear the weapon are:

(1) Place the weapon in Condition 4

(2) Move the take down pin from left to right as far as it will go to allow the lower receiver to pivot

(3) Remove the bolt carrier group

(4) Inspect the bore for an obstruction from the chamber end

(5) Insert a cleaning rod into the bore from the muzzle end and clear the obstruction

(6) Reassemble the rifle

- (7) Conduct a reload
- (8) Sight in and attempt to fire

17. **THE COMBAT SLING:** The combat sling is an essential piece of gear. It has allowed us to safely carry condition 1 & 3 weapons regardless of what type of combat task we are engaged in. The combat sling has taken the process of going from a carry of no enemy contact to a carry of imminent enemy contact quickly, smoothly and effectively. The Marine who understands the sling and carries will realize and appreciate the dependability of the combat sling.

a. **THREE-POINT TACTICAL SLING:**

(1) **Sling System/I.B.D Products E-Z Sling (Sling System)**

(a) Flexible Swivels (w/triangular grommet). There are two front attachments. The first attachment is designed for use on the service rifle and is made of Nomex® in order to resist melting from the heat of the barrel. The second is made of nylon (nonresistant to heat) and is designed for use with various other weapon systems or use as the rear attachment to the M4 CQBW. Both are attached to the sling by a triangular grommet.

(b) 1-inch webbing strap with tri-glide. This allows you to attach the E-Z sling to the flexible swivels.

(c) Transition Release Buckle (TRB). This is used to transition from strong side to weak side without removing the sling.

(d) Emergency Release Buckle (ERB). This allows for quick release of the sling from the body.

(e) Rear Stock Strap. This is used to connect the sling to the butt stock of the weapon.

(f) Non-Nomex® Flexible Swivel. Used to attach the sling to the M4 CQBW's butt stock.

18. **ASSEMBLING A THREE-POINT SLING TO A WEAPON:**

a. **Attaching the Sling System:**

(1) Take the permanently attached front keeper with 1" webbing and feed it through the front side or bottom sling mount; feed the webbing through the buckle

(2) Remove the rear stock strap from the sling system and disassemble it by sliding the short end of the rear stock strap off the long end. You should have an L shape afterwards.

(3) Remove the rear keeper from the tri-glide; set the rear keeper with 1" webbing to the side you don't need it anymore.

(4) Place the weapon ejection port cover down and pistol grip is closest to you.

(5) Flip the sling over and lay it flat across the weapon with the quick release buckles facing down. Slide the middle tri-glide to where it sits on the butt stock approximately 1 ½" from the edge of the butt stock, the side of the tri-glide with 1 bar should be facing you.

(6) Place the rear stock strap on the butt stock where the long side is up and the short side is to the right. Feed the short end through the middle tri-glide. Pull it to the right until the stitching prevents it from going any further

(7) Flip the sling over so that the quick release buckles are facing up. Wrap the short end around the back of the butt stock. Feed the long end of the stock strap through the slot in the short end.

(8) Feed the coarse end of the Velcro through the slot closest to the material of the stock strap, then through the other slot on the buckle. Fasten it down tightly ensuring the triangular grommet is facing down.

(9) Pull sling hard to ensure it is secure.

19. **WEARING OF THE THREE-POINT SLING:**

a. **Wearing of the three-point sling:**

(1) Take the weapon and hold the pistol grip in your firing hand and place the butt stock in your shoulder.

(2) Then take the non-firing hand and with your thumb separating the sling, creating a triangle.

(3) Insert head and non-firing hand and arm into the triangle ensuring to keep control of your weapon system.

b. **Sling Adjustment**: A properly adjusted three-point sling with correct stance will create sling tension. Incorporating the support arm with the sling and then pushing the elbow and forearm underneath the weapon will cause the sling to tighten. This forces the butt stock into the pocket of the shoulder aiding in both stability and recoil management.

(1) To adjust the sling use the tri-glide so that it is adjusted to fit and ensures the weapon can be smoothly and efficiently presented into action while keeping the sling tight.

(2) Then once the sling is adjusted, let the weapon hang naturally while maintaining muzzle awareness. To ensure proper sling adjustment when adjusting the sling ensure you have the following:

(a) Your body must be squared to the target

(b) The sling must be tensioned properly to avoid defeating the purpose of the stance.

(c) The forward hand may be placed into the sling to create additional tension if desired

12. **TACTICAL SLING CARRIES**: Weapons carries provide an effective way to handle the rifle while remaining alert to enemy engagement. Weapons carries are tied to threat conditions and are assumed in response to a specific threat situation. The weapons carry assumed prepare you both mentally and physically, for target engagement. There are three types of tactical sling carries, controlled, alert, and ready.

a. **CONTROLLED CARRY**: The controlled carry with the three point tactical sling consists simply of allowing the weapon to hang down while still maintaining a firing grip on the pistol grip finger straight and off the trigger, thumb on the safety. This allows you to maintain positive control of the weapon while the sling does most of the work holding the weapon up, it allows you to not use as much energy. You will carry the rifle at the controlled carry if no immediate threat is present. The controlled carry permits control of the rifle while you are moving, yet it still allows quick engagement of the enemy.

b. **ALERT CARRY**: You will carry the rifle at the alert if enemy contact is likely. The alert is also used for moving in close terrain (e.g., urban, jungle). You can engage the enemy faster from the alert than from the controlled carry. However, the alert is more tiring than the controlled carry and its use

can be physically demanding. Steps to assume the alert carry are:

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

(2) Place the butt stock in the shoulder

(3) Angle the muzzle downward about 45 degrees and point it in a safe direction or the general direction of likely enemy contact.

c. **READY CARRY**: You will carry the rifle at the ready if contact with the enemy is imminent. The ready allows immediate target engagement, but it is very tiring to maintain over a long period of time. Steps to assume the alert carry are:

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

(2) Place the butt stock in the shoulder

(3) Point the muzzle in the direction of the enemy

(4) Lower the optic to just below eye level so that a clear field of view is maintained so that a target may be identified.

13. **PROCEDURES TO EXECUTE A WEAPONS TRANSFER**

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/Sailors, perform the following procedures:

(1) The individual 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 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 individual, stock first.

(2) The individual 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.

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 an individual 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 individual must perform the following procedures:

(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.

14. **WEAPONS TRANSPORTS:** Weapons transports are used to carry the rifle over the back or shoulders when moving for long periods. Weapons transports are used if no immediate threat is present or imminent. The weapons transports are also used when one or both hands are needed for other work requirements.

a. **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 right hand, grasp the sling above the left forearm.

(4) Guide the rifle around the right shoulder with the left hand and extend the right arm through the sling.

(5) Place the sling on the right shoulder and apply downward pressure on the sling with the right hand to stabilize the rifle on the shoulder.

(6) Release the hand guard.

b. **Weak Side Sling Arms (Muzzle Down)**: As with the strong side 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 left forearm and grasp the sling with the right hand.

(5) Rotate the muzzle down with the left hand while sliding the right hand up the sling. Place the sling on the left shoulder.

(6) Grasp the sling with the left hand and apply downward pressure to stabilize the rifle on the shoulder.

(7) Release the hand guard.

c. **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.

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